Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary

Compiled and Edited by James Kari
Ahtna
Athabaskan
Dictionary
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Alaska Native Language Center
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska

partial support for printing from Ahtna, Inc.
Glennallen, Alaska

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Preface

Ahtna is the language of the Copper River area of Southcentral Alaska. It is a member of the Athabaskan language family, a group of some thirty-five closely related languages of northern and western North America. Today Ahtna is spoken by fewer than one hundred persons, almost all of whom are over the age of forty. At this time there are about twelve hundred persons of Ahtna descent.

There are relatively few records of the Ahtna language prior to 1954 (see sec. 2 in the introduction). The Ahtna writing system was established in 1973 and ongoing work with the language began at that time. Between 1973 and 1989 thirteen Ahtna speakers were the main sources for this dictionary. Altogether more than eighty Ahtna speakers contributed words to the dictionary, and coverage of the four regional dialects is fairly balanced. The dictionary incorporates all preceding work on Ahtna and contains every distinct meaningful unit and vocabulary item that has been recorded in the language. The great majority of the vocabulary items in the dictionary are aboriginal and contain significant information about ancient Ahtna (and Athabaskan) culture. The only recorded Ahtna words that have not been included in the dictionary are regular inflectional forms of verbs, personal names, and many micro-environmental place names.

The format of the dictionary is based on years of research conducted at the Alaska Native Language Center on the grammar and vocabulary of Ahtna and other Athabaskan languages. Although the format might be considered experimental, it is designed to be both practical and analytical. I hope that the dictionary can be used by Ahtna speakers and beginning students of the language as well as by specialists in Athabaskan language and culture. Several features of the format are intended to clarify the relationship between Ahtna and other Athabaskan languages in order to stimulate research in other Athabaskan languages and contribute to the long-term goal of reconstructing the culture-history of the Athabaskan peoples.

The main features of the Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary are summarized here.

1. For readability the page format for the main entries has three contrasting typefaces. Ahtna words are in New Century Schoolbook bold; English translations are in non-bold; and other technical information such as literal translations, comments, and grammatical abbreviations, is in italic. The indentation of entries and subentries gives some notion of derivational relationships among groups of words. Sec. 1 of this introduction summarizes the format features.

2. This is the first dictionary of an Athabaskan language in which all morphemes (roots and affixes) have been integrated into a single alphabetically arranged section of main entries. Historically distinct morphemes have been distinguished according to comparative evidence, and sound mergers from Proto-Athabaskan to Ahtna are indicated. Obscure and rare morphemes and 107 recognizable non-Ahtna loanwords are also noted. In all, the main section contains 1,737 headwords, 6,000 lexical entries, and more than 9,800 examples of the lexical entries. Cross-references to variant forms of the roots and affixes are also integrated into the main section. The single index of morphemes enhances the collection and display of the Ahtna material, has potential for language learning, and facilitates comparison of the Ahtna material with data in other Athabaskan languages.

3. Ahtna verbs are arranged according to a theory of Ahtna (and Athabaskan) verb theme categories (Kari 1979) and word formation. Each verb theme has an abstract structure and meaning, a verb theme category, a marking for transitivity, and a range of examples of actual words and sentences. I have attempted to summarize the extreme derivational and inflectional productivity of the verb in the introduction (sec. 6) and in a series of appendices (D through H).

4. The inventory and relative position of prefixes and suffixes in the Ahtna verb complex was researched as the dictionary was compiled. The model for Ahtna word formation (sec. 6.1, Figure 2, sec. 6.7), the chart of positions and zones in the Ahtna verb complex (Table 9), and two
recent articles (Kari 1989a, forthcoming) address a number of theoretical and methodological issues in the analysis of the verb complex and word formation in Athabaskan languages.

5. The English-to-Ahtna index was generated by computer and provides access to the headwords of the main entries. The index contains more than 11,250 items and draws together many interesting sets of Ahtna words. For example, the dictionary contains 16 terms for ‘bear’, 22 nouns and verbs for ‘snow’, 24 implements that were made out of copper, and several sets of verbs that classify objects by shape.

6. The Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary is the most fully computerized Athabaskan dictionary produced to date. The 400 pages of main entries are about 1.3 megabytes in length as unformatted DOS text files. The files have been processed by a set of bilingual dictionary programs called Lexware that have been developed by Dr. Robert Hsu of the Linguistics Department and the Social Science Research Institute of the University of Hawaii. Hsu’s programs have enhanced many aspects of the project, such as the structure of the main entry format, consistency in the use of abbreviations, and the English-to-Ahtna index. Data was typed and processed on an Epson Equity computer. Final copy was printed out in WordPerfect 5.0 on an Apple Laserwriter. This computerization will facilitate the production of future editions of the dictionary.

One should keep in mind that the dictionary is in no sense complete or exhaustive. There must be many hundreds of important words or verb themes still not recorded which should be included. Moreover, the examples presented for the verb themes are selective; hundreds or thousands of potential verbs exist for many of the verb themes.

Certainly the dictionary contains some errors, though much effort has been made to spell and translate the Ahtna words accurately and consistently. Readers who see mistakes or notice words that are missing, are requested to contact the Alaska Native Language Center so that the changes can be made in a future edition.
Acknowledgments

I express my thanks to the Ahtna people and to friends and colleagues who contributed in one way or other to the compilation of the Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary. Since 1973 seventy-seven Ahtna persons provided words for the dictionary. The words of a dozen or so other Ahtna speakers were also included with the incorporation of the earlier sources on the language (see sec. 2). In particular, I want to recognize twelve persons who made the greatest contributions of time and knowledge to this project. For the Lower Ahtna dialect the main sources were Chief Jim McKinley of Copper Center, the late Fannie Shtienfield of Lower Tonsina and Copper Center, and the late Andy Brown of Lower Tonsina and Copper Center. For the Central Ahtna dialect the main sources were the late Martha Jackson of Dry Creek and Copper Center, Fred Ewan of Gulkana, and the late Markle Ewan Sr. of Gulkana. For the Mentasta dialect the principal contributors were Katie John and Fred John Sr. of Mentasta. The main sources for the Western Ahtna dialect were Henry Peters and Jake Tansy of Cantwell. In addition, many items in the dictionary have been clarified by two specialists on the Ahtna language, Mildred Buck of Chitina and Glennallen, and Ruth Johns of Copper Center, both of whom reviewed earlier drafts.

Other Ahtnas who contributed words and information in varying degrees include John Billum, Mollie Billum, Lillian Boston, Mamie Charley, Walter Charley, Maggie Eskilida, Annie Ewan, Corky Ewan, Danny Ewan, Eileen Ewan, Harding Ewan, the late Oscar Ewan, Pete Ewan, Stella Ewan, Molly Galbreath, Alice Gene, Buster Gene, Bacille George, Nancy George, Gene Henry, Ruth Hicks, Walya Hobson, Tenas Jack, the late Elick Jackson, Bell Joe, Maggie Joe, Ben John, Robert John Sr., Ruby John, Harry Johns Sr., Jack John Justin, Cecelia Larson, Sophie Lincoln, Jeannie Maxim, Louise Mayo, Ben Neely, Jane Nicholas, the late Stewart Nickolai, Elizabeth Pete, Markle Pete, Virginia Pete, the late Jennie Peters, the late Adam Sanford, Frank Sanford, the late Howard Sanford, Huston Sanford, the late Kate Sanford, the late Dick Secondchief, Morrie Secondchief, Joe Secondchief, Johnny Shaginoff, the late Mary Shaginoff, Ruby Sinyon, Andrew Stickwan, the late Elick Stickwan, Frank Stickwan, the late Pete Stickwan, the late Lily Tansy, Andy Tyone, the late Annie Tyone, Betty Tyone, Jack Tyone, the late Jim Tyone, Nick Tyone, and Katie Wade.

I also thank other people from the Copper River area who provided encouragement and logistical support on many occasions: the late Alfred Bell, Don Boston, Dwayne Craig, Lena Craig, Nancy Craig, Tom Craig, Patsy Cronin, Birdie Ewan, FayEwan, Larry Ewan, Morris Ewan, Roger Ewan, Don Galbreath, Chris Gene, David Gene, Hennie Gene, Alice Letendre, the late Herman Jackson, Nick Jackson, Dorothy Patrick, Herb Smelcer, Dale Snell, Lottie Wolf, and Christine Yazzie.

Ahtna Inc. has entered into the printing arrangements for this edition and is handling distribution of the book to Ahtna people. I want to give special thanks to Roy S. Ewan, President of Ahtna Inc., as well as the board members of Ahtna Inc. for giving such significant support of the project.

Priscilla Russell contributed to many aspects of this work. She identified and annotated the Ahtna flora and other biological terms, and she clarified many ethnographic details and translations. Also, she has given a great amount of energy and support both to me and to our closest Ahtna collaborators and friends.

To senior Athabaskanists Frederica de Laguna and Catharine McClellan, I express my gratitude for allowing me to review their unpublished fieldnotes on the Ahtna. Their extensive research on Ahtna lexicon and culture has greatly enhanced the record of aboriginal Ahtna life as presented in this dictionary. To Holly Reckord, fellow student from the University of New Mexico, I acknowledge the sharing of many facts on Ahtna ethnography between 1973 and 1977.

I continue to be indebted to the director of the Alaska Native Language Center, Michael Krauss, a relentless editor and critic. Krauss commented extensively on the dictionary format, previous drafts of the main entries, and the introduction. My colleague Jeff Leer made countless efforts.
comments on the Ahtna data, the dictionary format, and grammatical terminology. Jeff made important contributions to Ahtna phonetics and grammar during 1975-79. Eliza Jones, while working on the *Koyukon Athabaskan Dictionary*, has on many occasions clarified the structure of a verb theme or an aspect, or has refined a translation.

I thank other colleagues who made editorial and technical contributions to the dictionary entries and/or the introduction: Jane McGary, John Ritter, Chad Thompson, Sharon Hargus, Melissa Axelrod, Tom Alton, Lorraine Elder, Keren Rice, Ben Orr, and Helen Howard. I also thank colleagues Brina Kessel, Dave Murray, and Steve MacLean of the University of Alaska who have supplied identifications of certain biota.

I am very grateful to Bob Hsu of the Linguistics Department and the Social Science Research Institute of the University of Hawaii for use of his Lexware programs and for specialized programming for this project. Hsu’s patience in working with a computer novice has been remarkable. I would also like to thank Eileen Head, of Head Computer Systems of Fairbanks, who helped with programming and trouble-shooting at several stages of the project.

I remain indebted to my first teachers in Navajo grammar and lexicography, Robert W. Young and William Morgan. Their approach to language work and their 1980 dictionary, *The Navajo Language*, has had a major influence on my work in Athabaskan linguistics.

From 1978 to 1984 funding for this work was provided by Alaska Native Languages Dictionary Project through grants from the National Science Foundation (nos. BNS-77-25298 and BNS-80-23635) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (nos. RT-29951-78-528 and RT-2193-81), which are acknowledged here with gratitude. Grants from the Alaska Humanities Forum in 1983 for Ahtna place names research, and from the Alaska Historical Commission in 1985 for the publication of Mentasta Ahtna narratives, also contributed to the dictionary. Otherwise, the major funding for this project was provided by the State of Alaska in its support for the programs and staff of the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Given the long-term nature of this project, this generous support from the State of Alaska and the University of Alaska has been essential. Between 1981 and 1985 Bob Hsu’s time on this project as well as the development of the basic programs was supported by a National Science Foundation grant (no. BNS-79-24700) for computerized lexicography. I also acknowledge with gratitude the freedom allowed him by the University of Hawaii to contribute to this project.

Lastly, I thank my parents, William Kari and Clare Kari for their support and encouragement through the years.
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Introduction
1.0 Format conventions

1.1 Type fonts

New Century Schoolbook (10 pt.): English translations, definitions, or glosses
**Bold** (10 pt.): Ahtna lexical entries and examples
**Bold** (12 pt.): Ahtna headwords
*Italic* (10 pt.): grammatical and dialect abbreviations, comments, literal translations, and taxonomic names
New Century Schoolbook (9 pt.): Cross-references and English-to-Ahtna index

1.2 Symbols and abbreviations

[] uncertain information; placement of [] states that preceding information is uncertain
* reconstructed Proto-Athabaskan sound or root (see sec. 3.5)
‡ historic sonorant closed root (see sec. 5.0)
[..] Ahtna idiom (followed by literal translation)
[...] Ahtna word or English translation attested only in a previous source
> cross-reference (see sec. 5.0 and Table 5)
# invariable verb stem set (see sec. 6.5.2)
+ disjunct boundary (in verbs and derivational strings, see sec. 6.2)
/ morpheme boundary
Ø Ø classifier in verb themes and other zero morphemes (see the first section of main entries)
ads aspctual derivational string (followed by mode-aspect, e.g., ads:s mom; see sec. 6.4.1 and Appendix E)
adj adjective
adv adverb
an areal noun
C Central Ahtna (dialect)
c compounded stem
caus causative
cf. compare with
cnj conjunction
comp verbal complement (see sec. 6.4.3)
conc conclusive (aspect)
cons consecutive (aspect)
cont continuative (aspect)
conv conversive (theme category)
cpc clausal proclitic
cust customary (aspect)
cus customary (aspect when hyphenated, e.g., mom-cus)
D d classifier
dem demonstrative
desc descriptive (theme category)
df derived forms (see sec. 5.5)
dim dimensional (theme category)
dir directional (see Appendix B)
dist distributive (aspect)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drv</td>
<td>directive (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dur</td>
<td>durative (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enc</td>
<td>enclitic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exc</td>
<td>exclamtion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ext</td>
<td>extension (theme category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>gender function in verb themes (see sec. 6.5.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>thematic indefinite subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>incorporated stem (see sec. 6.4.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inc</td>
<td>incorporated stem in verb theme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Lower Ahtna (dialect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit</td>
<td>literal translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Mentasta Ahtna (dialect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>momentaneous (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mot</td>
<td>motion (theme category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mot-clas</td>
<td>motion-classificatory (theme category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nc</td>
<td>noun, compounded stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nds</td>
<td>non-aspectual derivational string (see sec. 6.5.1 and Appendix F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nenc</td>
<td>nominal enclitic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neu</td>
<td>neuter (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>noun, incorporated stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nic</td>
<td>noun, incorporated stem, compounded stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsf</td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>direct object, marking for a transitive theme (intransitive themes have no O, see sec. 6.3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>onomatopoetic (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op</td>
<td>operative (theme category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op-ono</td>
<td>operative-onomatopoetic (theme category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>postpositional object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Proto-Athabaskan (see sec. 3.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padj</td>
<td>predicate adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>perambulative (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pers</td>
<td>persistive (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pf</td>
<td>prefix</td>
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<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>plural</td>
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<tr>
<td>pn</td>
<td>place name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos</td>
<td>positional (theme category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp</td>
<td>postposition</td>
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<tr>
<td>pro</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prog</td>
<td>progressive (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psn</td>
<td>personal name</td>
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<tr>
<td>rep</td>
<td>repetitive (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rev</td>
<td>reversative (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>subject (occasionally specified in translations of verb themes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scnj</td>
<td>subordinating conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sem</td>
<td>semelfactive (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sg</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stat</td>
<td>stative (theme category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stat-clas</td>
<td>stative classificatory (theme category)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suc</td>
<td>successive (theme category)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3 Alphabetical order

The alphabetical order of the main entries is based partially on the English alphabetical order with some special conventions for long and short vowels, glottalized consonants, and voiced and voiceless fricatives. The order is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Vowels</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zero/vowel-initial</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, k'</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>l/t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c'</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>t'</td>
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<td>dl</td>
<td>t/l</td>
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<td>tl'</td>
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<td>g</td>
<td>ts</td>
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<tr>
<td>gg</td>
<td>ts'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh/x</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>z/s</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note that 1) glottal stop (') is the first consonant in the order; 2) the four glottalized consonants follow the corresponding aspirated consonants; 3) the three voiceless fricatives are merged with the voiced fricatives; and 4) long vowels precede short vowels. Each section of the main entries begins with morphemes consisting of a consonant and no vowel; next follow morphemes with a consonant followed by a vowel.

The following partial listing of the headwords and cross-references from the z/s section, which is long and complex, demonstrates the alphabetical sequence: z, s, zaa, saa, saa', saax, saali, saaf, zaan, saan, zaan', zaat, saat', zaatl, zaay, zaay', zaas, saas, za, sa, za', sa', zagh, saghadusghah, zax, sax, sah, zak', sal, saldaets, satbagi, zae, sae, sae', zaec, zaex, saex, zaek, zaek', zael, sael, saen, saes, sdaal, sdagan, sdagel, sdoon, se, ze', se', ze'. Here we can see that z precedes s, and that all morphemes with the long vowel aa precede those with the short vowel a. Loanwords which have non-Athabaskan structure, such as saghadusghah 'silver fox', are integrated into the sequence based on the initial syllable.
1.4 Sample dictionary page

The numbers in parentheses refer to the sample page on p. 7; other numbers refer to sections in the introduction where further information on that topic is presented. On p. 8 is the same sample page just as it looks in the dictionary.

(1) > is a symbol for a cross-reference; this is a double cross-reference in 9 pt. type; see sec. 5.0.
(2) The headword, tsiic, appears at the leftmost margin in 12 point type.
(3) The corresponding initial sound in Proto-Athabaskan for this root follows *; see sec. 3.5.
(4) The tag definition of the root is within slashes; see sec. 5.0.
(5) The basic noun, unpossessed, at the second degree of indentation, in bold type.
(6) The possessed form of the noun, preceded by _.
(7) The compounded form of the noun.
(8) In parentheses the word category, nc (noun-compound); following the semicolon is the gender-classification of the noun; see sec. 5.2. See the list of word category abbreviations in secs. 1.2 and 5.1.
(9) The English translation of the noun in plain, non-bold type.
(10) Ten nouns or place names derived from the basic noun, at third and fourth degrees of indentation.
(11) The literal translation of the noun, in italic type.
(12) A taxonomic (or scientific) name for this plant, in italic.
(13) A table of aspectual stem sets for the following verbs. The aspect is abbreviated in italic; see aspect abbreviations in sec. 6.5.2. The stem set is in bold, in the order imperfective, perfective, future, optative.
(14) The structure of the first verb theme; see sec. 6.4.
(15) The verb theme category abbreviation; see sec. 6.4.1.
(16) The translation of the verb theme.
(17) A comment on the verb theme, in italic type.
(18) Two examples of the verb theme, each of which has a translation and an abbreviation in italic for the aspect. The aspect abbreviation refers to the table of aspectual stem sets in (13), specifying that the transitional aspect is used in these examples.
(19) Five nouns derived from the verb theme, at the third degree of indentation.
(20) An abbreviation indicating the dialect for this noun, in italic; i.e., it is found only in the Mentasta dialect; see sec. 4.0.
(21) An adjective followed by one derived noun.
(22) A second verb theme, followed by its theme category and translation.
(23) An aspect abbreviation preceding a paragraph of examples of the second verb theme; the abbreviation, durative, refers to the table of aspectual stem sets in (13).
(24) A second paragraph of examples in the semelfactive aspect.
(25) A third paragraph of examples in the momentaneous aspect.
(26) Four nouns derived from the second verb theme, at the third and fourth degrees of indentation.
(27) A cross-reference to another stem.
tsiic (adj) yellow-orange color

sos tsiic (n) black bear in cinnamon phase, lit. 'yellow bear'

O+G+Ø+tsiic (suc) make mark on O, write O
dur c'estsiis I am writing something; i'ghitsiic he wrote something; i'txitsiis you will write something; ya c'estsiis he is writing for him, he is writing about it; yidi ba c'estsiis? what are you writing about?
sem yitzses he wrote it, made a mark on it; stses it is written; 'sc'eztses we wrote something; its'e naczetses he wrote something to him; c'itatses he will write something; ts'utaedi gha c'eztses he wrote something about long ago; natnestses he marked himself with ochre; nayneztsiic he painted him (in the face) with ochre (conc)
mom kaydghitsiic he scribbled on it, marked all over it; yey'tnitsiic he made a mark on the side of it; k'ec'itsiic he stopped writing; ughaan' ahwk'e yaen' nie'censtsiic I wrote only half of something (story); ik'ey'ninsitsiic he drew a line across it; ineke'e ztsses he drew a mark around it (rev)
stsesi (n;Ø) writing
giligak stsesi (n;Ø/niic) letter, lit. 'paper that is marked'
c'etsessen (n) writer, literate person
u'el c'etsiisi (n;d/taan) pencil, lit. 'that with which he writes something'
tsiic *ch- /ochre/

tsiis, -tsiige'; tsis- (nc;∅/‘aan) ochre, minerals used as paint, pigment; yellowish object

Tsiiis T’el’iiixden (pn) on Matanuska River opposite King River, lit. ‘where ochre is gathered’
tsiiis tu’ (n;∅, n) ochre-colored water
tsiiis t’ledze’ (n;∅) bluish mineral pigment

Tsiiis T’ledze’ Na’ (pn) Chistochina River; Chistochina village, lit. ‘blue ochre river’
tsiiis t’lic’i (n) a silver-colored mineral pigment, possibly mercury, quicksilver

saghan tsiiige’ (n;∅/‘laek’) puffball (Lycoperdon sp.), lit. ‘raven’s ochre’

-ghestsiige’ (n;∅/‘laek’) egg yolk

tsisyu (n) Ochre Paint Clan

tsists’aen (n) woman of the Ochre Paint Clan

nitsisyu (n) second Ochre Paint Clan

neu tsiic "

tran tsiis tsiic tses tsiis tsiis

conc tsiis tsiic tsiis tsiis tsiis

dur tsiis tsiic tsiis tsiis tsiis

sem tses "

mom tsiis tsiic tses tsiis tsiis

rev tses tsiic tses tses tses

G+∅/1+tsiic (dim) be yellow-orange in color; not productive, mainly occurs in nominalizations
c’et’aan’ hwidtsiic the leaves turned yellow (tran); hwidatses it (area) will turn yellow (tran)

hwtsiic na’aaye’ (n) August-September, lit. ‘yellow month’
i’detsiige’ (n) calf moose, lit. ‘that which is yellow’

udrih dstsiigi M (n) calf caribou, lit. ‘caribou that is yellowish’

Neltsiigi Na’ (pn) Little Nelchina River, lit. ‘yellow (water) river’

kedeltsiigi CW (n) mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), lit. ‘that which has yellow feet’
tsiiic (adj) yellow-orange color

sos tsiic (n) black bear in cinnamon phase, lit. ‘yellow bear’

O+∅/1+tsiic (suc) make mark on O, write O
dur c’estsiis I am writing something; ightsiic he wrote something; itxitsiis you will write something; ya c’etsis he is writing for him, he is writing about it; yidi ba c’itsiis? what are you writing about?

sem yitzses he wrote it, made a mark on it; stses it is written; ‘sc’eztsses he wrote something to him; c’etatses he will write something; ts’utsaedi gha c’eztsses he wrote something about long ago; natnestses he marked himself with ochre; nayneztsiic he painted him (in the face) with ochre

mom kaydghtsiic he scribbled on it, marked all over it; yey’tntsiic he made a mark on the side of it; keec’tsiic he stopped writing; ughaan’ ‘ahwk’e yen’ nictenstsic I wrote only half of something (story); ik’ey’nitsiic he drew a line across it; inekc’eztsses he drew a mark around it (rev)

stsesi (n;∅) writing

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c’etsessen (n) writer, literate person

u’et c’etsisi (n;∅/taan) pencil, lit. ‘that with which he writes something’

> tsiic’i small see tsiic’
2.0 A history of Ahtna language work

An Ahtna word was written down for the first time in the year 1787. As noted by Krauss and McGary (1980:224), one Ahtna word and a personal name appear in a Chugach Eskimo vocabulary recorded in Prince William Sound in 1787 by the Portlock expedition. The entry, published in Portlock 1789 (p. 255), states "Naa-taakie - snow, according to Shee-na-waa's tribe." This is the Ahtna word nadaexi 'snow', most certainly.

Some Russians may have entered the Copper River in the early 1790s. A large group of Russians and Alaskan Natives went up the Copper River and were killed at Batzulnetas. (See the story by Fred and Katie John in Kari 1986:75-86). This may have been in the winter 1794-95 and may be the ill-fated Samoilov party. The first documented travel in the Copper River by a European was Russian mining Sergeant Dmitriy Tarkhanov. A recently published article (Grinyov 1987) describes his little-known explorations between Yakutat and the central Copper River in 1796-1797. Tarkhanov spent March to May of 1797 traveling and living along the Copper River in the company of Eyak Indians. Tarkhanov's original notes are in the Soviet Union. This manuscript, which was examined by Krauss in 1988, contains about twenty Ahtna words, including several recognizable place names (e.g. for Chitina River, Tonsina River, Tazlina Lake as well as other names which perhaps can be identified from the context of the notes).

For the nineteenth century there are only four rather brief sources on the Ahtna language, Wrangell 1839, Doroshin 1848-52, Pinart 1872, and Allen 1887.

Rear Admiral Ferdinand von Wrangell was the governor of Russian America between 1830 and 1835. The Ahtna words in his 1839 ethnographic sketch of Northwest North America (Wrangell 1838 and 1980) were collected in the early 1830s, possibly at Kodiak or Kenai. The report contains about one hundred words and the often-cited map contains eleven place names in or near Ahtna territory. Also see the analysis of Wrangell's map in Kari 1986:104-05.

Russian mining engineer Petr Doroshin was in Nuchek four times between 1848 and 1852 and met Ahtnas there. Doroshin's original wordlist has never been located. Two copies of the original wordlist exist, one copied by Pinart in 1874 with German glosses and Cyrillic transcriptions of the Ahtna, and the Ahtna words marked "Dor." with German glosses published in Radloff and Schiefner 1874. In addition, about six Ahtna words are contained in Doroshin 1866. Altogether Doroshin recorded about 155 Ahtna words. Interestingly, while in Nuchek in 1848, Doroshin obtained the journal of Ruf Serebrennikov, a half-breed Alaskan Native surveyor who was killed near Slana in June of 1848 (Kari 1986:107-114).

The French linguist and ethnographer Alphonse Pinart, who was then only 20 years old, collected 340 Ahtna words in Kodiak in February of 1872 from the Ahtna creole Apollon Ponomarov. Pinart's original notes are in Russian with Cyrillic transcriptions of the Ahtna, and the Ahtna words marked "Pom." with German glosses published in Radloff and Schiefner 1874. In addition, about six Ahtna words are contained in Doroshin 1866. Altogether Doroshin recorded about 155 Ahtna words. Interestingly, while in Nuchek in 1848, Doroshin obtained the journal of Ruf Serebrennikov, a half-breed Alaskan Native surveyor who was killed near Slana in June of 1848 (Kari 1986:107-114).

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-c' and -k' and not -y' and '-' as occur today in Lower Ahtna. See secs. 4.1 and 4.2 on the Lower Ahtna dialect.

In the spring of 1885 U.S. Army Lieutenant Henry T. Allen and two companions were the first Americans to enter Ahtna territory. Allen's 1887 report is a detailed and well-written first-hand description of the Ahtna. Allen's report and map contain about 105 Ahtna words.

Between 1885 and 1954, a period of neglect and suppression of the language, Ahtna was recorded only twice. Richard Geoghegan recorded about 195 words with Goodlataw of Taral in 1903 and James Wickersham recorded six words in Gulkana in 1915.

The distinguished anthropologists Frederica de Laguna and Catharine McClellan began their research with the Ahtna in the summer of 1954. Their extensive fieldnotes from 1954, 1958, and 1960 are for a major ethnography of the Ahtna now in preparation. Their fieldnotes contain several thousand Ahtna words including particularly good information on material culture, flora and fauna, kinship and clans, and traditional beliefs. Buck and Kari used these notes extensively in preparing the Ahtna Noun Dictionary (1975). In addition, de Laguna later allowed Kari to review her Ahtna slip files. This dictionary has been enhanced enormously by the detailed material in these fieldnotes. The following Ahtna people were consultants for de Laguna and McClellan: the late Tenas Charley, the late Martha Jackson, the late Arthur Jackson, Jim McKinley, the late Adam Sanford, Elizabeth Pete, the late Mentasta Pete, Katie John, Bacile George, Pete Ewan, the late Oscar Ewan, Andy Brown, Bell Joe, Maggie Joe, Frank Stickwan, the late Elsie Stickwan, Joe Goodlataw, Paul Sinyon, and Sophie Lincoln.

In 1958 the Wycliffe Bible translator David Shinen collected a 66-page wordlist from Jim McKinley that contains about eight hundred words and phrases on a Summer Institute of Linguistics schedule. Of note is the first transcription of a text in Ahtna, a brief 1-page version of the Cet'ænì or "Tailed Ones" story of the monkey people at Batzulnetas.

The Ahtna fieldnotes of Michael Krauss, beginning in 1961, are the first phonetically accurate records of the Ahtna language. Krauss outlined the basic distinctions in the Ahtna dialects. In 1966 Krauss and Ruby Tansy John of Cantwell transcribed a raven story by Jake Tansy which was later published in Tansy 1982. Krauss notes that his consultants included Jake Tansy, Huston Sanford, Frank Sanford, the late Markle Ewan, Sr., Fred Ewan, the late Oscar Craig, Walter Charley, the late Tom Neely, Joe Goodlataw, Mamie Charley, the late Helen Stickman, Morrie Secondchief, Andy Brown, Pete Ewan, Mary Risley, Fred John, and Katie John. In 1967 linguist Lawrence W. Morgan recorded thirty-one pages of language notes in Gulkana and Copper Center.

In the fall of 1973 the Alaska Native Language Center commenced its work with Ahtna. At that time Mildred Buck, Jeff Leer, Michael Krauss, and Jim Kari collaborated to establish the Ahtna writing system. The first Ahtna language workshop was held in November of 1973 in Copper Center with about twenty-five participants from throughout Ahtna country. In 1975 Buck and Kari compiled the Ahtna Noun Dictionary (now out of print), which is organized by semantic domain and contains about 2,800 English glosses and 3,500 Ahtna words. In the 1970s several Ahtna speakers learned to write their language. Mildred Buck, Ahtna language specialist for the Copper River Native Association, trained others including Virginia Pete, Ruth Johns, Markle Ewan, Sr., Mollie Billum, and Louise Mayo. Buck, Johns, and others at CRNA have produced Ahtna curriculum materials, storybooks, and a 1978 calendar. (See Krauss and McGary 1980 for a complete listing of these materials.)

The research for this dictionary began with the compilation of the Ahtna Noun Dictionary from 1973 to 1975. In the late 1970s Kari, collaborating with Jeff Leer, did extensive research on Ahtna verb stem variation and verb theme categories. This work, which was presented in Kari's 1979 monograph Athabaskan Verb Theme Categories: Ahtna, formed the basis for the verb theme format in this dictionary. Between 1978 and 1984 funding from the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities allowed Kari to do fieldwork with Ahtna speakers. Extensive research on Ahtna place names took place in 1982-83 (Kari 1983, Reckord 1983).
Several drafts of the dictionary preceded this final version. In 1978-79 Kari completed a 2,000-page handwritten draft. Between 1980 and 1988 the Ahtna dictionary files were entered on computer disks. Kari presented a typeset draft of 450 pages of the main entries in 1984 to the Copper River Native Association for review. In April of 1987 Bob Hsu wrote a conversion program that established the final page format, and final proofreading and work on the introduction and appendices was completed in 1988-89. In June of 1989 Bob Hsu wrote a conversion program for WordPerfect 5.0 and a laser printer. The penultimate draft of the dictionary was printed out in June and the final draft was completed in December of 1989. A paper describing the history and technical features of the project in more detail is available on request (Kari 1989b).

The primary lexical sources for the dictionary are all of the written records of Ahtna prior to 1973, and the major lexical and textual sources since 1973. These items are marked with * in the list of references at the end of the book. The only published Ahtna text collections are Billum 1979, Tansy 1982, and Kari 1986. However, I have not listed all of the unpublished Ahtna texts, several literacy and curriculum materials, and several draft manuscripts preliminary to Kari 1979 and to this dictionary. However, the lexical content of all these sources has been incorporated into the dictionary. For a complete bibliography of sources on the Ahtna language see Krauss and McGary 1980 and its unpublished supplement. All manuscript items are in the library of the Alaska Native Language Center.

Also included in the references are published sources on Ahtna linguistics, other references on Athabaskan languages mentioned in the introduction or in the main entries, and some sources on Ahtna ethnography and archaeology. For a concise sketch of Ahtna ethnography and ethnohistory see de Laguna and McClellan 1981.
3.0 The Ahtna sound system, orthography, and topics in Ahtna phonetics

The Ahtna writing system is a practical orthography, i.e., one in which the sounds of the language are fully represented with a minimum of specialized symbols, and the rules of spelling and pronunciation are totally consistent. The sounds of Ahtna are represented by letters and combinations of letters from the roman alphabet used to write English rather than by technical phonetic symbols generally not found on typewriters. Only one non-standard character, 1 (or "slashed l"), is also used.

Table 1 displays the forty-two sounds of Ahtna classified according to their places and manners of articulation, that is, according to where and how they are produced in the mouth. The characters in boldface are the symbols in the Ahtna practical orthography. Each sound is described and exemplified in secs. 3.1 and 3.2.

Table 1. The Ahtna sound system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Place of Articulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manner of Articulation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Labial</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stops</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain</td>
<td>b</td>
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<tr>
<td>aspirated</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glottalized</td>
<td>t'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fricatives</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>voiced</td>
<td>v</td>
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<tr>
<td>voiceless</td>
<td>hw</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nasals</strong></td>
<td>m</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vowels</strong></td>
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<td>long</td>
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<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>front</td>
<td>ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Consonants

Plain stops are formed by completely closing off and then releasing the flow of breath in the mouth or throat, without accompanying aspiration or breathiness. The Ahtna plain stops are voiceless. Plain and aspirated stops do not contrast syllable-finally in Ahtna, and in the Ahtna writing system, the symbol for the aspirated stop is used syllable-finally. (See the examples below in the discussion of aspirated stops.)
The symbol \( b \) represents a plain bilabial stop, (from PA *\( w \) or *\( m \)) produced by interrupting the flow of breath with the lips. It sounds much like the \( p \) in the English words \( spy \), \( spot \). Note that \( b \) does not occur syllable-finally. Ahtna examples are \( baa 'milk', bede 'who' \). Note that in the Mentasta dialect \( b \) is replaced by \( m \) if an \( n \) occurs in syllable-final position, for example, Mentasta men 'lake', other dialects ben.

\( d \) (PA *\( d \)) represents a plain alveolar stop, produced by interrupting the flow of breath with the tip of the tongue touching above the upper front teeth. It sounds somewhat like the \( t \) in the English words \( sty, stop \). Ahtna examples are dael 'sandhill crane', deldel 'it is red', kuggaedi 'mosquito'.

\( dl \) (PA *\( dl \)) is a digraph, that is, a symbol made up of two letters which together represent one sound. (Analogously, \( tl' \) is a trigraph.) \( dl \) represents a plain lateral affricate, in which the breath is interrupted with the tip of the tongue touching above the front teeth; air is then released off the sides of the tongue. English has no exact equivalent. (Compare the \( dl \) sequence in headless.) Examples are dluuni 'mouse', zdlaa 'they are there'.

\( dz \) (PA *\( dz \), *\( j \), and *\( jw \)), another digraph, represents a plain alveopalatal affricate, produced by interrupting the breath with the blade of the tongue against the ridge above the upper teeth and then releasing the air as for a \( z \) or \( zh \) sound. It sounds approximately like the final sound in English \( adds \) or \( badge \). Most Ahtna speakers have a pronunciation for this series (i.e., the five sounds \( dz \), \( ts \), \( ts' \), \( z \), \( s \)) that is intermediate between \( dz \) (alveolar) and \( j \) (alveopalatal). Since there is no phonemic contrast between \( dz \) and \( j \) in Ahtna, only \( dz \) is used in the writing system. Examples are dzen 'muskrat', c'eldzes 'he is dancing', c'entadziidzi 'marsh hawk'.

\( g \) (PA *\( g \)) represents a plain velar stop. It is produced by interrupting the flow of breath with the back part of the hard palate. It sounds much like the \( k \) in English \( sky, skip \). Examples are gaa 'here', gigi 'berry', nilget 'he is afraid'.

\( gg \) (PA *\( G \)), another digraph, represents a plain back velar (or uvular) stop, produced with the back of the tongue against the soft palate toward the back of the mouth. It has no English equivalent. It is similar to the Ahtna \( g \), but it is pronounced farther back in the mouth. Examples are ggaal 'snare', zggan 'it is dry'.

\( ' \) (PA *\( ' \)) represents the glottal stop, produced by closing off the flow of breath in the larynx. The apostrophe is also used in digraphs and trigraphs to represent glottalization of consonants, e.g., \( t' \). There is no common English equivalent in ordinary vocabulary, but the sound is frequent in the middle of exclamations such as \( uh-uh \) (for "no") or \( oh-oh \) (for "danger") or in most American English speakers' pronunciation of words like \( mountain \) where the \( t \) is pronounced as glottal stop. Note the discussion in sec. 3.3 below about the important contrast in Ahtna between words that begin with glottal stop plus a vowel and those that begin with a vowel. Unlike some Athabaskan languages (such as Navajo and Koyukon) Ahtna glottal stop must always be written when it occurs word-initially to contrast with words that begin with a vowel. Examples are 'ael 'trap', ula 'his hand', kon 'fire', tsin'aen 'thank you', na'idyaa 'he returned', 'stadel 'we'll go'.

Aspirated stops contrast with plain stops in having aspiration, a breathy release of air. In this they are similar to English voiceless stops, which are generally aspirated in initial accented syllables. Ahtna syllable-initial aspiration is about as strong as that of English but is not as strong as that of Navajo or Kutchin. As noted above, syllable-finally there is no contrast between plain and aspirated stops, and the aspirated symbol is used in the writing system. Thus, when the sounds \( t, tl, ts, c, \) or \( k \) come at the ends of syllables, they alternate with the sounds \( d, dl, z, g, \) and \( gg \) when a vowel suffix is added, as in delduut 'it is chattering', delduudi 'tree squirrel'. The word-final plain/aspirated stops sound about like word-final

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1. The corresponding Proto-Athabaskan phonemes are noted here following the abbreviation PA *.* Digraphs and trigraphs are used for PA sounds due to the font limitations of this computer and printer.
voiceless stops, when released, in English words such as *bet, pick*. The aspirated stops are as follows:

- **p** (no PA equivalent) represents an aspirated bilabial stop similar to English *p*. It occurs only in a single loanword, a verb theme in the Mentasta dialect. An example is *hwtnipinc* 'paint it', in which the stem has been borrowed from English *paint*.
- **t** (PA *t*) represents an aspirated alveolar stop much like English *t* in *top* or *bet*. Ahtna examples are *ten* 'ice', *baet* 'lake trout'.
- **tl** (PA *tl*) represents an aspirated lateral affricate. It begins with the blade of the tongue touching the roof of the mouth and then has a release of air as an *s* or *sh* sound in English. It is similar to the final sound of English *cats* or *batch*. As with *dz*, the pronunciation of **ts** is intermediate between a **ts** and a **ch** sound. Examples are *tsaa* ‘cache’, *tsets* ‘firewood’, *yiltsiin* ‘he made it’.
- **c** (PA *k*) is an aspirated velar stop. It is produced with the middle of the tongue touching the back part of the hard palate. It sounds like *c* or *k* in English *cut, cat,* or *keep*. In some Alaskan Athabaskan languages, such as Koyukon and Tanaina, this sound is written as *k*. Examples are *ciil* ‘young man’, *iyiicze* ‘he tied it to it’, *yumnic* ‘he grabbed it’.

Glottalized stops are produced like the plain stops, except that they have a glottal release in which the flow of breath is momentarily stopped in the larynx and then released with a ‘popping’ effect. The apostrophe in combination with consonant symbols is used in Ahtna and in other Athabaskan languages to represent the glottalized consonants. Note that there is variation in Ahtna dialects in the pronunciation of word-final glottalized consonants. See the summary of these rules in Table 4 in sec. 4.1. The glottalized stops are presented below:

- **t'** (PA *t'*) represents the glottalized alveolar stop. It sounds like *t* with a glottal release. Examples are *t'aghes* ‘cottonwood’, *zt'ue* ‘it is roasted’, *ubet'* ‘his stomach’.
- **tl'** (PA *tl'*) is a trigraph symbolizing the glottalized lateral affricate. It sounds like *tl* with a glottal release. Some examples are *tl'uul* ‘rope’, *ineltl'es* ‘he hit him in the face’, and *yaldaetl'* ‘he ate them’.
- **ts'** (PA *ts', *ch*, or *ch'*) represents the glottalized alveopalatal affricate. It sounds like *ts* with a glottal release. Like **ts**, it is intermediate in pronunciation between **ts** and **ch**. Examples are *ts'es* ‘rock’, *nts'aat* ‘he is sick’, and *luni'l'ats'* ‘they (caribou) were moving’.
- **c'** (PA *k') represents the glottalized front velar stop which is similar to **c** (phonetic [k]) but with a glottal release. It does not occur overtly in word-final position, where it becomes **c** or **y'** depending on the dialect. (See the summary of **c** in sec. 4.1.) Examples are *c'aan* ‘food’, *c'en'a* ‘stream’, *til'le'aex* ‘he went out angrily’, and *yunildiy*’, *yunildic* ‘he shot an arrow at it’.
- **k'** (PA *q') represents the glottalized back velar stop which is similar to the Ahtna **k** (phonetic [q]) but with glottal release. It does not occur word-finally; instead it becomes *' or **k** depending on the dialect. (See the summary of **k** in sec. 4.1.) Examples are *k'aal* ‘whetstone’, *'ile', tnez'ke' ‘it cooled off’, *'aa', 'aak* ‘fog, mist’.

Fricatives are distinct from the stop sounds in that they are produced without a complete interruption of the breath. The tongue is set in the same positions of articulation as the stops, but the air stream is channeled through the closure. The voiced fricatives are produced with vibration of the vocal cords in the larynx, and the voiceless fricatives are produced without vibration. The fricatives are as follows:

- **v** (no PA source) is a rare sound in Ahtna, pronounced like English *v*. It occurs only in two loanwords in the Western dialect, *xay'vaen* ‘white man’ and *dzaavaas* ‘Russian coin’. 


1 (PA *l) represents the voiced lateral fricative, similar to \( l \) in English *lily* or *bell*. Examples are lacbe ‘ptarmigan’, lggay ‘it is white’, del ‘blood’.

\( z \) (PA *z, *zh, or *zhw) represents the voiced alveopalatal fricative. It is intermediate in pronunciation between the \( z \) in English *zebra* and the \( s \) in English *vision*. Examples are zdaa ‘he is sitting’, izelghaen ‘he killed it’, and xez ‘pus’.

\( y \) (PA *y or *ϯ) represents the voiced front velar fricative. It is pronounced with less friction than the other fricatives, and thus is phonetically a palatal sonorant similar to \( y \) in English *you*. Examples are yaa ‘sky’, ya’yu’ ‘beads’, cuuy ‘least weasel’, delnaay’ ‘it (mosquito) is whining’.

In this dictionary the symbol *y stands for the Proto-Athabaskan voiced front velar fricative.

\( gh \) (PA *gh) represents the voiced back velar or uvular fricative. It has no English equivalent but is somewhat like the \( r \) in French *rouge* (red). Examples are ighighaan ‘he made them’, ughaaghe ‘near it’, and sogh ‘frost’.

\( hw \) (PA *xw) represents a voiceless labialized glottal fricative. It is like the Ahtna h but with rounding of the lips. It occurs only immediately before a consonant. Examples are hwtsiil ‘bridge’, dahwdaldiin ‘he learned’.

I (PA *l), the only non-standard symbol in the Ahtna alphabet, represents the voiceless lateral fricative or “slashed l”. The tip of the tongue is set above the upper teeth while air is released off the sides of the tongue. Examples are lic’ae ‘dog’, lcaan ‘it is raining’, nel ‘wedge’.

\( s \) (PA *s, *sh, *shw, or *~) represents the voiceless alveopalatal fricative. It is intermediate in pronunciation between the \( s \) in English *sister* and the \( sh \) in English *should*. Examples are saen ‘summer’, lset’ ‘he has a scar’, and tes ‘hill’.

\( yh \) (PA *x?), a rare sound, represents a voiceless front velar fricative, similar to \( x \) but further forward in the mouth. It occurs in syllable-final position in three words in the Mentasta dialect: ts’eyh ‘canoe’, deyh ‘spruce hen’, and diinyh ‘redpoll’.

\( x \) (PA *x) represents a voiceless back velar or uvular fricative. There is no English equivalent, but it is similar to \( ch \) in German *buch* (book). It is raspier sounding than the Ahtna \( h \) sound. Examples are xax ‘Canada goose’, c’ox ‘quill’.

\( h \) (PA *h or *~) represents a voiceless glottal fricative. It is similar to English \( h \) in words like *hurry*, *happy*. The \( h \) is common before a consonant and word-finally, but it occurs before a vowel only in nine syllables. (See the short h-initial section on pp. XX.) Examples are hnae ‘word’, htadel ‘they will go’, udzih ‘caribou’, ‘ele’ ‘idah ‘he is not sitting’, ganhook ‘dance staff’.

Nasals are a class of consonants that are produced with the release of breath through the nasal passage, not the mouth, with accompanying voicing. The nasals in Ahtna are as follows:

\( m \) (PA *w) represents a bilabial nasal. It is similar to \( m \) in English. Except for a single loanword, demba ‘checkers’, it occurs only in the Mentasta dialect. It occurs there when \( b \) changes to \( m \) in a syllable that ends in \( n \). See sec. 4.7. Examples are men ‘lake’, mensiis ‘his nose’.

\( n \) (PA *n, *n’, or *m) represents an alveolar nasal, similar to English \( n \). The dialects vary in details of pronunciation of \( n \) after a long vowel and \( n \) followed by * (glottal stop). This is discussed in sec. 4.8. Also note that in Mentasta a spelling rule is needed to distinguish \( [Vv\text{n}] \) and \( [Vv\text{ŋ}] \) which requires the use of a spelling convention \( n \) vs. \( \text{nn} \) (see sec. 4.9). Examples are nen ‘you’, c’aan ‘food’, kon’ ‘fire’, k’uun ‘fish eggs’.

\( ng \) (PA *n+gh) represents a back velar nasal, similar to \( ng \) [ŋ] in English *ring*. It occurs in verb prefixes as the result of a phonological rule, where \( n + \text{gh} > \text{ng} \). In addition, it is the final sound in one exclamatory root. Examples are ingil’aen ‘he saw it’, ngedzen ‘he is standing’, and xonahang ‘goodbye’. However, there are five Ahtna words in which \( n \) precedes \( g \) and there is a syllable break, i.e., this is the sound [ŋ] followed by [g] and not phonetic [n]. These five words are written as follows: ‘engii ‘it is forbidden’, dengi ‘money’, -engiidze’ ‘nose cartilage’, -engestah ‘nostril’, and ts’its’aange ‘wishing stick’. The above words are the only exceptions to the principle that Ahtna pronunciations can be fully determined by the spelling of the practical writing system.
3.2 Vowels

Ahtna has ten vowels, five long or full vowels, written with double letters, and five short or reduced vowels, written with single letters. The long vowels are pronounced similarly in all the dialects. Some minor differences in the pronunciation of the short vowels in the Mentasta dialect are summarized in sec. 4.8. The ten vowels are as follows:

**ii** (usually PA *i:) represents a high front long vowel similar to **ee** in English **see**. Examples are sii '1', ciisi 'dipnet', tutiil 'cup', inalnii 'he forgets it', and ziilghaen 'I killed it'.

**i** (PA *i: or *e) represents a high front short vowel similar to **i** in English **knit** or **bit**. Examples are lic'ae 'dog', ighighaan 'he made them', gigi 'berry', si' 'birch sap', and i'dits'ak 'he understands'.

**ae** (PA *e:) represents a low front long vowel similar to **a** in English **bad**. Examples are baet 'lake trout', uts'edae 'his blanket', unaegge 'his eye'.

**e** (PA *a, *i: or *e:) represents a mid front short vowel, similar to English **e** in **bet**, i.e. phonetic [ɛ]. This is the most commonly occurring sound in the language. Examples are 'edlii 'it is cold', uke 'on it', c'ede 'horn', nen 'land', and de'eltiy 'I am strong'.

**uu** (PA *u:) represents the high back rounded long vowel similar to **oo** in English **boot**. Examples are nuu 'island', k'uuun 'fish eggs', yiztl'uuun 'he braided it' sya'yuu 'my beads'.

**u** (PA *u:, *u, or *wa) represents the high back rounded short vowel similar to **oo** in English **took**. Examples are unu 'its hole', c'eghu 'tooth', yuyaan 'he should eat it'.

**oo** (PA *aghw* or *ugha) represents a mid back rounded long vowel similar to the **o** in English **stove**. It occurs only in verb prefixes and in a few loanwords. Examples are looyaal 'he is walking around', dzooagey 'potlatch guests', ganhook 'dance staff'.

**o** (PA *u) represents a mid back rounded short vowel similar to the **o** in English **or**. Examples are osyaan 'I should eat it', 'olaen 'you are', don 'fly', and lox 'hook'.

**aa** (PA *a:) represents the low central short vowel similar to the **u** in English **cut**. Examples are k'a' 'gun', yiztal 'he kicked it', nah 'here, take it', xona 'enough', and nats'adel 'we are returning'.

In Ahtna, as in other Athabaskan languages full and reduced vowels alternate in verb stem sets to mark grammatical distinctions such as mode and aspect. See the summary of the regular alternations between full and reduced vowels in roots and stems in sec. 5.0 and of verb stem variation in sec. 6.5.2 and Appendix G, 4.

Below we present discussion of a few issues in the phonetics of Ahtna. In secs. 4.1-10 there is a presentation of the main phonetic and phonological details that distinguish the four dialects of Ahtna. The common syllabification patterns in the Ahtna verb are summarized in sec. 6.3. Appendix G is a presentation of the phonological rules that apply to the Ahtna verb.

3.3 Word-initial vowels and word-initial glottal stop

Four of the Ahtna short vowels, **i**, **u**, **o**, and **a**, can occur word-initially, where there is an audible contrast with words with initial **i**, **u**, **o**, and **a**. Learning to recognize and to write this important distinction requires special attention. Compare the difference in English between a **nail**, an **ale**, where **ale** may begin with a glottal stop. In Ahtna this distinction is much clearer.

Compare the following pairs of words:

iyaan he is eating it,
'iyaan you are eating it,
yuaaze her son,
'uyuuni let it be,
ost'aas I should cut it,
'oht'aas you pl are cutting it,
'adghaan' it is moldy,
'agha hurry.

The word-initial short vowels sound slightly longer than the first vowel in the words beginning with 'a. The words beginning with 'a have a crisp beginning as the vocal cords open abruptly. On the other hand, compare iyaan 'he is eating it' and kiiyaan 'they are eating it'. The vowel in the second word is longer and carries primary stress (see 3.4 below).

Word-initial vowels in Ahtna occur mainly as the result of several phonological rules: (gh-, z-, and bly vocalization). See the summary of the development of word initial vowels in the dialects in sec. 4.2 and in Appendix G.

One other word-initial contrast involving glottal stop can be mentioned. There is a distinction in Ahtna between words that begin with s and words that begin with 's, as in the following words:

**sdaa peninsula,**

'sdelts'i we're sitting,

**sta' my father,**

'stayaal we'll go.

### 3.4 Stress

Some Athabaskan languages, such as Tanacross, Chipewyan, and Navajo, have a tone system in which syllables have a distinctive high or low pitch. Ahtna does not retain this distinction. Instead it has a stress system that follows a regular pattern. Since stress can be predicted, it is not marked in the Ahtna writing system. Recognizing the location of the stressed syllable helps in looking up words in this dictionary and in determining word boundaries.

In Ahtna a strong primary stress is placed on the rightmost stem syllable in a word. From my subjective survey of tape-recorded Ahtna stories, it seems that secondary stress is placed equally on other syllables providing that they contain short vowels. Examples of single words marked for stress are presented here:

xáel pack,

ugháele' his pack,

c'édé' horn,

uc'édæ' his (detached) horn,

tsi'áal pillow,

utsi'áale' his pillow,

cfisi dipnet,

t'aghés cottonwood,

xóna enough,

yáas he goes,

'esyáas I go,

da'esyáas I enter,

da'esyáasde where I enter,

kasuundze' beautifully,

Tats'esghi'áaden 'where a rock extends in the water' (place name).

The syllable receiving the strong stress is easily recognized. In the above examples, the other syllables are either affixes (prefixes such as c'e-, u-, 'es-, da-, ka-, ta-, or suffixes, such as -e', -i, -de, -den, -dze') or incorporated or compound stems that are to the left of another stem (such as tsi- and ts'es'). 'Cottonwood' is a disyllabic root in which the right-most syllable is stressed.

However, if a word contains one or more long vowels, (CVV), or a vowel plus the sonorant y (CVy) before the stem syllable, primary stress is placed on each of the long vowels as well as...
the stem syllable. A pair of words with contrasting stress patterns is:

iyáan he is eating it,
kíiyáan they are eating it.

The word-initial i- in the first word is not as long as the vowel in kii- in the second word, and the second verb seems to have stress equally placed on both syllables.

Other examples with two or more primary stress marks are as follows:

ziilgháen I killed it,
'óostén' I was holding it,
nixáelnií'ään he came to a stop wearing a pack,
naxíelec'ghís'áets I wore a hole through the snowshoe webbing,
náytesdgháen he started to pack it back,
náy'tesdgháen he started to pack something back,
kiigha'uzkáen they passed him by in a boat,
stabesídinizdlae'tl' he dragged them away.

The word-final h sound in Ahtna occurs only after a stressed short vowel. Compare the following words with and without final h:
náh here (take it),
xóna enough, okay,
dats'ágéh sucker,
tége pity,
udzih caribou,
udzií his hearing,
c'edzédzi ewe,
'eló 'Itlúh it is not woven,
ts'etlúú we are weaving it

In the following examples stress is marked in two or more words:

Stl'aa Na' 'rear river' (place name)
T'aghes Táh 'among the cottonwoods' (place name)
Tseziil Tatinitáande 'where the trail goes through loose rocks' (place name)
bents'ése' niláeni prune lit. 'that which has a seed'
sá uts'é' natidáas go back to him for me,
k'álií hyitnígide yác' de'él nákítáltás without marrying her, they took her back.

The presence of stress indicates how the words should be divided. A stem syllable that is stressed may be followed by an unstressed suffix. The next syllable receiving primary stress must be part of a subsequent word. Thus the stress system is a key to locating the stem, distinguishing stems from affixes, and marking word boundaries. In sec. 4.6 stress differences in the Ahtna dialects are discussed.

3.5 Ahtna and Proto-Athabaskan

Ahtna is a member of the Athabaskan language family, a group of about thirty-five closely related languages found in three geographic regions—central Alaska and northern Canada (Northern Athabaskan), California and Oregon (Pacific Coast Athabaskan), and Arizona and New Mexico (Apachean). As the record of the Athabaskan languages becomes more complete, it is possible to reconstruct much information about the prehistory and early culture of the Athabaskan peoples. In approximately 1500 A.D. Athabaskan peoples held more territory in North America than any other comparably cohesive group of Native Americans. Scholars have postulated a Proto-Athabaskan (PA) language as the common ancestor of the modern languages. The ancient homeland of the Athabaskans seems to have been somewhere east of the Coast Range between eastern Alaska and central British Columbia. In all likelihood the Ahtna Athabaskans have resided on the Copper River for at least 2,000 years, if not much longer.
By comparing Ahtna with the Proto-Athabaskan language, we find that Ahtna has a smaller inventory of phonemes; i.e., that it has merged several series of phonemes that were distinct in the ancient language. In this dictionary reconstructed PA phonemes are marked with *. Digraphs and trigraphs represent PA sounds. In Ahtna the PA *ch series (which stands for *j, *ch, *ch', *sh, and *zh) and the *ch* series (*j", *ch", *ch"", *sh", *zh") have merged each other and with the *ts series (*dz, *ts, *ts", *s, *z) into an alveo-palatal ts series with pronunciation intermediate between ts and ch. In addition, the PA front velar fricative *x (or yh) has merged with *s. Also, the PA sonorants *n" and *m have become n.

The seven PA vowel quality distinctions are usually retained in Ahtna. The only vowel shifts in Ahtna are the following: *a becomes i before a final front velar and a before a final back velar, e.g., *dak' > dic' 'shoot arrow', *naq' > nak' 'forget'; and *i: becomes e before glottal stop, e.g., *tsi' > tse' 'head'. Ahtna has innovated a ten-vowel system with long and short vowel alternations (see sec. 3.2). Ahtna does not have tone and no longer distinguishes where PA had the feature of glottal constriction on vowels (see Leer 1979).

To facilitate comparison of Ahtna morphemes with those of other Athabaskan languages, the PA source of an Ahtna merged consonant is marked to the right of the headword, preceded by an asterisk. The position of the hyphen indicates whether this is the initial or final consonant in the morpheme. If no PA form indicated, there has been no merger. *[ ]- or *[- ] indicates that the source of an initial or final consonant has not been determined; i.e., that the morpheme is not attested in other languages which have preserved the distinction between the PA consonants that have merged in Ahtna. The vowels of Ahtna morphemes are usually identical in quality to those of their PA cognates, so no further comment is necessary. Glottal constriction of the PA vowels (see Leer 1979) is not marked in this dictionary. Table 2 presents examples of Ahtna morphemes with the source phonemes in PA as they are cited in headwords in the dictionary as well as the reconstructed Proto-Athabaskan morphemes.

Table 2. Conventions for displaying Ahtna morphemes and Proto-Athabaskan sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>headword</th>
<th>tag</th>
<th>Proto-Athabaskan reconstructed</th>
<th>definition</th>
<th>source</th>
<th>morpheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tsiic</td>
<td>/ochre/</td>
<td>*ch-</td>
<td>*chiik</td>
<td>*ch-</td>
<td>&lt; *chiik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caan</td>
<td>/rain/</td>
<td>*n</td>
<td>*kaan</td>
<td>*n</td>
<td>&lt; *kaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsets</td>
<td>/dry wood/</td>
<td>*ch&quot;-ch&quot;</td>
<td>*ch&quot;-ch&quot;</td>
<td>*ch&quot;-ch&quot;</td>
<td>&lt; *ch&quot;-ch&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'aas</td>
<td>/snowshoe/</td>
<td>*-yh</td>
<td>*aayh</td>
<td>*-yh</td>
<td>&lt; *aayh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c'ots'</td>
<td>/wash/</td>
<td>*-ch(&quot;')</td>
<td>*k'och' or k'och&quot;</td>
<td>*-ch(&quot;')</td>
<td>&lt; *k'och' or k'och&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c'iiits'</td>
<td>/cry/</td>
<td>*-[l]</td>
<td>*k'its', k'iich', or k'iich&quot;</td>
<td>*-[l]</td>
<td>&lt; *k'its', k'iich', or k'iich&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daetl'</td>
<td>/pl go/</td>
<td>no mark</td>
<td>*daetl'</td>
<td>no mark</td>
<td>&lt; *d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>/classifier/</td>
<td>no mark</td>
<td>no mark</td>
<td>&lt; *l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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4.0 Ahtna dialects

Ahtna is a distinct language, not mutually intelligible with any other Athabaskan language. The contiguous languages—Tanaina (or Dena'ina) to the west, Upper Tanana and Tanacross to the east, and Tanana to the north—can be understood to some extent by Ahtna speakers. The languages and dialects that most closely resemble Ahtna are the Upper Inlet dialect of Tanaina, the Salcha dialect of Lower Tanana, and Tanacross. Upper Tanana is more difficult for an Ahtna speaker to learn to understand.

All speakers of Ahtna, regardless of regional dialect, can understand one another quite well. The four regional dialects differ mainly in phonological and lexical details. Older Ahtnas state that the dialects have become less distinct over the past half century, especially since the consolidation into the modern villages and the development of the road system after 1945.

The map in Figure 1 shows the documented boundaries of the Ahtna language area and the territories of the Ahtna dialects. The regional dialects, the modern villages and towns, and some former villages (given in parentheses) are as follows:

- Lower (L): Chitina, Lower Tonsina, and some people in Copper Center; (Taral and other sites, Wood Camp);
- Central (C): some people in Copper Center, Tazlina, Glennallen, Gulkana, Gakona, and some people in Chistochina; (Dry Creek).
- Western (W): Cantwell, Mendeltna, and Sutton; (Tyone Village, Chickaloon, Valdez Creek, some people in Talkeetna);
- Mentasta (M, "Upper" on map): Mentasta; (Suslota, Batzulnetas).

In recent years the Ahtnas have been situated mainly in seven modern villages. However, until the late nineteenth century they made use of virtually all accessible land in the language area of approximately 31,000 square miles. They were based in numerous small villages in areas such as Crosswind (or Charley) Lake, Ewan Lake, Tazlina Lake, the upper Chitina River, the upper Gulkana River, and the middle and upper Susitna River. The Ahtnas' collective knowledge of their language area is quite comprehensive. More than 1,400 Ahtna place names have been recorded to date (Kari 1983, Rekord 1983, and later additions).

The dialect differences in the Ahtna language provide important information on the history of the Ahtna people. For example, the Mentasta dialect, which is the most distinct of the four dialects, has phonetic and lexical similarities with the nearby Tanacross and Upper Tanana languages. Many Ahtnas of the upper Copper River (Mentasta and the former villages of Suslota and Batzulnetas) could speak three Athabaskan languages and traditionally acted as interpreters between the Tanana River Athabaskans and the Ahtnas living farther downriver (Kari 1986:16-20). The Western Ahtna dialect has many features in common with the Upper Inlet dialect of Tanaina. In the past bilingualism was common among speakers of these languages, especially among the dghelaay tahwt'aene or 'Mountain People' who formerly lived on the Talkeetna River (Kari 1977). It appears that most Russian loanwords entered Ahtna through the Dena'ina of Cook Inlet and that Russian trade items were less available in the Upper Copper River (see Appendix A).

The dialect abbreviations in this dictionary are a general guide to the distribution of words. Information on dialect variation is fairly well balanced and comes from the Ahtna Noun Dictionary (Buck and Kari 1975), from published and unpublished texts in the various dialects, and from the compiler's fieldnotes.

If no dialect abbreviation follows a headword, lexical entry, or example, that form is used in all Ahtna dialects. A dialect abbreviation after a headword, lexical entry, or example indicates that that form is restricted to one or more of the regional dialects. Occasionally an Ahtna form has a different meaning in one or more of the dialects. Then the dialect abbreviation appears after the English translation. A small number of late additions to the dictionary are listed with an abbreviation immediately followed by [], indicating that this form was not checked for...
distribution. No doubt dialect distribution for some entries may be marked incompletely. These abbreviations and conventions are:

a. dialect abbreviations
   none = all dialects
   C = Central Ahtna
   L = Lower Ahtna
   W = Western Ahtna
   M = Mentasta Ahtna

b. headword conventions
   ggaal /snare/ (no abbreviation = all dialects)
   'aax CLW 'aak M /deceive/
   notl' W /swollen/

c. lexical entry conventions
   kaskae (n) wealthy man (no abbreviation = all dialects)
   dghaec CWM, ggaec L (n) coat
   O+le'ael M (conv) catch O in trap
   ggaet W/ (n) trampled snow (may occur in other dialects)
   nkaal (n) cloudberry (Rubus chamaemorus) CLW; nagoonberry (Rubus arcticus) M
   (distinct meaning in M)
   udzih (n) caribou, female caribou; female Dall sheep W (caribou in all dialects, but also
   female Dall sheep in W)

d. example conventions
   INAL'aen he is looking at it (no abbreviation = all dialects)
   ICIN'tnal'aen CL, ICICTnal'aen M, ITnal'aen W he is pretending to look at it

As dictionaries for Athabaskan languages develop, it is interesting to trace the geographical distribution of vocabulary in dialects and in neighboring languages. These patterns offer many clues to the nature of contact between Athabaskan peoples. For example, a comparison of 114 Ahtna bird names (for 85 species or referents) with terms in Upper Tanana to the east and Dena'ina to the west (Kari 1987) shows the following geographical patterns:

a. common to all: A+UT+D 13
b. unique to A: A only 9
   CLW only 13
   L only 5
   CL only 5
   W only 2
   M only 4
c. westerly: A+D 8
   CLW+D 9
d. easterly: A+UT 16
   M+UT 20

We see these trends: the innovation of new terms is more pronounced than is the retention of older terms; shared terms with Upper Tanana outnumber those with Dena'ina more than two to one; the Mentasta bird vocabulary is much more congruent with UT than are the terms in the other dialects. However, birds are an especially volatile vocabulary domain. In other domains, such as body parts or kin terms, most terms are common in all the languages. In
contrast, in the domain of trade goods, it seems that Ahtna and Dena'ina have many shared innovations (far more than do Ahtna and Upper Tanana).

The following sections summarize the regular differences in the pronunciation of words among the Ahtna dialects. Since these differences follow general rules, usually a single entry can be given in the dictionary, and dialect-specific spellings can be derived by following regular spelling rules. The most complicated phonological differences, however, are written out.

4.1 Syllable-final glottalized consonants

The pronunciation of the five glottalized consonants, \( t' \), \( tl' \), \( ts' \), \( c' \), and \( k' \), when they occur syllable-finally differs among the Ahtna dialects. Table 3 summarizes these differences when a glottalized consonant occurs either word-finally or syllable-finally and is followed by a short vowel or -e' 'possessive suffix'.

The Western dialect is the most conservative in that it retains as such all instances of syllable-final \( t', tl' \), and \( ts' \) with some variation between \( tl' \) and \( l' \) and some instances of syllable-final \( c' \) and \( k' \) (when followed by a word-final short vowel). In the Central dialect there is variation between the conservative pronunciation of \( t' \), \( ts' \), and \( tl' \) and a preglottalized pronunciation ('t, 's, 'l). In the Lower dialect \( tl' \) and \( ts' \) are preglottalized as 't and 's, and two innovations occur: \( t' \) becomes 't and \( tl' \) plus -e' becomes -de'. In Western, Central, and Lower, word-final \( c' \) becomes y' or i', and \( k' \) becomes '. It is interesting that in the 1872 vocabulary recorded by Pinart with Apollon Ponomarov, the recordings for 'dish' "cak" and 'rapids, current' "okx" imply ts'aac' and 'ok' with final -e' and -k' and suggest that these sounds were still present in the Lower dialect.

In Mentasta all final glottalized consonants lose glottalization. Also note that the pronunciations indicated for Mentasta are also frequently heard in Chistochina; i.e., the tendency to lose final glottalized consonants seems to be spreading downriver. In all dialects the -e' 'possessive suffix' causes a loss of final glottalization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Western</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>Mentasta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( t' )</td>
<td>( t' )</td>
<td>( t' )</td>
<td>( t' )</td>
<td>( t' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t' + V )</td>
<td>( t'V )</td>
<td>( t'V )</td>
<td>( t'V )</td>
<td>( t'V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t' + e' )</td>
<td>( de' )</td>
<td>( de' )</td>
<td>( de' )</td>
<td>( de' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ts' )</td>
<td>( ts' )</td>
<td>( ts' )</td>
<td>( ts' )</td>
<td>( ts' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ts' + V )</td>
<td>( ts'V )</td>
<td>( ts'V )</td>
<td>( ts'V )</td>
<td>( ts'V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ts' + e' )</td>
<td>( dze' )</td>
<td>( dze' )</td>
<td>( dze' )</td>
<td>( dze' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( tl' )</td>
<td>( tl' )</td>
<td>( tl' )</td>
<td>( tl' )</td>
<td>( tl' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( tl' + V )</td>
<td>( tl'V )</td>
<td>( tl'V )</td>
<td>( tl'V )</td>
<td>( tl'V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( tl' + e' )</td>
<td>( de'le' )</td>
<td>( de'le' )</td>
<td>( de'le' )</td>
<td>( de'le' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( c' )</td>
<td>( y',i' )</td>
<td>( y' )</td>
<td>( y' )</td>
<td>( c' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( c' + V )</td>
<td>( c'V )</td>
<td>( c'V )</td>
<td>( c'V )</td>
<td>( c'V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( c' + e' )</td>
<td>( ge' )</td>
<td>( ge' )</td>
<td>( ge' )</td>
<td>( ge' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( k' )</td>
<td>( j )</td>
<td>( j )</td>
<td>( j )</td>
<td>( k )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( k' + V )</td>
<td>( k'V )</td>
<td>( k'V )</td>
<td>( k'V )</td>
<td>( k'V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( k' + e' )</td>
<td>( gge' )</td>
<td>( gge' )</td>
<td>( gge' )</td>
<td>( gge' )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With this array of minor differences in the treatment of syllable-final glottalization, it is necessary to have a single entry form and a series of spelling rules for dialect-specific pronunciations. The spelling rules that are used in this dictionary for the alternations in Table 3 are presented below.

a. \( t' \) (only Western written out)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Western</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Lower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c'ezet' liver</td>
<td>c'ezet' W</td>
<td>c'ezet' C</td>
<td>c'ezet' L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lac'ukat'i ball game</td>
<td>lac'ukat' CW</td>
<td>lac'uka'ti L</td>
<td>lac'ukadi M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. \( tl' \) (Central-Western written out; -de' noted in Lower)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Western</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Lower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hwtiitl' potlatch</td>
<td>hwtiitl' CW</td>
<td>hwtiitl' W</td>
<td>hwtiitl' CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katsae'l'i mica</td>
<td>katsae'l'i CL</td>
<td>katsae'l'i M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c'etsaede' axe chips</td>
<td>c'etsaede' CW</td>
<td>c'etsaele' W</td>
<td>c'etsaede' L (written out)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. \( ts' \) (only Central-Western written out)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Western</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Lower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gets' mittens</td>
<td>gets' CW</td>
<td>ge's CL</td>
<td>gets M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tehts'uuuts'i mink</td>
<td>tehts'uuuts'i CW</td>
<td>tehts'uuuts' i CL</td>
<td>tehts'uuudzi M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na'studael let's go</td>
<td>na'studael CLW</td>
<td>nastudael M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. \( c' \) (four rules)

1) \( c' \) reconstructed in headwords, verb stem sets, and verb themes, but no longer heard as such in any of the dialects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Western</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Lower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ts'aac' /dish/ (headword)</td>
<td>tsic' /small/ (headword)</td>
<td>neu tsic' &quot; (verb stem set)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G+l+tsic'+e (dimen) be small (verb theme)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) final \( y', i', or e \) written in lexical entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Western</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Lower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ts'aay' CLW, ts'aac' M (n) dish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) only final \( y', i' \) in examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Western</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Lower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yunildi' he shot at it with an arrow</td>
<td>yunildi' CLW</td>
<td>yunildic M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4) \( c'V \) (only Western written out)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Western</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Lower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dghiltsic' i he is small</td>
<td>dghiltsic'i W</td>
<td>dghiltsi' i CL</td>
<td>dghiltsi' i M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Velarization in Lower

In the Lower dialect there are several velarization rules. Most commonly, dy becomes g, dgh becomes gg, and tx becomes k. Most of the speakers in Copper Center use the g, gg, and k pronunciations. These differences are written out in lexical entries, but in examples the dy- or dgh- form is usually cited. It is interesting that in Pinart's 1872 notes with Ponomarov, who was reportedly raised in Chitina, there are spellings that suggest that this velarization rule was not then present. Pinart recorded 'shaman' as "dienen" and 'shirt' as "trek", implying dyenen and dghaec as in today's Central or Western dialects.

a) dy or g, dgh or gg written out in lexical entries
   c'adyu' CWM, c'agu' L (n) reindeer lichen
dghaec CWM, ggaec L (n) shirt, dress
b) dy, dgh, or tx cited in examples
   na'idyaa he returned = na'idyaa CWM
   na'igyaa L
dyen he is acting as a shaman = dyen CWM
   gen L
dghasne' I said = dghasne' CWM
   ggasne' L
sdghol it broke = sdghol CW
   sggol L
txatnaal he will work = txatnaal CWM
   katnaal L

Another velarization rule seems to be strongest in the Lower dialect, where n + gh > ng (engma).

nghal'aen WM I am looking at it,
ngal'aen CL.

A subrule of the above rule velarizes t to k, where
\[ t + n + gh \to kng \quad CV \_ \_ \_ \]
/naɛk#t+n+gh+es+bes/ > nacakngasbes I'll dump it out,
/da#t+n+gh+gh+es+t+tl'uu/ > dakngaaltl'uu I will tie it up.
4.3 gh vocalization

The gh of the prefixes gh (progressive, gh-perfective) and gho (optative) has several realizations in the dialects. Gh-vocalizes to a or o in Central and Lower when it is word-initial or is preceded by the disjunct boundary or by a vowel. The CLW form is usually cited in the dictionary. See also Appendix G where several other rules that affect gh- are presented. See also Appendix H where forms are cited in the Central dialect.

ast'aats' CL I cut it
ghast'aats M
ghést'aats', ghst'aats' W;
akaæl CL he is paddling
ghakaæl M
ghékaæl-ghkaæl W;
nadaaæl CL he is returning
naghadæaæl M
naghedæaæl, nagdñaæl W;
oyaan' CL he should eat it
ghoyaan' WM.

In Western the progressive prefix can appear syllabically before the stem.

Note however that this gh-vocalization rule is blocked if gh is a) preceded by a C conjunct prefix, or b) is followed by a high vowel or an I classifier. Thus gh- never vocalizes in the following verbs:

dghast'aats' I cut it (d-),
ghit'aats' you cut it,
ghuyaan' you should eat it,
ghaltseel he is running along,
'ughalne' I was reluctant.

In addition, the Mentasta dialect has a distinct gh-deletion rule. There the gh-perfective, progressive, and future modes drop gh- and also x- when preceded by a conjunct prefix and followed by i-. The Mentasta forms are not usually written out in the dictionary.

idghit'aats' CLW he cut it several times
idit'aats M
dghine' CW he said
dine' M
ggine' L
dghitiil CW you are carrying it (stick) along
ditiil M
ggitiil L
txiltsiil CW you will make it
tiltsiil M
kiltsiil L

4.4 z vocalization

In CLW the prefix z-, s-perfective-negative, vocalizes before VC+L; i.e. before the 1sg and 2pl subject pronouns. This z- is retained in M. The CLW form is usually cited. See the discussion in Appendix G, 3.9 and Appendix H where the Central form is cited.

isdaa CLW I am sitting
zesdaa M;
uhdaa CLW you are sitting
zhodaa M;
'ele' istsaghe CLW I am not crying
k'alii zestsagha M;
tnisda' I got hurt CLW
tnezesda' M.

In the last pair, note that z- vocalizes to a long vowel when preceded by a conjunct prefix.
However, much like the gh-vocalization described in 4.3, z vocalization is blocked by a following l, or if the VC[ environment is not met:
zelk'aas I am stiff,
nezelten I am fed up,
zaan you are sitting,
'ele' zghostsaghe you shouldn't cry.

4.5 c' indefinite, ts' 1st pl, and k 3rd pl prefixes

The c' indefinite, the ts' 1st pl subject, and k 3rd pl subject prefixes have some interesting differences between Mentasta and the other dialects. See also the main entries under c''', k', and ts''. Usually only a Central-Lower spelling is given in the dictionary.

1) he is eating something c'eyaan all dialects
2) we are eating at ts'eyaan all dialects
3) we are eating something 'sc'eyaan CLW
   sc'eyaan M
4) he ate something i'ghiyaan' CL
   i'ghiyaan'--c'ghiyaan' W
   c'eghiyaan' M
5) we will eat something i'stayiil CLW
   c'estayiil M
6) they are eating something i'keyaan (=hc'eyaan) CLW
   c'ekeyaan M
7) they will eat something i'htayiil CLW
   c'ehtayiil M
8) he packed something down nay'ghighaen CLW
   nacghighaen M
9) we packed something down nay'sghighaen CLW
   nascghighaen M
10) they are playing n'kelye' CLW
    nc'ekelye' M

First, these conjunct prefixes syllabify differently in Mentasta: where ts'ec'eyaan has a second prefix vowel, (cf. also 6 Mentasta c'ekeyaan they are eating something with i'keyaan elsewhere).

In CLW the c' prefix vocalizes to i' or y', or reduces to '; and ts' becomes 's before a CV prefix.

\[
\begin{align*}
  \{c'\rightarrow i' \} \\
  \{ts'\rightarrow 's\}; / \_CV, \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
c' \rightarrow ' / _nCV. \\
\end{align*}
\]

In contrast, in M deglottalization rules affect these prefixes: if there is a preceding CV and a following CV.

\[
\begin{align*}
ts' \rightarrow s / _C \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
c' \rightarrow c / CV_CV. \\
\end{align*}
\]

An added twist comes from a metathesis when ts' and c' cooccur, cf. 3, 5 and 9 above.

\[
\begin{align*}
ts' + c' \rightarrow c' + ts' / _CV. \\
\end{align*}
\]
There is some variation in the CLW dialects on the order of the \( c' \) and \( k \) prefixes as in 8 above. Note however that when there is a following CV syllable, as in 7 the order is always \( c' \) to the left of \( k \).

4.6 Stress differences in dialects

The Ahtna stress system, as described in sec. 3.4, is quite uniform throughout the language. However, due to gh-, z-, and \( c' \) vocalization rules, there are occasionally some differences in stress. Compare stress in the following forms.

- He informed him: \( \text{niday'dinihia CLW} \)
  \( \text{nidadcinilúa} M; \)
- I cut it: \( \text{diist'as CLW} \)
  \( \text{de zest'as} M; \)
- He is walking in a circle: \( \text{nekáayáax CL} \)
  \( \text{ne kegheyáax WM}. \)

4.7 \( m \) in Mentasta

In Mentasta \( b \) becomes \( m \) in a syllable that contains a following \( n \). This \( m \) is written out in lexical entries but not in examples.

- \( \text{ben CLW} \) lake
- \( \text{men} M \)
- \( \text{kaghíbaen CLW} \) he swam up
- \( \text{kaghímaen} M \)

4.8 Nasalization of vowels

There are minor differences in the pronunciation of long vowels with word-final \( n \) and long or short vowels with word-final \( n' \). These are summarized here, where \( V \) is a nasalized vowel and \( Vn \) is a vowel followed by plain \( n \):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CVn</th>
<th>CVn</th>
<th>CVn</th>
<th>CVn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVVn</td>
<td>CVVn</td>
<td>CVVn</td>
<td>CVY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV'n</td>
<td>CV'n</td>
<td>CV'</td>
<td>CV'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVV'n</td>
<td>CVV'n</td>
<td>CVY'</td>
<td>CVY'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Western dialect does not have nasalized vowels. Central, Lower, and Mentasta speakers pronounce CV'n and CVV'n with nasalization on the vowel. In addition Mentasta speakers also nasalize CVV'n. None of these differences are written out in the Ahtna writing system. Some examples of phonetic forms of words with \( n \) are indicated below:

- \( \text{ten} \) ice = [ten] (all dialects)
- \( \text{c'aan} \) food = [c'aan] \( CLW \)
  \( [c'aa] M \)
- \( \text{-ten'} \) handle = [ten'] \( W \)
  \( [te'] CLM \)
- \( \text{-kaen'} \) lodge = [kaen'] \( W \)
  \( [kae'] CLM \)

In addition, there are a few roots and stems in Mentasta that end in a final consonant and that have a nasalized vowel. These are written VV'nC;
diinyh red poll [dijyhn],
delyaank it (rabbit) is squealing [delyaan].

4.9 Vowel deletion and vowel assimilation in Mentasta

In the Mentasta dialect there are several conditions under which the vowels -i and -e at the end of words are dropped. When the Mentasta dialect loses -i or -e after n there is a contrast in that dialect between [CVY], a nasalized vowel, as in sec. 4.8 above, and [CVVn], a "solid n." This contrast is indicated in the Ahtna writing system by writing nn for the "solid n." In this dictionary words with nn are written out only when they are specific to the Mentasta dialect. Otherwise the following spelling convention is observed:

koht’aene person = koht’aene CLW
    koht’aenn M
-ggaane’ arm = -ggaane’ CLW
    -ggaann’ M
-kone’ fire (possessed) = -kone’ CLW
    -kon’ M

nicuunn M bull moose (word absent elsewhere).

No separate spelling is given when -i or -e is lost in Mentasta after -y, -l, or -dl.

-tsuuye grandchild = -tsuuye CLW
    -tsuuy M

nuuye’ hanging cache = nuuye’ CLW
    nuuy’ M

sabiile’ rainbow = sabiile’ CLW
    sabiil’ M

-tsaadle’ abdomen = -tsaadle’ CW
    -tsaadl’ M

In Mentasta when the vowels -e and -i follow certain stem-final consonants, they are assimilated to become more like the vowel in the stem syllable. This assimilation occurs when -e or -i follows x, gh, gg, ’, or n’. These Mentasta vowel changes are not written out in the dictionary.

saxi hook = saxi CLW
    saxa M
ts’ax c’ai medicine = ts’ax c’ai CLW
    ts’ax c’aa M
-dzagh’ ear = -dzagh’ CLW
    -dzagh’ M
tehtguugge’ water bug = tehtguugge’ CLW
    tehtguuggu’ M
-t’oghe’ fin = -t’oghe’ CLW
    -t’ogho’ M

hwnilyaexi vegetation = hwnilyaexi CLW
    hwnilyaexe M

c’uten’i straight pin = c’uten’i CLW
    c’uten’e M
5.0 Organization of the Ahtna-to-English main entries

The Ahtna-to-English main entries of this dictionary have been organized into an alphabetical sequence of all the distinct underlying morphemes that have been recorded to date for the language. Morphemes in Ahtna and other Athabaskan languages consist of roots and affixes. Roots have one or more associated stems. For example, the root 'aa /classify compact object/ has five stems when it occurs in actual verb forms: 'aan, 'aas, 'aal, 'aax, and 'a'. The root 'aa is an abstraction; it is the form that underlies the various stems that occur in actual words. Affixes can be divided into prefixes and suffixes. In all, there are 1,630 Ahtna morphemes in the Ahtna-to-English section. In addition, 107 loanwords from other languages are integrated into the Ahtna morpheme list. The main section of the dictionary thus contains entries for 1,737 headwords (Ahtna morphemes or loanwords). Furthermore, the Ahtna-to-English section contains a large number of cross-references to assist the reader in linking the stems in actual words to the underlying roots (see Table 5 below).

The Ahtna Dictionary is the first dictionary of an Athabaskan language in which all attested morphemes have been integrated into a single index. This approach has enhanced the collection and display of the Ahtna material, and it also facilitates comparison of the Ahtna material with data in other Athabaskan languages. Approximately 10% of the Ahtna morphemes occur rarely or are obscure in meaning, and these are especially interesting to compare in other Athabaskan languages.

Table 4 summarizes the various headword conventions that are used in the presentation of roots, other morphemes, and loanwords in the main entries. Note that headwords are in larger (12 pt.) type.

Table 4. Headword conventions

1. **daa'** /downriver/
   The root is on the left margin, followed by a tag definition within slashes. The tag definition is an attempt to convey the abstract meaning of the root, although at times (for certain verb prefixes, for example) the meaning assigned is rather arbitrary.

2. **daak1** /forehead/
   A superscript number distinguishes two or more homophonous morphemes.

3. **daa** /sg sits, stays/
   The degree sign indicates a historic sonorant closed root (which therefore does not take overt n perfective suffix). See Leer 1979:75-76 and Appendix G, 4.

4. **daan1** /-n /hole extends/
   The Proto-Athabaskan phoneme that corresponds to Ahtna -n is indicated after *-. Only consonants that have merged in Ahtna are listed. Ahtna vowel quality is conservative. Constriction of PA vowels is not indicated. See sec. 3.5.

5. **dak2, tgge1** /up/
   The second of a pair of headwords is an unpredictable allomorph of the basic root.

6. **'aax2** CLW, **'aak M** /deceive/
   Two roots are presented with italicized dialect markings.

7. **nen1, ziec** *n-n', *z- /compact object moves independently/
   The second of a pair of headwords is a suppletive root.

8. **cuut (cet)** /classify food/
   This is a root followed by stem in parentheses that has a distinct ablauted vowel.

9. **de''ts'ede'** *ch'/blanket/
   A non-canonical or disyllabic root is listed after the colon. These are alphabetized by the stressed syllable, in this case de'.
10. **dayaan** loanword from Siberian Russian то́йон ‘chief, rich man’

Loanwords are alphabetized by the initial sound and the source language is indicated; see Appendix A.

Further comment should be made on vowel alternations in Ahtna roots and stems. The regular alternations between full and reduced vowels are not marked in the headword. The regular patterns are a) full to reduced: ii, ae > e, uu > o, aa > a; b) reduced to full: e > ii, o > uu, a > aa. Other alternations are marked as in 8 above, cuut (cet), where uu reduces to e, or nak (naex), where a lengthens to ae. See also Appendix G, 4 on verb stem vowel alternations.

Following the headword are one or more lexical entries. The first lexical entry is indented one degree from the left margin. A subentry beneath that entry is indented a second degree, and so on. The order of entries and subentries and the indentation levels conveys a general notion of how the lexical entries are related. Each lexical entry is followed by an italicized lexical category label within parentheses and then by an English translation in plain type, e.g.,

-**bede** (an) underbelly, chest and stomach area (lexical entry)
  **ubede ts'it'uit'si** (n) cross fox (subentry).

By scanning the entries, it is interesting to see the range of lexical categories that have been attested for each morpheme. In some cases a morpheme appears as both a root and an affix; e.g., **k'e /on/** is a noun, a postposition, a verb prefix, and a suffix. Verb entries have been grouped into abstract verb themes and assigned to an underlying root (see sec. 6 below).

As noted above, Ahtna and Athabaskan roots and affixes usually have alternate forms. In the Ahtna-to-English main section we have integrated into the alphabetical sequence cross-references to most of the allomorphs of the basic morphemes. In addition, there are lists of the derived forms of postpositions, interrogatives, and directionals after the headword and following the abbreviation df:. The stems of a verb root are also listed in in tables of verb stem sets (see sec. 6.4.2). Table 5 presents the conventions pertaining to the listing of cross-references within the main entries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5. Cross-reference conventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; indicates cross-reference, e.g.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; <strong>daadze</strong> from downriver see <strong>daa’</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 'a in 'ada’a yesterday see k’a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first word in a cross-reference is in 10 pt bold type and the rest of the line is in 9 pt. type.

1. Allomorphs cross-referenced in main entries
   a. Verb roots with vsf; (see Table 9 and Appendix G).
   b. Vowel alternations in open and closed roots.
   c. D-effect upon stem initial consonant, e.g., D+z > dz (see Appendix G).
   d. D insertion with stem initial l; e.g., z+l > zdI (see Appendix G).
   e. Suffixed forms of postpositions, directionals, interrogatives.
   f. Epenthetic vowels and consonants (see Appendix G).
   g. Compounded and incorporated forms of nouns.
   h. Multisyllabic loanwords; cross-referenced on the stressed syllable. The main entry is placed according to the initial consonant (see Appendix A).
2. Allomorphs not cross-referenced
   a. Voicing alternations with stem initial fricatives (see sec. 5.5 and Appendix G).
   b. Open and closed verb roots with vsf 3 or vsf 4 (see Appendix G).
   c. Possessed forms of nouns (see sec. 5.4).

5.1 Minor lexical categories

The major lexical categories in Ahtna are nouns, postpositions, and verbs. The other less frequently occurring categories are the minor lexical categories. The labels used for the minor lexical categories in the Ahtna Dictionary are presented below in Table 6. Some brief explanations or references to other portions of the dictionary are noted. The number of entries in the dictionary for each category is indicated in parentheses.

Table 6. Minor lexical categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Entries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adj</td>
<td>adjective (uninflected adjectival stem)</td>
<td>(51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv</td>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>(281)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cnj</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpc</td>
<td>clausal proclitic (in clause-initial position)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dem</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>directional (see Appendix B)</td>
<td>(38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enc</td>
<td>enclitic (follows a noun or verb)</td>
<td>(14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exc</td>
<td>exclamation</td>
<td>(69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>interrogative</td>
<td>(32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nenc</td>
<td>nominal enclitic (follows a noun only)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nsf</td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
<td>(14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padj</td>
<td>predicate adjective (noun, exclamation, and uninflected verb)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pf</td>
<td>prefix (of noun, postposition or directional)</td>
<td>(19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scnj</td>
<td>subordinating conjunction</td>
<td>(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sf</td>
<td>suffix (other than noun suffix and verb suffix)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venc</td>
<td>verbal enclitic (follows a verb only)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpf</td>
<td>verb prefix (see sec. 6.2)</td>
<td>(152, not including incorporate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsf</td>
<td>verb suffix (followed by position number, vsf3; see sec. 6.2)</td>
<td>(18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No doubt this typology of word categories can be refined through research on Ahtna syntax. For example, there may be more than one kind of adverb. A few adverbs may be restricted to a preverbal position and might be treated as verbal proclitics.

In the main entries several example sentences from texts or fieldnotes are presented for the following categories: adv, cnj, cpc, dem, dir, enc, int, nenc, nsf, padj, scnj, venc, and vsf. The examples are listed after the definition and following a colon, e.g.,

bedo (int) who, whose: bede 'ilaen? who are you?; bede nt'aenen? who is it?; bede gedze' nt'aey? whose gloves are these?

5.2 Nouns

Ahtna has several types of nouns. Some consist only of a stem and are directly derived from a basic root. These are listed with one degree of indentation. A noun derived from another noun is listed as a subentry, indented a further degree. A noun that is derived from a verb theme is listed following the examples of the verb theme. Many of the derived nouns are followed by a literal translation after lit., e.g.,
For animals and plants the taxonomic name is given in parentheses after the common name. The literal translation follows, e.g.,

tl'ogh tsen (n) wormwood (Artemisia spp.), lit. 'smelly grass'.

Literal translations are not given when they are fairly straightforward, e.g.,

ts'a' bene' (an) beaver pond.

When the analysis of a derived noun (or a derived word of any category) is uncertain, usually there is the comment analysis uncertain.

The dictionary contains 2,800 noun entries. Some nouns are entered in the dictionary twice where they provide a good illustration of two roots. Examples of nouns in sentences are not provided unless they have been found in some interesting or idiomatic expression.

Nouns can be unpossessed, optionally possessed, or inalienably possessed. The possessed form of a noun is preceded by a hyphen:

xael, -ghacle' (n;0/'aan) pack,
-ke' (n;0/'aan) foot.

The set of Ahtna pronouns (pro) and possessive pronoun prefixes (pf) is summarized in sec. 5.4.

Many of the most basic nouns also occur as incorporated stems, (i), in verb themes or derivations of verb themes (166 incorporated stems are in the dictionary). Some nouns occur as compounded stem-forms, (c), in compound nouns (90 compounded stem forms are presented). Incorporated and compounded stems are listed after the basic noun and the possessed form of the noun. The abbreviations for noun and/or incorporated and/or compound are n, ni, nc, ic, and nic. In the following entries the first form is the basic noun, the possessed form is preceded by hyphen, and the incorporated or compounded form is followed by hyphen.

ten, ten- (ni) ice,

-tsiis, -tsiige', tsis- (nc) ochre,

-tse', tsi- (nic) head.

The dictionary distinguishes nouns (n) from areal nouns (an) and postpositions (pp). Areal nouns take the ko- areal gender prefix and usually the classificatory stem 'aan (see Table 9 below). Thus nouns that refer to areas or regions and areal postpositions are treated as a single word category, e.g.,

hwnax, -konaxe' (an) house,

tene (an) trail,

-t'aax (an) general area beneath, under.

The dictionary contains 322 areal nouns (in addition to the other nouns previously discussed).

Another type of noun in the dictionary is the place name (pn). The best known Ahtna place names for Ahtna villages and major geographical features are included in the main entries and the English-to-Ahtna index. Otherwise, place names are presented only when they have a unique and unanalyzable morpheme or when they demonstrate an interesting use of a root or verb theme. Altogether, 439 place names are in the dictionary. Note, however, that more than 1,400 Ahtna place names are listed and mapped in Kari 1983. The character of Ahtna place names knowledge is discussed in Kari 1989c. Personal names (psn) are cited only occasionally in this dictionary. Ahtna personal names are presented in Johns 1986. Numerals are treated as nouns and adverbs. The numeral system is summarized in Appendix C.

To use an Ahtna noun in combination with a verb it is necessary to know how the noun is marked for gender and classification. This information is given in parentheses after the noun. It follows the abbreviation n and a semicolon, e.g.

tiz'aani (n;0/'aan) fishtrap.

In this case tiz'aani takes the 0 gender and the classificatory stem 'aan, as is illustrated in the sentence tiz'aani tini'aan 'he placed the fishtrap under the water'. The stem 'aan is used for objects that are "compact" in shape. In Ahtna gender is marked by zero and three verb prefixes from the pos. 4 qualifier zone (ko-, d-, n-, see Table 9), and nine classificatory verb roots. (See sec. 6.5.3 for discussion of gender in verb themes.)
classification has been researched mainly with one speaker from each dialect. There has been no opportunity to review all the nouns in all the dialects. Thus, there may be undocumented dialectal differences. For details on the semantic range of the gender prefixes see the main entries under n°, d°, Ø° and ko. The general conventions for marking gender and classification are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Conventions for presenting gender and classification of nouns

a. All animate nouns (people, kinship terms, animals, birds, fish, insects) take the Ø-gender and the classificatory stem taen. These nouns have no marking after the n(noun).

b. All plants take the d-gender and the classificatory stem taan. These have no marking.

c. All berries take the n-gender and the classificatory stem 'aan. These have no marking.

d. Areal nouns take ko- 'area' as a gender marking and the classificatory stem 'aan. These have no marking after an.

e. Some nouns, such as 'work' or 'day', do not usually occur with classificatory verbs. These are marked for gender only.

f. A few nouns have two or more distinct meanings each with distinct gender and classification, e.g., dengi 'money' (coin or paper). These are given dual markings, e.g., (n,Ø/aan(coin), Ø/nic(paper)).

g. Some nouns, such as 'property' are variable in gender and classification and are not labeled.

h. The referents of some nouns, such as ten 'ice', can occur in more than one shape or condition. The marking given in the dictionary is for the most common condition.

5.3 Postpositions

Postpositions in this dictionary are of two types. Unbound postpositions occur outside the verb complex. These are labeled (pp), are preceded by P+ in the lexical entry, and have P in the translation to indicate the presence of the postpositional object, e.g.,
P+k'e (pp) on, like, as P,
P+aeed (pp) without P.

The dictionary contains eighty-three postpositions. Note that this category seems to overlap with areal nouns.

Bound postpositions, on the other hand, occur inside the verb complex in position 10 (see Table 9). These are treated as other verb prefixes and thus are labelled (vpf). The form is preceded by P+. Following this abbreviation is the phrase bound postposition, and P appears in the translation.

Postpositions occur in many aspectual derivational strings (ads), (see sec. 6.4.1 and Appendix E). These contain P in the lexical entry and P in the gloss, e.g.,
P+yi# (ads:gh mom) into P,
P+gha# (ads:n mom) through P,
P#d (ads:gh mom) leaving, quitting P.

In the last example the "null postposition," a zero morpheme that takes postpositional objects, is present. See the entry for this important postposition at Ø° in the vowel-initial section.

Postpositions can also occur thematically in verb themes, where they are preceded by P in the theme structure and have P in the translation, e.g.,
P+naf+n+D+taa (conv) help P.

Postpositions play a significant role in transitivy marking for verb themes (see sec. 6.4.3). The inflection of postpositions is summarized herewith.
5.4 Pronouns and inflection of nouns and postpositions

Table 8 is in two sections: 8a summarizes the set of independent or emphatic pronouns (pro) and the inflectional pronouns for postpositional object and possessor of nouns; 8b presents examples of the inflectional pronouns with two nouns and two postpositions. The four third-person prefixes are discussed after the table. Note that the yii pronoun can refer to singular or plural non-humans. For exemplification of the subject and object pronouns in the verb complex see 6.5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 8. Pronouns and inflection of nouns and postpositions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>8a)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>independent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possessor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postpositional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. 1s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 3s(human)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(non-human)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. 2p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. 3p(human)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(non-human)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(reflexive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(reflexive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(indefinite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(reciprocal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note in 8b the phonological alternation of u-b and i-y for the two 3s prefixes: u and i are used before consonants, b and y before vowels. Similarly, note the 2p prefix alternation unh-nhw. See Appendix G, 2.6.

The use of the third-person prefixes is complicated. The 3sy and 3p forms are used as possessors or postpositional objects if the subject of the verb is third person. The 3sb and 3pb forms are used as possessors or postpositional objects if the subject of the verb is first or second person. The following examples illustrate some of the possible combinations of subjects with third-person pronouns:

- 3sb baede i'sghiyaan' we ate without him,
- 3sy yaede i'ghiyaan' he ate without him,
- 3sb uta' 'snghil'aen' we saw his father,
- 3sy ita' nghil'aen' he saw his (someone else's) father,
- 3p hwta' nghil'aen'-kuta' nghil'aen' he saw their father,
- 3pbkuta' nghal'aen' I saw his father,
- 3rf deta' nghil'aen' he saw his own father.

Another form to compare with the above is kiita' nghil'aen' 'they saw his father'. This is the 3sy pronoun y- preceded by the k- third person pl subject prefix which moves out of the verb complex and onto the noun by means of a special morphosyntactic rule.

The independent pronouns are used occasionally for emphasis as in the following:

- yii c'a uluu' c'ilaen it (yii) too has a glacier;
- sii c'a sc'aen ghale xu' lunesyaa I too went there when I was a child;
- yen sta' konagh' kughikaet he bought my father's store.

5.5 Phonological alternations in nouns, postpositions, interrogatives, and directionals

In the dictionary root-initial fricatives are treated as voiced which then become voiceless when in word-initial position or when incorporated into the verb.

- let /smoke/
  let, -lede' smoke
  kaletghi'aa smoke is rising (with incorporated let)
- zaek' /voice/
  -zaegge', sae' voice, throat
  sdasae'dalts'et I lost my voice (with incorporated sae')
- yen /shaman/
  sen, -sene' medicine, power
  cf. dyen he acts as a shaman
- ghae /pack/
  xael, -ghaele' pack
  naxaelts'eldel we go back with packs (with incorporated xael)

Roots from PA*y, the front velar fricative, such as yen, become s- word-initially but do not show s:y alternations in nouns.

The most common stem-final phonological alternation in nouns is with the addition of the -e' possessive suffix. These alternations, which are summarized below, are not usually cross-referenced in the dictionary.
Typical examples of the stem-final stops and fricatives are:

- **gets'** - **gedze'** mittens,
- **kentsiis** - **kentsiize'** mocassins,
- **tsiis** - **tsiige'** ochre,
- **t'uel** - **t'uale'** rope,
- **tsel** - **tsele'** awl,
- **ts'aeex** - **ts'aegge'** sinew,
- **k'ax** - **k'axe'** fat.

With the stops there is loss of glottalization with the -e' suffix. With the fricatives the length of the stem vowel conditions the voicing contrast, cf. ‘rope’ vs. ‘awl’ and the x:gg alternations in ‘sinew’ vs. ‘fat’. (The voicing of stem final fricatives in verbs is similar but not identical; see Appendix G, 4.2. See also the discussion of stem-final glottalized consonants in the dialects in sec. 4.1.)

Stems ending in a full vowel absorb the e of the possessed suffix and show only final glottal stop: **tsaa** - **tsaa'** cache,

- **tuu** - **tuu'** water,
- **lic'ae** - **lic'ae'** dog.

Nouns that end in V undergo a vowel lengthening rule where e' > ae', a' > aa', u' > uu'.

- **ts'ede'** - **ts'edae'** blanket
- **k'a'** - **k'aa'** gun
- **natu'** - **natuu'** salt.

In contrast, no lengthening occurs with the n and n' final stems:

- **ben** - **bene'** lake,
- **kon'** - **kone'** fire.

Nominalizations with the (y)i relative suffix, replace i with e':

- **xodi, -ghode'** snare spring pole,
- **te'sdlaesi** - **te'sdlaeze'** main body of fish trap.

Most compound and incorporated forms of nouns, which do not carry primary stress, undergo a vowel reduction rule: CVV(C) --> CV(C) where ae > e, ii > i, aa > a, uu > u.

- **ghaes egg > ghess**
- **tsiis ochre > tsis**
- **tuu water > tu**
- **tsaa cache > tsa**.

There are exceptions however; some incorporated stems, such as biil ‘snare’ and naal ‘sleep’ do not reduce their vowels.

Postpositions, interrogatives, and directionals frequently are derived by the addition of suffixes. The allomorphs can be quite radical, as is illustrated in Appendix B in the chart of unsuffixed and suffixed directionals. These stems are listed after the headword following the abbreviation df (derived forms). All of these stems are cross-referenced.
6.0 Verbs

The most complex lexical category in Ahtna and in other Athabaskan languages is the verb. A single Ahtna verb may be translated as a complete English sentence and may convey many kinds of grammatical information: verbal action, person, mode or tense, transitivity, aspect, number, and other concepts. It is common to find a group of verbs with some shared prefixes and stems and some common threads of meaning. Often hundreds or even thousands of examples of related verbs can be formed. In order to organize this material into dictionary entries, we have developed a set of policies based upon a theory of the underlying verb theme and processes of word formation for the Ahtna (and Athabaskan) verb. This theory was first presented in Kari 1979 and is summarized and further developed in this section.

The verb theme is the abstract lexical structure of a set of derived verb forms (or derivatives). A verb theme is not an actual word; it lacks mode, aspect, pronouns, and other regularly occurring prefixes and suffixes which are assigned to the theme in a series of grammatical derivations. It is not feasible to write out every derived verb form in the language, but it is possible to outline the manner in which derived verbs are formed.

6.1 A model of Ahtna word formation

Figure 2 is a model of Ahtna word formation expressed as a flowchart. The model is an attempt to address several facts about the Ahtna (and Athabaskan) verb. We routinely see enormous derivational and inflectional productivity in sets of verbs, but derivatives can be assigned to abstract verb themes. The verb theme with its thematic prefixes before a root and abstract meaning is a recognizable template. Word composition is of the type called the 'interrupted synthesis' (Sapir's term) of discontinuous strings of prefixes, a stem, and a suffix. In multiply derived verbs there has been a stacking of discontinuous strings, with precise interdigitation of the prefixes within the templatic structure of the verb theme. Strings apply simultaneously and adhere to a basically rigid linear surface ordering. With this model, an attempt is made to define and order classes of derivations based on several properties of the string-like derivations such as effect on prefixation and suffixation, and cooccurrence vs. mutual exclusivity (Kari forthcoming).

Twelve steps or levels are distinguished in Figure 2, ordered from the abstract verb theme to the actual phonetic form. A single derived verb form, nic'a'snghi'aas 'we used to lift it up (n-class object such as ball or coiled rope)', is presented at the right to illustrate nine of the steps of the model.

Symbols on the flowchart are as follows: the abstract representation of verb theme, base, and underlying form are in parallelograms on the vertical line; obligatory derivations are in boxes on the vertical line; optional derivations are in circles to the right of the vertical line; steps two, six, and seven can optionally apply more than once and thus have a second line returning to the circle.

The four general divisions in the model, lexicon (1-2), derivation (3-6), inflection (7-8), and post-inflectional lexicon (P.I.L.) (9), are incorporated into the format of the dictionary in several ways. The dictionary contains all the verb themes that have been recorded to date, but only a selection of examples of each theme. Further discussion of the semantics and morphology of verb themes is in sec. 6.4. The material for forming other derived forms of a verb theme is presented in three ways: a) the general patterns of word formation, including derivation and inflection, are summarized in secs. 6.5-7); b) all attested derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes are integrated into the main entries (for example, nic'a# (i mom) 'up vertically' is listed at nP, the n- 'qualifier' prefix is at n8, the -s suffix in the customary aspect is at s10); c) all Ahtna derivational strings are listed in Appendices E and F; and c) to illustrate the inflectional system, sample paradigms organized by verb theme category are presented in Appendix H.
Figure 2. A model of Ahtna word formation

1. /Verb theme/
   - transitivity + thematic prefixes + root + theme category
   - /O+G+∅+′aa/ (mot-clss)
   - 'handle compact O'

2. Secondary verb theme form
   - e.g., causative, gender, incorporation

3. Aspectual derivation
   - derivation + conjugation + aspect
   - nic'a#O+G+∅+′aa (i mom)
   - 'lift O up'

4. Post-aspectual derivations
   - inceptive, errative

5. Super-aspectual derivations
   - customary, distributive
   - nic'a#O+G+∅+′aa (cust)
   - 'customarily lift O up'

6. Non-aspectual derivations
   - iterative, passive, benefactive, gender, incorporation, etc.
   - nic'a#O+n+∅+′aa (n gender)
   - 'customarily lift O (e.g., ball) up'

7. Mode-negative insertion
   - nic'a#O+n+gh+n+∅+′aa+s
   - (gh perfective)
   - 'used to lift O-n up'

8. Pronominal insertion
   - nic'a#O+ts'+n+gh+n+∅+′aa+s
   - (1st pl)
   - 'we used to lift O-n up'

9. Relativization Nominalization
   - [nic'a'sngl'aas]
   - 'we used to lift it (ball) up'

See sec. 6.4
See Appendix D
See sec. 6.4.1 and Appendix E
See sec. 6.5.1 and Appendix F
See sec. 6.6.1
See sec. 6.6.2
See actual words in dictionary
Table 9. The Ahtna verb complex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11B</td>
<td>Third person plural subject. See k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11A</td>
<td>Postpositional objects. See b, y3, s11, n*, nac, nuk, cu, y, ku, nil, ku, nil, ku, y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10ABC</td>
<td>Derivational/thematic. Nearly one hundred morphemes appear in this position. The position includes bound postpositions. Compounding is possible, so the position can include one or two morpheme boundaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9*</td>
<td>Iterative. See na2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8*</td>
<td>Distributive. See n1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Incorporate. 166 stems have been recorded in this position. In verb themes the incorporate position is marked inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>X-thematic. See x2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5F</td>
<td>Third person plus y. See k1, b, c1. All three prefixes occur in this position only when in combination with y in position 5E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5E</td>
<td>Direct object. See y3/6, s11, n*, nac, nuk, nil, ku, hw, ko, d1, y. In verb themes the direct object position (for transitive verbs) is marked 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5D</td>
<td>First person plural. See ts3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Indefinite object-subject. See c1. The indefinite is marked I in verb themes when it is a thematic subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Y-thematic. See y2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>Third person plural subject. See k1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Epenthetic segments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Metathesis: 5D + 5C

\[
ts' \quad c' > i^* s / \_CV
\]

*In two of fifteen relevant examples, the order of iterative and distributive is reversed, cf. dan&kughiitli'nu' 'I tied them up again'; and ts'itaangasilhetse 'he ironed them again'. There may be some variation in the order of pos. 9 and 8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4F</td>
<td>Area/k-qualifier. See ko, k².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4E</td>
<td>Conative. See u².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4D</td>
<td>Inceptive. See t¹.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4C</td>
<td>D-qualifier. See d⁴. Gender function is marked G in verb themes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4B</td>
<td>N-qualifier. See n⁸ and φ⁵.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Gh/z-qualifiers. See gh¹, z¹.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D</td>
<td>Transitional (and perfective-negative). See i².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3C</td>
<td>S perfective-negative. See z¹/s⁴.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Mode. See n⁵, gh¹, gho, φ⁶.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Perfective. See n⁵, φ⁵.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subject. See s¹¹, n⁴/s¹, oh, φ¹.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Classifier. See φ², s¹, d², P, s¹. The classifier is listed with every verb theme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Root. Verb roots are in two canonical shapes, closed and open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Verb suffix. See φ², s¹¹, s¹², P, x¹, t¹, t², n⁶. A verb stem is formed with a root plus one of these suffixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Verb suffix. See (h)e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Verb suffix. See (y)i, (n)en, den², nae¹.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Verb suffix. See xu, ts'èn¹, tab, da¹, gi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Boundary Marker**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Formative boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Disjunct boundary. This symbol is listed in verb themes as an aid in distinguishing the leftmost disjunct prefixes from the rightmost conjunct prefixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Qualifier-Pronominal boundary (not listed in verb themes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Conjugation-Qualifier boundary (not listed in verb themes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[</td>
<td>(C) stem boundary (not listed in verb themes).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Metathesis:**  
4D + 3D + 3B  
\[ t \, i \, g h > i \, t \, g h \]
The term phonology is placed to the right of steps 7-9 to symbolize a cyclic alternation between morpheme insertion and the application of phonological rules. There is a discussion of common syllabification patterns in the verb in 6.3 and of Ahtna verb phonology in Appendix G. To conclude the introduction, we present in sec. 6.7 a table of four derived forms of four verb themes with the same underlying root and further discussion of the model of word formation in Figure 2.

6.2 The Ahtna verb complex

Before discussing the conventions for listing verb themes in the dictionary, we describe the intricately structured Ahtna verb complex. The verb complex can be viewed as the maximally specified statement of the verb as a template. On the other hand, the abstract verb theme is the minimally specified statement of the verb as a template. The inventory of verb prefixes and suffixes and their relative sequence are summarized in Table 9. In a linear sequence of twenty-seven possible positions preceding the root, a total of 153 prefixes and 166 incorporated stems have been recorded. In addition, 18 suffixes occur in four positions after the root. This includes eight zero morphemes. A recent paper (Kari 1989a) discusses some of the methodological and theoretical issues that arise from this analysis of the Ahtna verb complex.

As verbal affixes were entered in the dictionary and this chart of the Ahtna verb was compiled, the relative order of the prefixes and suffixes was checked. The result is a model of the Ahtna verb complex that has a greater number of distinct prefix positions than has been noted in other Athabaskan languages. In order to generalize about the functions of some adjacent prefixes the concept of a zone of prefixes has been advanced. Prefix slots can be viewed either as distinct positions or as zones with subpositions. The prefix complex is numbered from right to left beginning at the root. The boxes mark off the five zones in the verb complex: stem (root plus vsfl), pos. 3 conjugation (see sec. 6.5.1 on the array of conjugation patterns), pos. 4 qualifier, pos. 5 pronominal, pos. 10 derivation-thematic, and pos. 11 postpositional object. The next two rows present the position and zone numbers and subposition letters. The fourth row of the chart has abbreviations for the names of the positions and subpositions. (Topics such as the choice of terms for some of the prefix zones and policies regarding homophonous prefixes are discussed in Kari 1989a.)

Prefixes to the left of the # boundary symbol are disjunct prefixes; prefixes to the right of # are conjunct prefixes. The symbols # (disjunct boundary) and + (morpheme boundary) are used in verb theme entries to indicate conjunct/disjunct prefixes. These symbols are also used in the presentations of verb paradigms (Appendix H), in phonological rules, and in lists of derivational strings (Appendices D, E, and F). The three other boundary symbols on Table 9-1, %, and -=-are not used in dictionary entries but appear in some phonological rules in Appendix G. Most of the phonological rules that apply within the verb complex are cited either in the dictionary entries for specific affixes or in Appendix G. A metathesis rule, where prefixes change position in relation to one another, is presented at the very bottom of Table 9. There are also a number of epenthesis rules by which vowels or ' are inserted into verbs in certain environments. The symbol < > marks epenthetic segments and their relative position.

Beneath the table the abbreviations for the affix positions are written out and specific references are given to the morphemes as they are presented in the main entries. Each Ahtna verb prefix and suffix is entered alphabetically by its initial sound, with a summary of its major functions. However, not all of the prefixes are on this table. Two of the positions, pos. 7 incorporate and pos. 10 derivation-thematic, each take many stems or prefixes (166 and 93, respectively, have been recorded to date).

The verb stem consists of the root plus one of the suffixes in vsfl (including zero). The stem in Ahtna carries stress as noted in sec. 3.4. The verb suffixes are attached to the stem but do
not carry primary stress. Ahtna verb stem variation is discussed in sec. 6.5.2, in Table 12 and in Appendix G, 4.

By using this chart of the verb complex in conjunction with a model of the layering of derivations such as in Figure 2, we can begin to account for the formation of Ahtna verbs. Ahtna (and Athabaskan) word formation is typified by the interdigitation of formulaic strings of prefixes and suffixes within the templatic structure of the verb theme. Features of this model are discussed below in secs. 6.4-7.

6.3 Syllabification patterns in verbs

As with other Athabaskan languages, there are several major domains in the phonology of the Ahtna verb. Verb roots form one realm. In Ahtna (and other Athabaskan languages) roots can be grouped into two canonical classes, called open and closed: CV(V)R(') and CV(V)C (where R = resonants n, y, and '). These distinctions are important for the analysis of stem suffixation and stem variation for aspect (see sec. 6.5.2 and Appendix G, sec. 4; and Leer 1979). Also in sec. 3.4 we noted that it is the stem syllable in verbs and in other word categories that carries primary stress.

The verb prefix phonology can be divided into two general domains. In the left-most part of the verb, disjunct prefixes are mostly of the shape CV. There is a large battery of disjunct prefixes. Most any consonant or vowel can occur here. Disjunct prefix phonology is relatively simple. In contrast, in the conjunct portion of the verb, prefixes are restricted in number and shape, and often tightly fused together.

This list summarizes the canonical shapes of the prefixes in Table 9:

- a. C: i, D, n, gh, d, s, x ... (i.e. most conjunct prefixes)
- b. VC: es, oh (only)
- c. V: i, u (only)
- d. CV: gho, qo, ne, na, qu ... (a few conjunct prefixes and most disjunct prefixes)
- e. CV(V)C: nil, bes, biil ... (rare as a prefix but common as an incorporated stems)
- f. CC: nhw (only).

It is the conjunct portion of the verb that has the most interesting phonology. Conjunct phonology is characterized by processes such as ephenthesis, deletion, fusion, metathesis, as well as by some morphologically marked alternations. Of special importance is the syllable immediately in front of the stem which can compress much grammatical information.

Ahtna, Dena'ina, its neighbor to the west, and Kato, an extinct language of Northern California, are the only Athabaskan languages in which verbs can appear without a 'peg' syllable in front of the verb stem. The environment for this is a verb with no thematic prefix left of the classifier, a third person subject, and a zero-imperfective mode. Here are three such verbs given in several Athabaskan languages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ahtna</th>
<th>Dena'ina</th>
<th>Koyukon</th>
<th>Kutchin</th>
<th>Chipewyan</th>
<th>Navajo</th>
<th>Kato</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'he is crying'</td>
<td>tsagh</td>
<td>chegh</td>
<td>'etsex</td>
<td>'itree</td>
<td>hetsagh</td>
<td>yichá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'he is drinking it'</td>
<td>tnaan</td>
<td>tnun</td>
<td>'edenoonh</td>
<td>dinji</td>
<td>ye'daa</td>
<td>yidl'a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'he is making it'</td>
<td>ltsii</td>
<td>lchi</td>
<td>'eltsee</td>
<td>'ahtsii</td>
<td>yeltse</td>
<td>yilchi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus a peg prefix syllable such as 'e-, he- or yi-, is absent in Ahtna, Dena'ina and Kato.

Ahtna verbs can appear with a syllabic consonant, the l- or l- (classifier), or z-, s- (s-perfective-negative), or n- (perfective, qualifier, object, or distributive) before the stem initial consonant:

- ltsii he is making it,
- lggay it is white,
zdāa he is sitting,
s̱dlaets it is cooked,
̱naen he is,
nya' he keeps walking.
The D classifier can appear in a cluster before the stem initial consonant
̱naan he is drinking it,
txes̱gna' he started to work.
Ahtna verbs of the shape CV(C)STEM, most frequently have shwa, e-, before the classifier-
stem:
ts'e'lttsii we're making it,
e'gtnaan he's drinking something.
We posit that this shwa is epenthetic, i.e. that it is introduced by phonological rule (see
Appendix G, 2.1).
We also have noted in secs. 4.3 and 4.4 that, depending on dialect, many vowels in verbs
are derived from underlying gh, y and z fricatives:
̱g̱yaaal, gheyaal he is walking along,
̱j̱s̱daa, ẕs̱daa I am staying.
We also assume that glottal stop in many Ahtna verbs is epenthetic:
̱'es̱yaas I go,
̱'iy̱yaas you go,
dâ'esy̱yaas I enter,
̱'o̱осьii I am calling his name.
At the left-hand edge of the syllable before the stem, clusters of two and three conjunct
'pronominal', 'qualifier' and 'conjugation' prefixes are common. Occasionally one finds clusters of
four and even five consonants.
̱'sc̱'uy̱aan' let's eat (CLW),
dahwdghildiin' he taught,
i's̱ng̱hilghuu' we snored (CLW),
i'tnẕg̱heilghuu'e I won't snore,
'ele' tnẕg̱has'iiige I won't steal it,
̱ni'keleye' they are playing,
ni'nsač̱nce'ḻin we sneaked back (M).
To summarize, the syllable immediately before the stem, which might be called the 'first
conjunct syllable', has the following canonical shape:
C₉ V₂ C₆ STEM

In Appendix G such syllabification patterns in the verb are accounted for by phonological
rules such as lenition, vowel and glottal stop epenthesis, and the vocalization of fricatives.

6.4 Semantic and morphological patterns in verb themes

In this dictionary verb theme entries consist of a root, a listing of thematic prefixes, a
marking for transitivity, a theme category label, and a translation. Cross-references to other
verb themes of similar meaning are often presented after the abbreviation cf. After the verb
theme, examples of derived verb forms (or derivatives) of the theme are given.

6.4.1 Verb theme categories

Ahtna verb themes are assigned to twelve verb theme categories. A verb theme category is
a broad group of verb themes that has an identifiable semantic relationship and a common
structure in the most basic derived verb forms. Verb theme categories have characteristic
derivational potential; i.e., the most homogeneous and productive theme categories, such as
motion, successive, and extension, have sets of productive derivational strings common to that
category. The Ahtna conjugation patterns (see sec. 6.5.1) and aspects (see sec. 6.4.2) are partly
predictable from the categorization of the theme. In addition to the categorized verb themes,
twelve percent of Ahtna verb themes are treated as uncategorized verb themes. Uncategorized
verb themes are defective in that they have a specific mode and aspect in the underlying form.
Referring back to Figure 2, an uncategorized theme is at step three in its underlying form.

The Ahtna verb theme categories can be divided into two groups, active and neuter,
depending on whether a diagnostic primary aspctual string (the derivation at step 3 of the
simplest attested derived verb form) is in one of the active aspects or is neuter. An active aspect
is defined as having perfective morphology in the perfective mode; a neuter aspect has perfective
morphology in both the imperfective and perfective modes.

The concept of verb theme category was first presented in Leer 1979 and Kari 1979 and has
since been applied to three other Athabaskan languages, Sarcee (Cook 1984), Slave (Rice 1989),
and Koyukon (Jones, Axelrod, and Jette forthcoming), where the components of the system are
similar to Ahtna. The theory of Athabaskan verb themes categories has proved to be useful for
grouping sets of derived verb forms, for determining the structure and meaning of the abstract
verb theme, as well as for understanding Ahtna verb stem variation and aspect. This dictionary
represents the first attempt to apply the typology of verb theme categories to an entire corpus of
verb data in an Athabaskan language. Thus the figures on Ahtna verb themes, given in Table
10, are of comparative interest.

Table 10. Statistical summary of Ahtna verb theme categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number (Percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of verb themes:</td>
<td>1386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. categorized themes:</td>
<td>1218 (87.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>837 (60.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motion</td>
<td>346 (24.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motion-classificatory</td>
<td>9 (.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>converive</td>
<td>103 (7.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operative</td>
<td>197 (14.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operative-onomatopoetic</td>
<td>94 (6.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>successive</td>
<td>88 (6.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neuter</td>
<td>368 (26.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extension</td>
<td>58 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stative</td>
<td>83 (6.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stative-classificatory</td>
<td>12 (.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>positional</td>
<td>7 (.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimensional</td>
<td>46 (3.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descriptive</td>
<td>162 (11.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. uncategorized themes:</td>
<td>163 (12.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. uncertain information:</td>
<td>18 (1.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. subthemes with causative</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that in addition to the verb theme categories, there are several other cross-cutting
semantic links between sets of verb themes. Groups of themes can be linked by singular/plural
contrasts, by normal-motion/quick-motion contrasts, and by shape and texture contrasts (the
classificatory themes and the verbs of throwing and falling). These semantic links can be
multidimensional and are usually cross-referenced after the abbreviation cf. ("compare") in the
entries for the verb themes. In addition, these semantic links are usually presented in the
English-to-Ahtna index.

2 Some hyphenated categories (operative-reversative and operative-repetitive) are subsumed
into the operative category on the above table.
6.4.2 Thematic prefixes and verb theme formation

The symbols and prefixes cited before the root in verb theme entries convey information about thematic prefixes, transitivity, the presence or absence of gender marking, and the relative order of these elements. These conventions are summarized here.

Thematic prefixes are part of the structure of the theme and thus must be listed in the dictionary entry of the verb theme. They occur in all derived forms of the theme and cannot be explained as having been added by a productive derivational or inflectional process. The four classifiers, \( O, l, D, \) and \( I \), are always cited before the verb root. For example:

- \( O + \text{tsagh} \) (op) sg cries,
- \( l + \text{caan} \) (op) rain,
- \( O + D + \text{naan} \) (op) drink \( O \),
- \( l + \text{tset} \) (mot) sg runs.

A few themes have two classifiers (perhaps one in the neuter aspect and one in the transitional). These are cited with both classifiers, using the symbol \( / \), e.g., \( G + l/D + \text{ggay} \) (dim) 'be white'.

Other thematic prefixes are noted to the left of the classifier. The symbol \( # \) denotes the disjunct boundary (see sec. 6.2 and Table 9). The symbol + represents a morpheme boundary. Verbal complements and postpositions that appear as separate words in a theme are separated by a space (word boundary). The symbol \( G \) indicates that the theme can take gender marking prefixes (see sec. 6.4.3). Some examples of verb themes follow:

- \( d + n + l + \text{nenn, ziic} \) (mot) sg flies quickly,
- \( k + o + d + l + \text{nenn, ziic} \) (mot) sg abstract event occurs,
- \( d a # O + \text{tsaa} \) (conv-rev) sg dies,
- \( t a # d + O + \text{taan} \) (mot) water drips,
- \( \text{inc#d} + l + \text{nenn, ziic} \) (mot) sg inc moves,
- \( \text{comp G} + O + \text{lae} \) (desc) be comp,
- \( P + n a # l + \text{nak'} \) (conv) forget \( P \),
- \( P + e l D + \text{niic} \) (u:rep2) know \( P \).

Frequently more than one verb theme is derived from the same root. Therefore a step for secondary verb theme formation is presented in step 2 on the word formation model in Figure 2. It is usually possible to recognize that one theme is more basic, i.e., it is simpler in structure and broader in meaning, while other themes are more marked in structure and more restricted in meaning. Some attempt has been made to order themes in the entry to show theme/cotheme and theme/subtheme relationships. For example, subthemes with an incorporated subject or object (inc) are always placed after a more basic theme without an incorporate. The order of larger sets of themes, however, is not rigid. For example, with \( (y) \text{aa' }/sg \text{ goes/} \) are listed 18 themes, the first of which is the most productive and general in meaning. The other 17 themes are more restricted in meaning. Some are subthemes derived from the basic theme, while others are not derivable by any general rule of theme formation. In this case, the order of the 18 themes conveys only a general notion of relationships between themes.

Verb theme formation is a promising area for future research in Athabaskan languages. In the morpheme list the abbreviation \( (ts) \) is used for theme formation string. These are productive or semi-productive strings of prefixes that form verb themes. The causative, \( O + l \), is a common theme formation string in all Athabaskan languages. Our preliminary search has yielded 54 theme formation strings in Athna; these are presented in Appendix D.

For example, if we examine four themes with the same root, taan 'classify elongated object', we can find some recurrent patterns:

- \( G + O + \text{taan} \) (stat-clas) 'elongated object is in position' < \( O \) intransitive
- \( O + G + O + \text{taan} \) (mot-clas) 'handle elongated O' < \( O + O \) transitive
- \( x # O + n + g h + O + \text{taan} \) (mot) 'steer O' < \( O + O \) transitive and \( x # g h \) 'attached, held'
- \( \text{inc#O} + \text{taan} \) (mot) 'handle inc elongated object' < \( \text{inc#O} \) transitive with incorporated object
Thus the theme ‘steer O’ has had two theme formation strings apply. These same four verb themes are discussed again in sec. 6.7.

6.4.3 Transitivity

The markings for transitivity involve the use of the following symbols:
- O: direct object,
- P: postpositional (oblique) object,
- P+pp: any of several postpositions possible,
- I: indefinite subject,
- c’: thematic indefinite subject or object
- ko: thematic areal subject or object
- comp: verbal complement required with theme,
- inc: incorporated object or subject appears in theme,
- caus: causative of theme (followed by its gloss).

Table 11 outlines the 26 patterns of transitivity that have been found in Ahtna. Some of these patterns are quite rare (and are so noted). A theme with O is transitive; a theme without O is intransitive. By convention the abbreviations O, P, I, comp, and inc are cited in both the theme structure and the theme gloss. Both transitive and intransitive themes can occur with a thematic postposition or with a complement. The c’ ‘indefinite’ prefix can appear as an inflectional direct object (in themes with O), or as an indefinite subject, symbolized as I (see 6 and 12 in Table 11 below), or it can be thematic as in 5, 20 and 21 below. Similarly, ko ‘area’ can be a direct object, or it can be thematic (see 4, 11, 18, and 19 below). The causative derivation regularly changes an intransitive theme to transitive. All causatives are marked by O+` as in 2 and 8 below. Conversely, passive changes a transitive theme to intransitive. Nearly 13% (177) of the Ahtna verb themes have one or more incorporated stems in their structure. Of general interest are the seven transitivity patterns with incorporated stems: 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

Table 11. Transitivity patterns in the Ahtna verb

I. Intransitive (without O)
1. Intransitive without derived causative
   O+daetl’ pl go
   ‘snidaetl’ we arrived
2. Intransitive with derived causative
   na#l+yiits’ rest
   naghalyiits’ he rested
   caus. na#O+l+yiits’ make O rest
   nayghilyiits’ he made him rest
3. Intransitive with complement
   comp G+O+lae be comp, comp exists
   ts’akaen nlaen she is a woman
4. Intransitive with thematic ko- ‘area’ as subject
   ko+l+tsii structure is built in a direction
   nakultsiin it (dam) is built across
5. Intransitive with thematic c’ ‘indefinite’ (rare)
   c’+l+dziits’ dance
   c’aldziits’ he danced
6. Intransitive with I indefinite subject
   (c' appears when subject is not stated, but not when subject is stated.)
   I+O+?aa I (sun, moon) moves, shines
   nay'ghi'aan something (sun) set; na'aay naghi'aan the sun set
7. Intransitive with thematic postposition, without derived causative
   P+na#D+taa help P
   inanestann he helped him
8. Intransitive with thematic postposition, with derived causative
   P+I+niic remember P
   ighalniic he remembered it
   caus. P+na#O+n+niic remind O about P
   inasghliniic he reminded me about it
9. Intransitive with optional null postposition (rare)
   (P#)n+I+l+get be afraid (of P)
   (I)nilget he is afraid (of him)
10. Intransitive with any of several thematic postpositions (rare)
    P+pp O+niic move the hand to, from P
    yatezniciic he stretched his arms to it; yuka tezniic he reached for it;
    i'tel tezniic he pulled it off
11. Intransitive with thematic postposition and thematic ko 'area', with P functioning as
    a subject (regular subject inflection is not possible) (rare)
    P+ko+d+l+ggaet P goes bumming, goes being destitute
    nluhwdalggol you (n-) are going around bumming
12. Intransitive with thematic postposition and I indefinite subject (rare)
    P+ni#l+d+l+ggaet I (weather) has P stranded, stormbound
    nenidelggaet something (c' > ') has us stranded; its'ii nenidelggaet the wind has
        us stranded
13. Intransitive with thematic subject incorporate
    ta#d+O+taan water drips
    natadghitaan water dripped down
14. Intransitive with thematic incorporate of manner or instrument
    li#O+yaa sg goes hunting with dogs
    tiliniyaa he went out hunting with dogs
15. Intransitive with thematic incorporate of instrument and thematic postposition
    P+ke#l+kay strike P with the foot, kick P
    ikelkas he kicked it once

II. Transitive (with O):
16. Transitive
    O+n+I+'aen look at O
    inal'aen he is looking at it
17. Transitive with complement (rare)
    comp O+I+'aen use, treat O as comp
    de'aat lnaa l'aen he treats his wife as a drudge
18. Transitive with thematic null postposition, ditransitive
    P+O+I+yaaan feed O to P
    ic'elyaan he is feeding something to him
19. Transitive with thematic ko-'area' as object (regular object inflection is not possible)
    ko+O+l+aan dig (place, area)
    kahwhelaa he dug out the place
20. Transitive with thematic null postposition and thematic ko-'area' as object (regular
    object inflection is not possible) (rare)
P#ko+l+den teach skill (ko) to P
nc'elye'dze' ihwghi'diin' he taught him (i) how to play (ko > hw)

21. Transitive with thematic postposition and thematic c' 'indefinite' as object (regular object inflection is not possible) (rare)
P##c' in+kae W transport P in boat (c')
is'ghi'kaen he transported it downriver in a boat (c' > ')

22. Transitive with complement and thematic c' 'indefinite' (rare)
comp c' in+l' aen keep comp
let c' il'aen he is making a smoke signal

23. Transitive with incorporate functioning as object
inc#G+0+taan handle inc elongated object
nixalnitaan he stopped the sled

24. Transitive with incorporated object and thematic postpositional object (rare)
P+na+se##l+c' el tear skin off
inaselc' el he tore the skin off of it

25. Transitive with incorporate functioning as subject
inc#G+O+taan inc causes elongated O to move
ketaydezttaan water caused it (log) to drift ashore

26. Transitive with incorporate of manner or instrument
li#O+l+tae hunt O with dogs
nili'niltaen he cornered something with dogs

6.5 Derivation of verb themes

As noted in Figure 2, the abstract verb theme lacks mode and aspect marking and other derivational and inflectional material. This information is supplied by the addition of prefixes and suffixes to the verb theme in a series of derivations. The derivational modifications are summarized in secs. 6.5.1-3, and the inflectional modifications are presented in secs. 6.6.1-2.

6.5.1 Aspectual and non-aspectual derivations

As indicated in Figure 2 in sec. 6.1, four types of derivations in Ahtna give form to the underlying verb base. These are aspectual, post-aspectual, super-aspectual, and non-aspectual derivations. The resulting verb base is defined as the derived verb, without the array of inflectional prefixes that mark mode, subject, and object.

A verb theme must take one aspectual derivation to gain some specific meaning. This derivation adds a set of prefixes and stem suffixes that mark mode and aspect. (In sec. 6.5.2 below the concepts mode and aspect are discussed.) If we compare, for example, a theme and some of its possible derivatives, the distinctions between theme, derivation, verb base, and derived verb form (or derivative) can be isolated.

verb theme: O+G+0+ 'aa (mot-clas) handle compact O

- derivation1: ni+c'a##i (ads:i mom) up vertically
  verb base: /ni+c'a##O+G+i+(i mom)+O+ 'aa/
  verb form: nic'ay'i'aan he lifted it (hat) up

- derivation2: P+lak'e## (ads:gh mom) into the hand of P
  verb base: /P+la+k'e##O+G+(gh mom)+O+ 'aa/
  verb form: ilak' eyghi'aan he handed it (hat) to him

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These two examples have as inflectional prefixes a third person singular subject (he, she, it) and the perfective mode. If we experiment further with the first of these examples, we can find more derivative verbs without changing these inflectional prefixes:

- **nic'anayi'aan** he lifted it (hat) up again,
- **nic'aytez'aan** he started to lift it up,
- **nic'aynest'aan** he mistakenly lifted it (hat) up,
- **nic'aydit'aan** he lifted it (hat) up for his own benefit,
- **nic'anyiz'aan** he lifted them (hats) up one at a time,
- **nic'ayghi'aaas** he used to lift it (hat) up,
- **nic'aydi'aan** he lifted it (block of wood) up,
- **nic'ayni'aan** he lifted it (berry, coiled rope) up,
- **nic'aku'aan** he lifted it (house) up,
- **nic'a'it'aan** it (hat) was lifted up.

Each of the above derivatives has combined the derivation **nic'a** 'up vertically' and one other derivation. Moreover, it is possible to form other derivatives with 'up vertically' and combinations of two and three other derivations:

- **nic'anaydi'aan** he lifted it (block of wood) up again,
- **nic'anaydit'aan** he lifted it (block) up again for his own benefit,
- **nic'anayghi'aas** he used to lift it (hat) up over and over,
- **nic'anaydi'ghi'aas** he lifted it (block) up over and over,
- **nic'aniidez'aan** he lifted them (blocks) up one at a time,
- **nic'aniidest'aan** he lifted them (blocks) up one at a time for his own benefit,
- **nic'anaynest'aan** he mistakenly lifted it (hat) up again.

Thus we find enormous derivational productivity which we must address in the format of the dictionary, because presenting such a wealth of potential words is not possible within the confines of a book.

Several important distinctions in derivational processes in Ahtna have been found. Some of the derivational strings are mutually exclusive; e.g., it is not possible to combine 'up vertically' and 'into the hand of P' into a single derivation. Furthermore, some derivational strings always require the same mode and aspect prefixes. In these two cases 'up vertically' always has an i-perfective prefix and the momentaneous aspect and 'into the hand of P' always has a gh-perfective prefix and the momentaneous aspect.

These facts have led us to posit that the first obligatory derivation that applies to a verb theme is an aspectual derivation (step 3 in Figure 2). An aspectual derivational string, such as **nic'a#** (i mom) 'up vertically', is a package (or formula) of prefixes and suffixes. In a few cases the aspectual derivational string has no added prefix, or is a zero derivation; e.g., the durative derivation in **iyaan** 'he is eating it'. More than 250 of these mutually exclusive aspectual derivational strings have been found in Ahtna to date. These are listed at least once in the main entries by the initial sound of the leftmost prefix in the string. Aspectual derivational strings are marked as **(ads)** and the aspect which the string takes is given in parentheses, e.g., **nic'a#** (ads:i mom) 'up vertically'. All the Ahtna aspectual derivational strings are listed in Appendix E as well. As was noted in sec. 6.5.1 in the summary of Ahtna theme categories, many of the derivational strings are typically found with specific theme categories. For example, 'up vertically' and 'into the hand of P' can be added to many motion themes. (Two other subtypes of derivational strings, post-aspectual and super-aspectual, are discussed below in sec. 6.5.2 and in Kari forthcoming).

When the na- 'iterative, again' prefix is introduced, the perfective prefixes do not change, e.g., **nic'anayi'aan** he lifted it (hat) up again', **ilak'enayghi'aan** 'he handed it (hat) to him again'. Thus na- 'iterative' occurs with the other prefixes and does not require its own perfective prefix. Thus, the 'iterative' can be viewed as a non-aspectual derivational string (step 6 in Figure 2). These strings are marked as **(nds)** in the main entries. Fifteen non-aspectual derivational strings are presented in Appendix F. The insertion of incorporated stems and
gender prefixes (discussed below in sec. 6.5.3), are also treated as a non-aspectual derivation. Note that many of these non-aspectual strings can co-occur, which can create numerous derived verb bases.

6.5.2 Aspect and verb stem variation

We have made several references to the terms mode and aspect. Ahtna verbs can usually be found in four paradigms for mode: imperfective (an incomplete action or present tense), perfective (a completed action or past tense), future, and optative (a wish or intention). Each of these modes is marked by one or two prefixes and a suffix. The imperfective and perfective modes occur with several distinct prefixes. We just noted that 'up vertically' has an i-perfective mode prefix and 'into the hand of P' has a gh-perfective mode prefix. We treat the assignment of mode to a verb as an inflectional process (step 7 in Figure 2). The structure of the modes and conjugation patterns are discussed in sec. 6.5.1.

To understand the term aspect, it is necessary to recognize that Ahtna verbs have two temporal dimensions. Compare several verbs in a third person perfective mode:

- nic'aayi'aan he lifted it up (momentaneous),
- nic'anyiz'aan he lifted them up one at a time (distributive),
- nic'ayghi'aas he used to lift it up (customary).

Aside from the perfective (or completed) nature of these verbs, a second temporal dimension, the aspect, is different in each of the above examples. 'He lifted it up' is a single action that happened at a point in time (momentaneous); 'he lifted them up one at a time' is a series of actions at several points in time (distributive); 'he used to lift it up' occurs over a span of time (customary). In Ahtna and other Athabaskan languages, an intricate array of aspects is marked in verbs by patterns of verb stem variation and prefix combinations. A list of stem sets for the three verbs above yields three different patterns. The verb stem set is listed in the order imperfective, perfective, future, optative. The aspect label is at the left in italics.

- momentaneous: 'aas 'aan 'aal 'aal
- distributive: 'a' 'aan 'a' 'a'
- customary: 'aas 'aas 'aas 'aas

Mode is marked with a single prefix-suffix combination, whereas aspect is marked by a set of prefixes and suffixes. Each aspectual derivational string in this dictionary is marked for aspect; e.g., the notation for 'up vertically' is (i mom), where i- is the perfective prefix and mom is momentaneous aspect. Thus for each derivation the prefixes and suffixes that occur in each of the modes is identified.

Two optional derivational strings in Ahtna apply after step 3, the aspectual derivational string. For example, in nic'aytez'aan 'he started to lift it' (inceptive) and nic'aynest'aan 'he mistakenly lifted it' (errative), the nic'a- prefixes of the aspectual derivation are retained, the prefixes t- or n+D- and the s-perfective mode prefixes are added, but the stem suffixation is not altered; i.e., the aspect remains momentaneous. These two derivational strings are treated as post-aspectual derivations at step 4 in Figure 2.

In contrast, a super-aspectual derivation (step 5 in Figure 2) retains the derivational prefixes of the aspectual derivation and also alters the mode prefixes and stem suffixation. The Ahtna super-aspects are the distributive and customary. These are exemplified above with 'up vertically'. (The distributive also adds an n- prefix.) Super-aspect is treated in more detail in Kari 1979:92-98.

Twenty-two aspects and two super-aspects have been found in Ahtna, each with a characteristic meaning and stem suffixation formula. As noted in sec. 6.5.1, the distribution of these aspects is in part predictable from the theme category. The most commonly occurring aspects are listed here with the abbreviations used in the dictionary:
In Ahtna and other Athabaskan languages the aspect suffixation formulae are sensitive to the canonical shape of the root in subtle ways. The negative stems sets actually take two suffixes, a suffix in vsfl plus (h)e in verb suffix2. The topics of aspect, stem suffixation formulae, and verb stem phonology in Ahtna are treated in detail in Kari 1979. In Appendix G, Table 16, a chart of all of the Ahtna aspect suffixation formulae, is presented followed by a summary of the phonological rules that apply to Ahtna verb stems.

Table 12 presents two examples of three aspect suffixation formulae in positive and negative stem sets.

Table 12. Some aspect suffixation formulae with examples

abbreviations: I imperfective, P perfective, F future, O optative, C customary; L lengthened vowel, E expanded vowel (lengthening + umlaut).

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<td>a. CVV</td>
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<td>gheh^a</td>
<td>ghaele</td>
<td>ghaele</td>
<td>ghaege</td>
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<td>b. CVR, CV(V)X</td>
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<td>‘dry’</td>
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<td><strong>momentaneous</strong></td>
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<td>a. CVV</td>
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<td>‘handle compact O’</td>
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b. CV(V)X
'pl go'
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neuter

a. CVV
'compact object is'
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b. CV(V)X
'be cold'
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\(^a\) The customary is a superaspect. The same suffix is repeated in all four modes.

\(^b\) These vowel reductions occur with CVV+(h)e. See Appendix G, 4.2.

In the **Ahtna Dictionary** information on aspect and aspestual stem variation is presented in two ways. Referring back to the format conventions in sec. 1.4 in this introduction, under the root tsiic /ochre/, note that there is a table of verb stem sets. On each line in italics is the abbreviation for the aspect, followed by the stem set-the four stems that occur in the imperfective, perfective, future, and optative, respectively. In a stem set table, the symbol "" means that the same stem occurs in all modes; the symbol -- means that a mode does not occur; the symbol [ ] means that the stem is not known. The negative stem sets are the stems that appear in the imperfective-negative, the perfective-negative, the future-negative, and the optative-negative. In this dictionary the positive stem sets are displayed, but the negative stem sets are not displayed. The Ahtna negative stem sets are described in Appendix G, 4 and in Kari 1979:199-210.

Following the verb theme entry, examples of derived verbs are grouped according to their aspect. As noted in sec. 1.4, the aspect is listed in italic either after the English translation or at the beginning of a paragraph of examples. By using the table of stem sets, it is possible to form the correct stems for the many other possible paradigmatic forms that are not exemplified.

Exemplification of verb themes usually begins with the primary aspestual string, i.e., the simplest derived form. Then other derivatives are shown. For many themes there are many more potential derivatives that have not yet been recorded. The examples reflect the present data on the aspestual derivation of Ahtna verb themes but usually do not show much detail about non-aspestual and inflectional forms. However, the reader is referred to the derivational strings, which are integrated into the main entries and appear in Appendices E and F, and to the paradigms in Appendix H in order to generate other derivatives and inflected forms.

### 6.5.3 Gender in verbs

As mentioned in sec. 5.1.2, nouns in the dictionary are marked for their gender and classification. In addition, verb themes are marked with G when the theme can take the prefixes Φ, d-, n-, and ko-, to mark the gender of nouns that appear as the subjects of intransitive themes or the objects of transitive themes.

Only a few of the possible gender inflections are exemplified in the examples of verb themes. By experimenting with a variety of subjects or objects, additional examples of gender markings can be found. Some typical examples of the gender markings are shown here:

**G+Φ+aa (stat-clas)** compact object is in position
- tsiic'uuts' z'aan a hat (Φ) is there,
- c'ecene' dez'aan a stump (d) is there,
- gigi nez'aan a berry (n) is there,
hwnax kuz’aan a house (ko) is there.

As shown below, verb themes which have one of the pos. 4 qualifier prefixes, ko-, d-, or n-, as a thematic prefix, and then also take a gender derivation, mark the thematic and gender functions simultaneously, i.e. as a cumulative morph:

O+d+G+l+nen,ziic (mot) move compact O quickly

tsic’uuts’ ts’idininlen he brought out a hat quickly (with thematic d and Θ gender),
c’ecene’ ts’idininlen he brought out a stump quickly (with thematic d and d gender),
(Note that d- is not marked twice in this example.)
gigi ts’itninlen he brought out a berry quickly (with thematic d and n gender),
ts’hwdininlen he brought it (concept) out quickly (with ko gender and thematic d).

In contrast, verb themes that do not contain the symbol G do not mark gender:

O+u+Θ+kaet (op) buy O

tsets ’ughikaet he bought wood (the d gender of ‘wood’ does not appear).

6.6 Inflection of verbs

In sec. 6.1 it was stated that the verb base is specified for all derivational material and that inflectional material, such as mode-negative affixes and subject and object prefixes, are added at steps 7 and 8. In sec. 6.5.1 in the discussion of the derivation of verb themes, a single theme, O+G+O+’aa (mot-clas) ‘handle compact Θ’, was exemplified in one derived form with the string ‘into the hand of P’ and in eighteen derived forms with ‘up vertically’. All examples used the same subject, third person singular (he/she/it), and the same mode, the perfective. Every one of the derivatives shown in sec. 6.5.1 could appear in many other inflected verb forms. For example, nic’ayi’aan ‘he lifted it up’, can appear in the four positive modes:

nic’a’i’as you sg lift it up! (imperfective),
nic’ayi’aan he lifted it up (perfective),
nic’ayta’aal he will lift it up (future),
nic’ayu’a’ he should lift it up (optative).

The negative forms that correspond with these positive forms are shown below:

‘ele’ nic’azis’aage you are not lifting it up (imperfective-negative),
‘ele’ nic’ayi’aale he didn’t lift it up (perfective-negative),
‘ele’ nic’aytas’aale he won’t lift it up (future-negative),
‘ele’ nic’ayu’a’e he shouldn’t lift it up (optative-negative).

Six different subjects usually can occur for each mode, positive or negative:

nic’a’es’aan I lifted it up (first singular),
nic’a’i’aan you sg lifted it up (second singular),
nic’ayi’aan he lifted it up (third singular),
nic’ats’i’aan we lifted it up (first plural),
nic’a’oh’aan you pl lifted it up (second plural),
nic’ahyi’aan they lifted it up (third plural).

With this theme it is also possible to use Θ, y-, c’, and ko- as direct objects:

nic’ayi’aan he lifted it up (third person, unspecified),
ts’es nic’a’i’aan he lifted a rock up (third person, specified),
nic’ac’i’aan he lifted something up (indefinite),
nic’aku’aan he lifted it (areal noun) up (areal object/gender).

Other direct objects, such as ‘you’ or ‘us’, are not possible with this particular theme because it applies to ‘compact objects’ and not to animate or human objects.

The most convenient and learnable way to present inflectional data such as this is in paradigms. If all of these inflectional combinations for nic’ayi’aan were to be listed out, the paradigms would contain more than nine hundred different verbs. Similarly, all of the other
derivatives in sec. 6.5.1, such as **nic'aniidez'aan** 'he lifted them (blocks) up one at a time', could be displayed in full sets of inflectional paradigms. In verb themes that can take the full array of direct objects, over two thousand distinct inflectional forms might arise from a single derived verb base.

Obviously, it is necessary to have conventions in the dictionary for condensing and summarizing the great number of possible inflectional forms. The most common form for exemplifying verb themes is the third person singular perfective for active verbs and the third person singular imperfective for neuter verbs. The third person singular is usually glossed as 'he...', but could be glossed as 'he, she, it...' in most instances.

The following sections summarize the components of the inflectional system in Ahtna. The mode-negative system and the conjugation patterns are presented in sec. 6.6.1, and the subject and object pronouns are presented in sec. 6.6.2. Finally, examples of 44- to 48-member verb paradigms for all four modes plus negative are presented in Appendix H.

### 6.6.1 Mode-negative morphology and conjugation patterns

Ahtna has twenty-four distinct **conjugation types**. These are the combinations of prefixes and suffixes that mark mode-negative inflection. These combinations are listed in Table 13 along with the label for the conjugation type. In reading this table it is helpful to refer to Table 9 of the Ahtna verb complex in sec. 6.2. Only the eight affix positions involved with mode-negative morphology are displayed. Zero morphemes for mode and perfective, which are fundamental to

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<td>24.</td>
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the system, are not marked on the table. The symbol L as a verb suffix represents vowel lengthening. Epenthetic elements are enclosed within < >.

Note the economical way in which seven prefixes, the aspectual suffixes, and the e negative suffix combine with zero morphemes to create the array of conjugation types. In this analysis the i-perfective and the s-perfective are formed without the n-perfective prefix. Some aspectual suffixes, such as -x and -t, are not displayed on the table, and not all possible combinations of aspectual suffixes are presented; e.g., it is possible to have a 0-imperfective with -x suffix in the reversative aspect or with -' suffix in the distributive aspect. All of the distinct prefix conjugation types are presented, however.

Whereas the future and the optative have a constant structure, the imperfective and perfective modes have several separate forms. For example, five different imperfective-perfective patterns are possible for verbs in the momentaneous aspect and four in the neuter aspect. These imperfective-perfective combinations are the conjugation patterns. Table 14 summarizes the Ahtna conjugation patterns and lists the aspects in which they occur.

Table 14. Ahtna conjugation patterns

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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>iØ</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aspects in which the conjugation patterns occur include:
1. gh-momentaneous, durative, customary, durative-continuative, persistive, gh-reversative, onomatopoetic, directive, consecutive
2. i-momentaneous, transitional
3. s-momentaneous, conclusive, s-reversative, continuative
4. ss-momentaneous
5. semelfactive
6. n-momentaneous
7. perambulative
8. progressive (only in imperfective)
9. 0-neuter
10. gh-neuter
11. gh/0-neuter, neuter-negative
12. i-neuter
13. n-neuter
14. s-neuter

A Note that the i-prefix in 2 and 12 (the i-mom, i-tran, i-neu) appears in all four modes but the i- in 5 (the semelfactive) appears only in imperfective, future, and optative.

Conjugation patterns are marked in the dictionary in the entries for aspectual derivational strings (ads). A string marked, for example, n mom, has an n-imperfective/n-perfective conjugation pattern with momentaneous suffixation. A string marked s neu has an s-imperfective/gh-perfective conjugation pattern with neuter suffixation. It is helpful to remember that all of the neuter conjugation patterns have a gh-perfective. For the
momentaneous patterns it is helpful to remember that gh-perfective always occurs with 0-imperfective, n-perfective always occurs with n-imperfective, i-perfective always occurs with i-imperfective, but s-perfective has two possibilities, either s- or 0-imperfective (and is so marked).

6.6.2 Subject and object inflection

There are nine prefixes that can serve as the subjects of verbs (three are uncommon). In the verb complex (Table 9, sec. 6.2) these prefixes occur in either the subject slot, position 2, or in the pronominal slot, position 5. The common subject prefixes are listed here in the order that they are presented in paradigms and with their abbreviations (see also Appendix II):

- es 1s first singular, I,
- i 2s second singular, you,
- Ø 3s third singular, he, she, it,
- ts' 1p first plural, we, someone,
- oh 2p second plural, you plural,
- k 3p third plural, they.

In addition, three other prefixes occasionally function as subjects:
- c' 3i indefinite subject, something,
- ko 3a areal subject,
- y 3y third person, non-topical subject.

There are thirteen prefixes that can function as direct objects. These prefixes are in the direct object slot, position 5E, or in positions 4C, 4F, 5C, 5F:

- s 1s first singular, me,
- ne 1p first plural, us,
- n 2s second singular, you,
- nhw 2p second plural, you plural,
- Ø 3s third singular, him/her/it, with non-third subject or third subject and specified object,
- y 3sy third singular, him/her/it with third subject and unspecified object,
- b 3b third singular, topical object (rare),
- hw 3p third plural, them (with 3rd person subject),
- ku 3pb third plural, them (with 1st or 2nd person subject),
- c' 3i indefinite, something, detransitive,
- ko 3a areal subject,
- nil rep reciprocal, each other,
- d rfl reflexive, oneself.

A transitive verb theme can take a series of object-subject combinations to form a very large number of inflected verbs. For example:

- inghil'aen' he saw him,
- sngi'il'aen' he saw me,
- hwnghil'aen' W, kunghil'aen' CLM he saw them³,
- n'sngi'il'aen' we saw you sg,
- kiinghil'aen' they saw him,
- nhngi'il'aen' they saw you sg,
- tnal'aen' he saw himself.

In the \textit{Athna Dictionary} only a few of the many possible object-subject combinations are exemplified for a transitive theme.

³ The dialects differ in the use of the third plural object pronouns. The \textit{hw} pronoun is used in \textit{W} as stated here. In \textit{CLM} the \textit{ku} pronoun usually is extended for all instances of 3p.
6.7 Review of the model of Ahtna word formation

To begin this presentation on the Ahtna verb, we outlined in Figure 2 a model of Ahtna word formation. In way of review, we present in Table 15 the derivational histories of four derived verb forms. The numbers on the left of the table refer to the steps in Figure 2. Morphemes that have been added at a step are underlined. The table has the same four verbs themes with the root taan 'classify elongated object' which were discussed in sec. 6.4.2.

The themes in columns A and B at step 1 are the basic intransitive stative-classificatory and transitive motion-classificatory themes both of which can occur in many thousands of derivatives. Secondary theme formation is illustrated in column C at step 2 by a sub-theme with an incorporated stem (inc) as direct object, 'handle inc elongated object'. Also at step 2 in column D is a sub-theme that has three thematic prefixes beyond that of the basic transitive theme. 'Steer O' has a theme formation string of the shape x#gh that applies to themes that are held, attached, constrained, or tethered at one end.

Each of the themes has an aspectual derivation apply at step 3. The theme in A has a zero derivation (with no overt derivational prefix) and the s-neuter aspect whereas the three other themes have derivations with a disjunct prefix and a specific aspect. In this model we posit that derivational prefixes and an array of prefixes and suffixes for conjugation and aspect are added at step 3, but that a specific set of prefixes and suffixes for mode is not selected until step 7. The theme in column B is shown at step 4 taking a post-aspectual derivation, the inceptive. This adds t (s-perfective) to the verb while the aspect remains momentaneous. The theme in column C is altered at step 5 to illustrate a super-aspectual derivation, the customary. In this case, customary stem suffixation will supplant the momentaneous suffixation that had been added to this verb at step 3. Three non-aspectual derivations are presented at step 6. In the column A a d prefix is added because a subject that is wooden and takes d-gender is presumed (e.g. 'stick is...'). In C the stem xal 'sled' is used here to illustrate one of a list of potential incorporated stems (e.g., 'stick', 'gun', 'cane', 'snowshoe') that could appear in this subtheme. In D the iterative derivation is shown, which introduces a disjunct prefix na. The underlying verb bases for the four verbs are given between steps 6 and 7. Here all derivational prefixes are specified, and the aspects have been assigned, but the particular prefix-suffix selections for mode and person have not yet been determined. Specific prefixes and suffixes for mode are added to each verb at step 7. Note that a negative form is shown in column C. At step 8 subject and object pronoun prefixes are selected. In step 9, following Rice (1985), who has observed in Slave that nominalized verbs must be derived after inflection has taken place, a (y)i relative suffix is added to the verb in column A. The underlying forms and output of phonological rules are given between steps 9 and 10.

This model of word formation has helped us to organize the verb data in the Ahtna Dictionary and is intended to promote discussion. The model posits that strings of affixes are added to verb themes in nine hierarchically ordered cycles (steps 1-9), three of which are recursive. As morpheme insertion cycles apply, affixes are stacked and interdigitated or accumulate within the verb theme, fitting into the positions of the Ahtna verb complex as presented in Table 9 (Kari forthcoming).

It might be said, for example, that this Ahtna model has too many distinct steps; e.g., that inflection occurs at a single step. Also refinements in the internal ordering of steps 4-6 may be possible. Nevertheless, evidence has been presented for string-like morpheme insertion, and distinct tiers of morpheme insertion with recursion at some steps. The distinctions in the model --theme formation, aspectual, post-aspectual, super-aspectual, non-aspectual derivations, and post-inflectional word formation--seem to be valid for other Athabaskan languages such as Navajo.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. /G+0+taan/ (stat-clas) /O+G+0+taan/ (mot-clas)</td>
<td>/inc+0+taan/ (mot) /x#O+n+gh+0+taan/ (mot)</td>
<td>'handle inc elong. ob.'</td>
<td>'steer O'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. G+Q+0+taan</td>
<td>na#O+G+0+taan</td>
<td>ni+inc#0+taan</td>
<td>lu+x#0+n+gh+0+taan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(s neu)</td>
<td>(gh mom)</td>
<td>(n mom)</td>
<td>(per)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'elong. ob. is'</td>
<td>'put elong. O down'</td>
<td>'stopping inc'</td>
<td>'steer O around'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. na#O+t+0+taan</td>
<td>ni+inc#0+taan</td>
<td>lu+x#0+n+gh+0+taan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(inceptive, s-perf)</td>
<td>(customary)</td>
<td>(future)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'start to put elong. O down'</td>
<td>'customarily stop inc'</td>
<td>'will steer O around again'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. d+z+0+taan+n</td>
<td>ni+xl#0+taan</td>
<td>lu+na+x#0+n+gh+0+taan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d gender)</td>
<td>'sled'</td>
<td>(iterative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'elong. d-ob. (wood) is'</td>
<td>'cust. stop sled'</td>
<td>'steer O around again'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. /d+z+0+taan/</td>
<td>/na#0+t+0+taan/</td>
<td>/ni+xl#0+taan/</td>
<td>/lu+na+x#0+n+gh+0+taan/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(s-imperf. neuter)</td>
<td>(s-perf.)</td>
<td>(0-imperf.-neg)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'started to put elong. O down'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. d+z+0+taan+n+i</td>
<td>ni+xl#z+0+taan+s+e</td>
<td>lu+na+x#y+t+n+gh+gh+0+taan+i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 sg.)</td>
<td>(1 sg.-neg)</td>
<td>(3 y + 3 sg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'it d-ob is'</td>
<td>'you started to put something down'</td>
<td>'he will steer it around again'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. d+z+0+taan+n+i</td>
<td>ni+xl#z+0+taan+s+e</td>
<td>lu+na+x#y+t+n+gh+gh+0+taan+i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 sg.)</td>
<td>(1 sg.-neg)</td>
<td>(3 y + 3 sg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'it d-ob is'</td>
<td>'you started to put something down'</td>
<td>'he will steer it around again'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. d+z+0+taan+n+i</td>
<td>ni+xl#z+0+taan+s+e</td>
<td>lu+na+x#y+t+n+gh+gh+0+taan+i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 sg.)</td>
<td>(1 sg.-neg)</td>
<td>(3 y + 3 sg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'it d-ob is'</td>
<td>'you started to put something down'</td>
<td>'he will steer it around again'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. d+z+0+taan+n+i</td>
<td>ni+xl#z+0+taan+s+e</td>
<td>lu+na+x#y+t+n+gh+gh+0+taan+i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 sg.)</td>
<td>(1 sg.-neg)</td>
<td>(3 y + 3 sg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'it d-ob is'</td>
<td>'you started to put something down'</td>
<td>'he will steer it around again'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. [deztaani]</td>
<td>[nay'tizitaan]</td>
<td>[nixaliistiige]</td>
<td>[lunaxitiingatiil]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'that which is (wood)'</td>
<td>'you started to put something (gun) down'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ahtna-to-English Main Entries
Listed in this section are the zero morphemes and vowel initial nouns, postpositions, and affixes. Note that vowel initial nouns and postpositions are preceded by glottal stop ʼ- 1) when in word initial position or 2) when preceded by nil reciprocal or ne- first person plural; sadæe our older sister; nil'adae each other's sister; ne'adae our older sister; baede without him; kentsis 'aede without moccasins; nil'aede without each other; ne'aede without us. Vowel initial verb roots preceded by Ø-classifier have an epenthetic y- as a stem initial consonant. Listed in the y section are verbs such as (y)aan eat, (y)aa' sg goes, (y)uu's stretch.

Ø¹ /zero noun suffix/
Ø (nsf) possessed suffix in nouns; very rare, the usual suffix is -e': kayax, -kayax village

Ø² /zero verb suffixes/
Ø (vsf1) conclusive, to a conclusion; durative; distributive; continuative; occurs in the conclusive and durative aspectual formulae for both open and closed roots and the distributive and continuative for closed roots; see Appendix G:4.1 and Kari 1979:199-208: 'eltsii I am making it; 'elt'aes I am roasting it; c'unbae he is picking berries; i'tatsael he will chop it

Ø³ /classifier/
Ø (vp/) classifier; occurs thematically with no obvious function: Ø+tae sg reclines; n+Ø+tae sg lies down; Ø-daeti' pl go, walk
Ø (ts) derived intransitive; forms intransitive themes from nouns: Ø+tsaan' defecate cf. tsaan' excrement; Ø+letz urinate cf. letz urine; n#c'+Ø+dlok' laugh, cf. dlok' laughter
inc#Ø (ts) derived intransitive with incorporate: inc#G+Ø+dæek pl inc move; inc#G+Ø+a ca inc extends; li#Ø+yaa' sg hunts with dogs
Ø+Ø (ts) derived transitive; forms transitive themes from nouns: Ø+G+Ø+tsiic mark, write Ø cf. tsii occhre; na#Ø+Ø+yet cover Ø with roofing cf. yet roof; Ø+G+Ø+tsaa' cache, bury Ø, cf. tsaa cache
inc#Ø (ts) derived transitive with incorporated object: inc#d+Ø+tset move inc compact object quickly
inc#Ø+G+Ø (ts) derived transitive with incorporated subject: inc#Ø+G+Ø+taan inc causes elongated Ø to move

Ø⁴ /third person/
Ø (vpf) he, she, it, third person subject: tsagh he or she is crying
Ø (vpf) him, her, it, third person sg direct object; when the object noun is overtly stated, the third person sg object is zero: luk'ae t'aas he is cutting fish cf. it'aas he is cutting it; see y³ for further examples; saydadyel he put it (cigarette) in his own mouth, cf. izayghiyel he put it in her mouth

Ø⁵ /zero perfective/
Ø (vpf) zero perfective; appears in several modes which do not take the nª perfective prefix, such as progressive, transitional, n-imperfective; see sec. 6.6.1: gheyaal he is walking along (prog)
O° /zero aspectual derivations/

O (vpxf) zero imperfective mode; zero aspectual derivations; forms the zero imperfective mode of the durative, conclusive, consecutive, and zero neuter aspects and the customary superaspect; six derivations with zero are assigned to this morpheme; see sec. 6.6.1:
'èst'aas I am cutting it (durative); 'èlaets I am cooking it (conclusive); 'ìlaen you are (Ø neuter)

O (ads:conc) conclusive, to a conclusion: 'èltsi I am making it
O (ads:dir) durative: 'èsyaa I am eating it
O (ads:cons) consecutive: ighikat' he slapped it repeatedly
O (ads:Ø neu) Ø neuter: ibet' he is gluttonous
O (ads:cust) customary: yaas he customarily goes

O° /Ø-qualifier/

O (vpxf) Ø-qualifier

O (nds) gender; in themes symbolized with G, nouns that are unmarked for gender require no gender prefix. Among the many Ø-gender nouns are animate beings (people, animals, fish, insects, birds), and a diverse array of inanimate nouns (meat, bone, liquids, canoe, gun, axe, arrowhead, pillow); see secs. 5.2 and 6.5.3: dagoli z'aan an axe is in position

O (ts) thematized gender; verb themes that apply to living beings have Ø-gender assigned thematically: luk'ae itaa a dead fish is in position

O° /null postposition/

O (vpxf) null postposition; P+Ø, the null postposition, occurs thematically and in several derivational strings. Verbs with P+Ø can look superficially like verbs with O, the conjunct direct object prefix, e.g. idghitset he quit it. There are two tests of the presence of P+Ø. First, P+Ø appears to the left of the na- iterative prefix, e.g. inadghitset he quit it again. Second, the third person object pronoun u- is present in forms with a first or second person subject pronoun, e.g. udghastset I quit it. In contrast, the conjunct direct object Ø cannot appear in such a first or second person verb.

1. thematic P functioning as object: P+naf+D+taa help P; P#ko+t'aen become accustomed to P; P#D'+aen have, possess P; P#n+I+get, guut be afraid of P

2. thematic P functioning as subject; uncommon: P#ko+t'yaak' P disappears; P#ko+I+ggaet P goes bumming, goes seeking charity

P#l (ts) derived indirect causative; forms subthemes: P#O+I+yaan feed O to P; ic'elyaan he is feeding something to him cf. O+Ø+yaan eat O; P#sI+c'1+t'saat cause P to move by throwing a rock; u'statsi'nenitsaat I made it run away by throwing a rock; P#l+caan rain P, rain like P; ts'es ghilcaan' it rained rocks

P#d (ads:Ø neu) directly against, touching, contiguous with, on P: udidaa he is sitting touching him; hwidi'aan it (clock) is touching a place (wall); bwidiaen light is on a place; nts'e n'di'aan? what is your name?, lit. 'what is attached to you?'

P#d (ads:pers, rev) rubbing against P: u'des'tax I am rubbing something against it; unay'diket wipe it off!; ila'dalkaet he rubbed it with his hand

P#d (ads:gh mom) leaving P behind, releasing P; idghitset he quit it, released it; inadghadyaa he left it behind again while walking

P#s+gh (ads:gh mom) grazing, glancing off, sideswiping P: u'sdghidhaatl' he sideswiped him (walking); idghagahl't'ets he sideswiped him (in a car)

P# (ads:gh neu) comparative, be as V as P: sghildes he is as heavy as I; sghildes it (board) is as heavy as I

P+cin#d+l CL, P+ci#c'+d+l M, P#c'+d+l W (nds) pretending to V at P; P replaces O: icin'tnal'aen he is pretending to look at it, cf. inal'aen he is looking at it (with O)
aan *-n /mother/ the suffix naa used in women's personal names may be related to aan

-aan (n) mother; note that the consonant in stem initial position varies according to dialect:
snaan my mother; ubaan CL, baan W, unaan M his mother; ne'aan CLW, nenaan M our mother; niibaan CLW, ninaaan M mother and child

kuggaedi ubaan CLW, kuggaedi c'enaan M (n) craneFly (Tipula sp.), lit. 'mosquito's mother'

na'aacde (n) mother; obsolete term used only in songs

> a in yaniyaa he went to him, in saghitnaa you are working for me see gha'; in -adae older sister, older female parallel cousin see dae'; in -ak'eye aunt, mother's sister, father's brother's wife, stepmother see k'ey'; in -azae man's sister's child, nephew, niece see zae

> a epenthetic (following d) in 'sdaghals'e' we were sitting, staying see Appendix G:3.16

> as in P+asta# out V-ing P, more than P see gha'

ae W /in/

P+ae W (pp) in, into P

bae ts'etuhi W (n,d/taan) spittoon, spit can, lit. 'that in which we spit'

bae hu'stadeli W (n,D/aan) car, automobile, lit. 'that in which we go around'
e (vpf) bound postposition, into

P+e# (ads:gh mom) in, into P W yeghiyaa he got into it (boat, car); beydghalnen I dropped something into it; cenuu 'ezdaa he is sitting in the canoe

aet /without/

P+aede (pp) without P: cu yaede na'dyaa he came back again without it; siits' aede 'ilte' the fainted, lit. 'he dropped unconscious without air'
c'edeh 'aede (adv) naked
kets'iis 'aede (adv) barefoot

e1 /against/

e (vpf) bound postposition, against

P+e# (ads:n mom, n nev) against, up to, on P: keniyaaw he went up to a place;
yeniniic he pushed it; key'ni'aan something (sun) is shining on a place

P+e#n(+D) (ads:n nev, n mom) D is used with the neuter; leaning against P: k'a' yeniniataan he leaned the gun against it; k'aa' kenetaan a gun is leaning against a place

P+e#d+n+i (ads:O mom) beginning, starting P, inchoative; P replaces O: c'etnitaetl' he began to chop; c'etnitaen she began to pick berries; ketniyaa he began walking

P+e#x+gh (ads:as mom) surrounding, wrapping P: yec'ugheliic he wrapped it (P) in something; kii'e'ughezdaetl' they surrounded it

P+e (pp) weather occurs for, on P: ne'e hwdik'aats it became cold for us

e2 /to/

e (sf) to, toward, allative; attaches to directional roots; see Appendix B: -tsene in a direction toward the water; -ngge in an upland direction

e3

e (nsf) area []; occurs in some areal nouns and postpositions: tene trail; -bede chest area; -tl'ede waist; -k'eze along side of; hwnene hillside; P+aede without P
(e) **(sf)** kinship suffix; occurs in the following kinship terms: -tsiye grandfather; -tsuuye man’s grandchild; -celle younger brother; -yaaze woman’s son; -ak’aye aunt, mother’s sister; -tse’e man’s daughter; t’aade young girl

**e** *(sf)* adverbial suffix; occurs in some adverbs: saene in the summer; dzaene during the day; saanetah with difficulty; dezaane alone, without family

> e inside W see e

> e epenthetic in c’etnaan he is drinking something, in dezdlaa objects are there see Appendix G:2.1

(h)e **(/negative suffix/)**

(h)e **(usf3)** negative, not; combines with ‘ele’ negative proclitic and s- or i- negative prefixes to form negative; note that in CLW CVV roots reduce to CVh in the negative; in M CVV roots reduce to CVhV; see Appendix G:4 and paradigms in Appendix H: ‘ele’ ini’ilile he didn’t see him; ‘ele’ itgak’e it is not dirty; ‘ele’ kay’diilaege I don’t sell anything; kaskae ‘ele’ ghileh (M ghileh) he is not chief; gaa ‘ele’ ‘idah (M ‘idaha) he is not staying here

**ts’root+(h)e** *(ts)* pejorative, not; forms numerous neuter verb themes with a negative connotation: ts’l+den+e be incompetent; P+ef ts’l+niic+e not know P; ts’ko+d+niic+e be lazy

**ts’a+(h)e** *(ts)* bad; occurs in three or four neuter themes, see ts’a: ts’a+l+t’ae’+h be bad, evil

(h)e *(ts)* negative dimensional; occurs in the following dimensional themes: G+l+d+e be short, low, near; G+l+tsic’+e be small; ts’l+d+G+l+t’aan+e be thin; G+l+tsaek’+e be scarce; G+l+ts’aek’+e be narrow; G+l+dzaek+e be light-weight

(e’ **(/possessed/)**

**e’** *(nsf)* possessed suffix in nouns; e’ appears after CV(V)C roots, ’ after CV or CVV roots; see sec 5.5: -dzaghe’ ear cf. dzagh-, the incorporate stem; -dzaade’ lower leg cf. dzant; -la’ hand, cf. la-, the incorporate stem

**e’** *(sf)* adjective suffix: ggaye’ white; t’aadze’ cut

(n)en **(+n-)** sg human relative suffix/

(n)en **(usf3)** sg human relative suffix; n appears after a CV root; cf. ne pl humans relative suffix, for which see denae person under nae’; also cf. (y)i non-human relative suffix

(n)en **(scnj)** sg person, the one who

1. suffixed to verbs to form relative clauses: kudesetdze’ dzaen niyaanen teghatnak the one who came a long way today is tired; ts’akae dghisuunen yet ngedzen a woman who is beautiful stands there; gaa hwteztiit’den lu ts’ilghan utse’e dzuuggi yil’aen the one potlatching here had one daughter who was a princess; buka zelen scele sunt’ae the one for whom he is hollering is my younger brother; sii sk’ent’aenen ts’akae delk’aadzi hwnax zdaa the woman who resembles me is sitting in the Wind House

2. suffixed to verbs to form nominalizations: u’el kotnesen respected person lit. ‘the one who is known’; ti’nelaesen priest lit. ‘the one who puts some things (heads) under water’; -yats’aen zdaanen son-in-law, lit. ‘the one staying with daughter’

int V+(n)en **(venc)** question, exclamation; suffixed to verbs preceded by an interrogative to form exclamatory and interrogative phrases: danadze’ ‘nts’e dghisuunen! really, how beautiful she is!; nts’e ‘adoxniinen? how can you say that?; bede ‘adininen? whom are you telling?

(n)en **(sf)** sg person; suffixed to words of various categories to form nominalizations: -ts’ehen leader lit. ‘the one who is ahead’; titahen orphan lit. ‘the one who is out in the
**Country**: C'icuunen a different person; C'Eghatsiiden first wife of polygamous marriage lit. 'the one by the water'; Ndanaan which one (human), who; shortened from Ndanaanen

> Es first person sg subject see s", es
> Ez in -ez'ae uncle, mother's brother, father's sister's husband see 'ae; in -ezdae woman's female cross-cousin see dae
> Ii in -i'ae man's son, brother or sister's son, man's stepson, man's wife's sister's son, nephew see 'ae; in c'iinal'aen something is looking at him in biinal'aen it is looking at him in kiigha Isol they are lying about it see y

**Iin, ni** /mind/

Af: -iine', ni

-iine' (n) mind, thoughts: biine' its'eq sda'udit'aele his thoughts are constantly about her; yiine' 'uzniic she dominated his thoughts, lit. 'she took his mind'

ne'iine' (n) chickadee (Parus sp), lit. 'our thoughts'; the call of the chickadee means that someone is thinking of you

P'iine' k'e (pp) pleasing to P: kubiine' kekuilaak they like what happened; skenaage' sine' k'e dadilaen my language sounds pleasant to me

ni- (i) mind, thoughts: ninicz'eqet he is thinking; uc'anidenelnen I forgot it; uynidi'a' he got an idea about it; tanidghelnen I got worried

i/ /transitional/

1. (upr) transitional; perfective-negative mode
   1. forms the i momentaneous conjugation, where the i prefix occurs in all four modes, see Appendix H. this prefix metathesizes to the left of the inceptive prefix in the future mode; see Appendix G:3.18: nayitaen he found him; nayitatael he will find him
   2. combines with the I and (he) suffixes to form the perfective-negative (active) mode and the imperfective-negative (neuter) mode; see Appendix H 'ele' yiltsiile he didn't make it; 'ele' 'itsaxe he didn't cry; 'ele' 'idah he isn't staying
   3. forms the following aspectual derivational strings
      i (ads: tran) transitional, change of state or condition, remaining: 'ida' he remained sitting; 'itba' it turned gray; 'ildiis it became heavy
      i (ads: mom) finding: yiltaen he found him
      i (ads: mom) down: 'its'et he fell down
      i (ads: sem) do V once; occurs in the non-perfective modes in the semelfactive string; see Appendix H: 6:1: 'itxitsel you will give it a chop
   4. occurs in numerous aspectual derivational strings in combination with other prefixes, see Appendix F: Ben diyaa he came to the lake; dadiyaa he descended; c'e'utnibaen he began picking berries

> I you, second person sg subject see n', i'; it, him, her, third sg object in itsat' he is chopping it see y and Appendix G:2:4; in itelk'aa it dawned see y', i'; in itsae it is barking see y', i'; in ditsiin he is hungry see n'; in ika for, in quest of see ka', ika, aka
> I, y in igge', daygge down, down below see y(a)gge
> I epenthetic in dighile' it was, in ghigihna she worked, in yiltsiin he made it, see Appendix G:3.16
> I' in ighiyan' he ate something see c' and sec. 4.5

(y)i, y /non-human relative suffix/

(y)i, y (usf3) non-human relative suffix; y attaches to CV stems; cf. (n)en sg human relative suffix and ne pl human relative suffix

(y)i, y (swnj) the one which, that which, the thing that
1. suffixed to verbs to form relative clauses: gaa z'aani yiik'on he gnawed the one that is lying here; uce' c'ilaeni k'nt'ae skenii they tell me it seems like the one
with a tail; ghani banatsagh'nuhc'iits'i this is that for which you have cried until your tears are dry; uts'e' nic'ayitaani yanayel he grabbed the one that was sticking up toward him; ba' zes udatne'i yii yighilt'ak he threw in the one called "fish skin bag"; natalgheli tse hwana xantaeye' ghul'aen hurry before it gets dark

2. suffixed to verbs to form many nominalizations: kasighil'aayi seal lit. 'that which has its head sticking up'; uk'e'sc'eyaani table lit. 'that on which we eat'; tl'akoltseni wolverine (hunting name) lit. 'that which has a smelly rectum'; 'i'aasi boil, lit. 'that which protrudes'

(y)i 'el (cnj) and; dan'e hwana'aeni 'el badae ngedzen she looks upriver and her older sister is standing there; see 'el with for further examples

(y)ida, (y)igi (venc) prohibitive, don't V; used with the particle nts'e: nts'e hniyaesidal don't talk!; nts'e 'itsaghidal don't cry!; nts'e ghutnaan'igi! don't drink it!; nts'e 'ughuniisigi! don't take it!

(y)igi, (y)ungi (venc) one might V; used with future or optative: statayaaligi it might go away; taytalaeligi he might hear something

int V(y)i (venc) question, exclamation; suffixed to verbs preceded by an interrogative to form interrogative and exclamatory phrases: yidi nt'aey? what is it?; yidi badildzedzi? what are you whispering about?; yidi i'ghighaani? what are you making?; ndanaay 'ekunizetden na nahtesdaetl'i after such a long time passed, they started back

(y)i (sf) that which, the thing that; suffixed to words of various categories to form nominalizations: k'ets'eni last salmon lit. 'that which is after'; 'alts'eni five things; k'uun'i female fish lit. 'that which has roe'; nduughi how many (things); ndanaay which one; c'icuuy a different thing

> -in'di CL sinuses see nic'
> o epenthetic in dozolts'ii you are sitting see Appendix G:3.16

oh /second person pl subject/ cf. nub second person pl possessive prefix

oh (vpf) you pl, second person pl subject: dohni you (plural) say; c'ohyaan you (plural) eat!

u /conative/

u (vpf) conative

u (ts) thematized conative, attempting

1. occurs in numerous verb themes: O+u+O+zii call O's name; O+u+n+O+bae pick O (berries); O+u+O+ten' hold O; O+u+d+tse'uts' call O (rabbits) with sucking noise; O+u+O+kaet buy O; O+u+t+dzes try, attempt O

2. occurs lexicalized in several nouns; this list is fairly complete; note that most are derived from verbs: 'uzel' name; c'udyiis whistling; 'uyaa embarrassment; c'uniis animal spirit that causes sickness; c'ube' bare open ground amidst snow

3. occurs in the following aspectual derivational strings:

u (ads:sem) customarily do V once: 'o'ostsiil I customarily give it a chop

u+n (ads:n) directive, do V at O: yuninitsaetl' he chopped at it

u (ads:drv) customarily do V at O: yutsael he customarily chops at it; yughitsael he used to chop at it

O+u, P+gha#u (ads:ss) passing O, P: yuzuuaa, ya'uzuuaa he passed him

P+e+u+gh (ads:ss) reaching P (a destination); surrounding, wrapping P: ke'ughezya he reached there, made it there; kiie'ughezdaetl' they surrounded the place; yec'ugehnelc he wrapped it in something

P+k'e+u+d (ads:ss) wrapping in P: uk'e'udiilcez I wrapped it in it

P+na+ke+u+gh (ads:rev) surrounding P: kiinake'ughezdaetl' they surrounded it

P+dzi+da+tes#c (ads:ss) over P (a barrier): idzidates'uzuuaa he went over it
un (ads's tran) change of psychological state; uncommon: yunest'lit he fell in love with her; ni'unelguut he became afraid

> u third sg pronoun in uta' his father see b; in -udae cross cousin, man's female or woman's male cross cousin see dae'; in udzih caribou see dzihudzih; in P+uka, P+ika, P+ka for, in quest of P see ka', ika, uka; in -uze' M name see zii'; in ughe areal suffix see xu, ughe

> u epenthetic in ghu'uhnta' you pl worked see Appendix G:3.7, 3.16

> un in -unghae older brother, older male parallel cousin see ghae*

> unh CLW your pl see nuh

uyaeni loanword from Russian, pyányy 'drunk'
uyaeni (n,Ø/kaan) whiskey
Note that a D-classifier before a 'glottal initial root becomes t'; the following examples are with the root 'aa': cet'ayst'aan I have it in my pocket; nilghadet'aan they are joined together; sael naast'aal I am bringing a box back.

\[\text{Note that a D-classifier before a 'glottal initial root becomes t'; the following examples are with the root 'aa':}
\]
\[\text{cet'ayst'aan I have it in my pocket; nilghadet'aan they are joined together; sael naast'aal I am bringing a box back.}\]
hwdi’aan it is against a surface, is touching a place; ‘ele’ naal ghaaghe s’el hwdi’t’ah ʼI can’t sleep lit. I am not near sleep’; nilghadet’aan they are joined, connected; uzæegge’ nadit’a’ his voice changed (tran)
tiz’aani (n;Ø/’aan) fish trap, lit. ’compact object that is in the water’
dzen tiz’aani (n;Ø/’aan) muskrat trap
-ciz’aani (n;Ø/’aan) heart; ace in cards
Siz’aani (pn) Gunsight Mountain; mountain at head of Copper River, lit. ’heart’
ladi’aani (n;Ø/’aan) bracelet
’t’aasi (n;Ø/’aan) boil on body
didit’aani (n;Ø/’aan) nail
dadghi’i’aani (n;Ø/’aan) lock, lit. ’object that is hanging’
k’a’ k’ez’aani (n;Ø/’aan) gunsight, lit. ’that which is on gun’
dzak’aay nez’aani (n;Ø/laa) knee-high skin boots, beaded on top
hwk’ez’aani (n;Ø/’aan) grave house, lit. ’that which is on a place’
tanidze taz’aani (n) island, lit. ’that which is in the middle of the water’
Luyinanest’aani Na’ (pn) upper Nenana River, lit. ’river of the one that extends into the glacier’

inc#Ø+’aa (stat) inc is in position
neu tsulaz’aan there is a flame; daxaelz’aan a pack is up (on shelf); basaasz’aan a knot is in it; nts’e yinid’ila’ how he changed his mind! (tran); yaz’han it is noisy; yats’el’aan we are making noise

inc#l+Ø+’aa (stat) be in position in manner of inc
neu c’ets’usul’aa we is squatting, it (porcupine) is sitting huddled; dzen tenk’e nay’ts’usuzdez’aan muskrats are sitting hunched all over the ice; dac’etlesl’aan M it (porcupine) sits huddled up above; hwghael’aa C he is waiting in concealment (for game)

inc#l+’aa (stat) keep inc body part in position
neu tsil’aa he keeps his head in position, he is lying down; ketsinezel’aan I have my head against a place; uk’e tsits’el’aax we customarily put our heads on it (cust); nts’e c’ë yinanidil’a’ how stubborn he has become! (tran); u’el yinidezel’aan I agree with him; ik’edekel’aan he is keeping his foot up on it

P(+)Ø+d+Ø+’aa (desc) O (name) is on P, P has a name, is called; the e- postposition is used in M
neu nts’e u’di’aan? CLW, nts’e becdi’aan? M how is it called? what is his name?; Jim sdi’aa CLW, Jim sdi’aa M my name is Jim; Salti gwdi’aan CLW, ked’i’aan M the place is called Salti; nts’e u’dighi’a? CLW, bec’dighi’a? M how was it called?
P+e#d+l+’aa give P a name
k’adii Suslota kehdil’aa now they have given the place the name Suslota (neu); ’unggat tes Siz’aann xii’edil’aa they gave the name ”Heart” to the upland hill (neu)

O+G+Ø+’aa (mot-clas) handle compact O, drive O (a car)

mom yini’aan he arrived carrying it; stay’ni’aan he took something away, he drove (car) away; dayi’i’aan he brought it in; danayit’aan he brought it back in; hwts’iyini’aan he brought it out; ughu’ its’ini’aan he pulled out his tooth; ti’ini’aan he set something in the water; keynini’aan he leaned it against a place; yaxini’aan he sold it; car nins’aan I parked the car; hwnax nits’u’aal let’s build a house; ugheldze’ hwnax nits’aal k’etkut’a it seems like a nice place to build a house; saa ts’iti’aan it (tooth) was removed from my mouth; yanay’ni’aan the aroused her (sexually); its’e’ key’ghini’aan W he climaxed
mom nayghi’aan he brought it down; c’eghaeze’ nadghi’aan it laid an egg;
Kayghi’aan he brought it up from below; ile’ ighi’aaan he gave it to him; yen Nikolai laaghe ighi’aaan he took it from Nikolai; its’is nígges’aan I mixed in
the birch punk ashes (into tobacco); nandat'aan he put it (his hat) on himself; ughu' uzaa naat'aan he had his teeth replaced; kayiz'aan he took it up; dayiz'aan he put it up (on shelf); nic'ayi'aan he lifted it up; ts'itay'diis'aan I made something smooth, level; Ɂ made a straight in cards; nayl'aan he found it; tene nakos'aan I found the trail; hwtisidi'aan he brought it to the water; t'akat'aan they were exterminated, killed off; naydez'aan he scattered them about other aspects nekeydez'aan he turned it over (rev); nekena'i'aax turn it over! (rev); nekena'i'aax turn it over again, turn it (car) back around! (rev); nye'a' he keeps on carrying it (cont); nyiz'aan he kept on carrying it (cont); ya'aal he is carrying it along (prog); saet naast'aal I am carrying it back (prog); luya'aal he is carrying it, driving it around (per); luyin'i'aan he was carrying it, driving it around (per); ugheldze' luy'txu'a' drive carefully! (per); bede ngha luc'a'aal? who is driving for you? (per); tiz'aani tits'e'aas we customarily set a fish trap in the water (cst); cots' na'aay nene nell'oli kanat'aas in July fermented fish is customarily taken out (cst); nuhts'en' sla' ya'es'aas I wave my hand at you (cst); it's lis ni'di'aas he chews snuff (cst)

derivatives with n- referring to rounded objects, e.g. head c'enghi'aas he was shaking his head up and down (cst); luy'nini'aan he was moving his head around, he was carrying something (ball) around (per); tsinini'aan he baptized me, he put my head in the water (mom); tinet'aan he was baptized (mom); nekey'nez'aan he turned his head (rev); ukenizi'aas draw a picture of it (ball) on it

derivatives with d- referring to long objects, words, songs, time mom c'edliis kadghi'aan he burst out with a song; hwnic du'a' let him bring the news; xutsehta hwnic din'i'aan he brought the news ahead of them; beydini'aas give him a name!; nts'e bey'det'aan? how was it named?; Tes K'et ketd'aal it is called On the Hill (prog); de'uzee' kadez'aan he wrote his own name; ukey'dizi'aas write something (word) down on it!; nts'e c'a ugheldze' nidut'aali di? how can it be nicely translated?; ni'dini'aan: he died of old age lit.

 derivatives with ko, handle a situation, build a structure mom nikuni'aan he built a house, a structure; he got prepared, made a plan; nayes su nts'e nikuni'aan war is planned against you; luk'ae gha nihko'aas they get ready for fishing (cst); ba nikons'aan I fixed, built a structure for him; ts'inakost'aas I am translating (cst); u'el ts'ina'ku'it'aas translate for him; ts'ekuni'aan he became a shaman lit. he brought out a situation' c'akuni'aan he feels guilty, ashamed; u'el stanahwngini'aan he is confused, distracted by it; ht'ae' naal s'el stahwngini'aan I am distracted because of sleepiness; uk'ehwhtiis'aan I woke him up; inat'i hwghi'laan he fooled him; snal'i mat'aan I got fooled; sen yii nahwghi'laan lit. he brought out a situation down into medicine' 'ael kae itl'ahwghi'laan he killed them all off with traps; ggax tl'ahwghi'laan he killed a bunch of rabbits; skats'ehwghi'laan we fought; u'el skadahwghas'aan I argued with him; i'el skacin'hwdel'aan he pretended to fight with him; t'ic'e'aasde dzaenn ts'its'aange ciihko'aas M at the solstice the wishing stick ceremony starts (cst)

ts'ina'ku'it'aasen, c'edaagha' ts'ina'ku'it'aasen (n) interpreter, translator
da#ko+d+O+aa (mot) talk in a manner mom sk'edahwdez'aan he woke me up by talking; ts'idahwdez'aan he translated, straightened out a situation by talking; kadahwghiti'aan he brought up a topic for discussion; cenka' dahwda'aal the arrow is whistling in flight (prog) lit. 'arrow is speaking'; idahwde'ta'an he talked cleverly to him; he beat him in an argument; uk'edahwde'aaxi 'udlaan what he predicted came true; u'el skadahwghas'aan I argued with him, I scolded him; s'el stadaht'inghini'aan he interrupted me

P#O+d+O+aa (u:pers) rub P (skin) with O (stone) when tanning pers u'des'aax I am rubbing it with something (stone scraper); u'dghas'aax I was rubbing it with something; nil'ede'aax he is rubbing them together
d+G+D+'aa (ext) series of compact objects are in position
eu n adesta'aan compact objects are scattered here and there; balatga' hdat'aan
several tents are up; tes tnat'aan there is a series of hills; testa 'utgge ukaen'
kadest'aan its dens extend up into the hills; n ittatneta'aan they are mixed,
combined
O+d+n+O+'aa (mot) handle series of compact O
mom nit'ini'i'aas decorate it, put a design on it; niitni'aan he decorated it; ni' tni'aan
he decorated something; day'tini'i'aan you filled it with something; daknget'aan it
has been filled; datni'i'aas fill it (with berries); n ittatinini'i'aas mix them together!
nitnet'aani (n;O/niic) printed cloth
ts'elk'ey un ni'ini'i'aani (n;O/niic) ace in cards, lit. 'that which is decorated with one'
na#O+d+l+'aa (u:s mom) scatter pl O
naydel'aan he is scattering them out (mom)
I+O+'aa (mot) I (sun, moon) moves, shines; c' deletes when subject is stated
mom na'aay keni'aan the sun shone on a place; key'ni'aan something (sun) shone on a
place; k'eti'audze' kenaci'ti'aan there is a red sunset, lit. 'something is shining
back'; hwday'ni'i'an something (sun) shone inside; xay'ni'i'an something (sun)
shone through; tandze i'ni'aan something (sun) is at midpoint, it is midday;
ti'ni'aan the sun set lit. 'something went into the water'; ko'ii i'ghi'aan
something (sun) became hidden (behind clouds); nay'ghi'aan CL, naci'ti'aan M
something (sun) went down; snek'ae i'ghi'aan something shone in my eyes;
kay'ghi'aan something (sun) came up, rose ; yat'ay'ghi'aan CL, t'aci'ti'aan M
there was an eclipse of the sun; xelt'se' una n'di'a' it is just about sunset
lit. 'something is shining back'; hwdlii n'di'a' it is just coming up (cont).
c'i'aan it became a new moon, a new
month; hwdlii na'aaye' 'i'aan it became April month
c'a'aaldze'; na'aay te'aasdze' (adv) clockwise, in the direction of the sun
ka'aas ts'ene, kae'esaadse (adv) in the direction of the sunrise, east
bentl'aan key'nii'as hwt'aene (n) Negroes, black people, lit. 'sun shines on their cheeks
people'
tic'e'esaadse dzaenn M (n) winter solstice, lit. 'day the sun goes into the water'
unen tic'e'asa (n) December, lit. 'solstice month'
na'aay, -na'aaye' (n;O/ 'aan) sun, moon; month; cf. saa which is more common in M;
see also -nen month of
tets na'aaye' (n;O/ 'aan) moon, lit. 'night sun'
dzaen na'aaye' (n;O/ 'aan) sun, lit. 'day sun'
hwdlii na'aaye' (n) April, lit. 'crust month'
c'eggaay na'aaye' (n) May L, (n) June W, lit. 'baby month'
tsabaey na'aaye' CM (n) May, lit. 'trout month'
cots' na'aaye' (n) July, lit. 'feathers month'
hwtsiic na'aaye' (n) August-September, lit. 'yellow (leaves) month'
'alts'eni na'aaye' (n) January, lit. 'fifth month'
n a'aay tsaan' (n;O) rust, lit. 'sun's excrement'
sa#O+'aa (mot) sun (shining brightly) moves
kesani'i'aaan the sun shone brightly on a place (mom); snak'ae sa ghi'aaan the sun shone
in my eyes (mom)
inc#G+O+'aa (mot) handle inc compact object
mom yanisaansini'i'aan he put a knot in it; luhwneska'aaal they are steering a raft
around (per); kanaxaelghi'i'aan he brought up a bundle (of fish); daxaelts'ez'aan we
set a pack up; nixaelni'i'aan he stopped while wearing a pack; yanlaey
lunataze'aan a cloud is drifting around (per); nahwnicdini'i'aan he told the news;
niltanahwnicdhet'aas they discuss the news together (cust); tacisigh'i'aan he
dipped a dipnet in the water; kenaluun’i’aas M pull it up with a rope!
ti’aasn’i’aan he went out walking on snowshoes; lu’aasgha’aal he is walking around
on snowshoes (per); ni’aelsni’aan he set a trap (above ground); k’eaelhghi’aan they
set a trap underground; kanaya’aas they (wolves) howl (cust); kayahghi’aan they
spoke up

inc#O+’aa (mot) move in manner denoted by inc
c’edzi’ghi’aal it (four-legged animal) is running along (prog); tinac’edzini’aan it ran off
(mom); c’ets’uusgha’aal it (porcupine, rabbit) is waddling, hopping (prog);
c’etlesgha’aal M it (rabbit) is hopping (prog); ba nihwghaei’n’aas C wait in
ambush for him!
taO+O+’aa (mot) water causes O to move
mom liketayini’aan it (O) floated across; ts’itakuni’aan water washed out a place;
tayghi’aan water broke it (ice) up; neketaya’aax water is turning it (fish wheel)
(rev); yanlaey lunatax’e’aan clouds formed

incD+’aa (mot) move inc body part
its’e’ lat’aas he was waving his hand at him (cust); ik’edelast’aan he put his hand
upon it (mom); st’aaghe natsit’iaas move your head (dancing) beneath mel (mom);
it’aaghe neketisghit’aax he moved his head around (dancing) beneath him (pers);
i’el stake’it’aan he moved it with his foot
c’hew’gh+O+’aa (mot) group of people moves
nacehwh’ska’aal we are going along in a group (prog); sa dacehweni’aan a group
came in to me (mom); tinac’hw’sgeni’aan we went out again in a group (mom)
tsi#ko+O+’aa (mot) direct, lead an activity
lutshhgwha’aal he is directing the activity (per); ketsiku’aan he started, initiated an
activity (mom)
x#O+n+gh+O+’aa (mot) steer O (raft, boat, car)
hwnes luxngini’aan he steered a raft around (per); luxiinga’aal he is steering it
around (per)
d+l+’aa M (stat) fire, burning object is in position; cf. d+l+’aa CLW
kon’ del’aan fire is there (neu)
O+d+l+’aa M (mot) handle O (fire)
kon’ dai’aal he is carrying a torch (prog)
P(e)#d+l+’aa M (op [] sing P
c’ehdel’aan they are singing []; c’eliis dil’a’ they sang a song []
P+e#ko+d+l+’aa (u:i mom) discover, find P
mom xu’edi’el’aan de’ if I find them M yenahwdil’aan he discovered it (object); gaa
kili’ekuhwdil’aande here is where they found them; Cet’aenn gha’ kehwdil’aan it
was discovered because of the Tailed Ones
P+ts’e’ ta#c’+G+l+’aa (u:rev) smooth out P (skin) with the hand
uts’e’ tay’nizil’aax straighten, smooth it (skin) out! (rev)

’aa² /water line extends/ *-n’ this root is historically distinct from ’aa¹
neu ’aan ’a’ ’aal ’a’
n+l+’aa (ext) water line, tree line extends; container is full
neu duugh nel’aan it (container) is full up to here; ndoxe nel’aan? how full is it?;
’utsuughe ts’abaeli xu nel’aan xu the tree line extends toward the water; tuu
dayggu tanel’aan the water level is down to a point; datnel’aan it (container) is
full; gigi datnil’a’ it got filled with berries (tran)
P#n+l+’aa (stat) fish is still, motionless in P
ts’anyae taex hwnel’aan the ling cod is motionless in the water (neu)

’aa³ /mother/
na’aacde (n) mother; obsolete term occasionally used in songs, cf. aan mother
'aa" /linear extends/
neu  'aa 'a'  'aal 'a'
tran 'aax 'a'  'aax 'aax'
neu-cus 'ax' 'aa'
mom  'aas 'a'  'aal 'a'
cust  'aas '

G+O+'aa" (ext) linear, elongated, rigid object extends; geographic feature (ridge, stream) extends; the causative is treated as a subtheme below
neu ni'aa it (boat, sled) extends; tsedi gaa ts'ini'aa copper is extending out (from the bank) here; 'uniit Nataelde tayen ts'ini'aa de su 'udaat Stl'aa Caegge keg'hi'a' the straight part of the river extends from up at Batzulnetas down to Slana;
ic'akuni'aa a point of land extends out from shore; nic'atadini'aa it (tree) is sticking out into the water; nidini'aa it (stick) extends to a point; let ghani'aa smoke is rising up through (hole); 'unaane lkedin'aa it (board) extends across; ts'a' hwtsiile' nakuni'aa a beaver dam extends across; ken'aa it extends against a place; cu'ts'endze' ken'i'aa the behaves the wrong way; c'ahwdi'aadze' kedadini'aa he is rude; ts'inaane kedini'aa they (sticks) are crossed; sests'e' bens'aa I tried to save him; taghi'aa it extends into the water; kadighi'aa it (stick) is sticking up; hwnidighi'aa it (stick) is embedded; c'ecene' hwninedz'aa stumps are embedded; nildzidighi'aa they (sticks) are crossed; liday'dini'aa it (pole) is across an entrance; hwtsiil tatesni'aa a bridge spans the water; c'ena' ngge' tnez'aa it (trail marker) points upland from the river; nekendez'aa they (poles) are in a circle; tene niltankuz'aa trails extend in different directions; dadez'aa it (pole) is elevated; c'udez'aa it (pole) sticks out perpendicularly; tene ts'ihwdez'aa the trail goes straight; tcen k'e'a ts'itadez'aa he is standing up straight like a stick; tl'ogh dandez'aa stalks of grass are elevated (as a trail marker); kon'ts'e' ukenc'ez'aa it (pole with meat) is leaning toward the fire; sdghi'aa it (log) sticks into the fire; nic'adi'aa it (pole) is up vertically; yihwnighi'aa he is standing there []

ta'aay CL, tagha'aay W (n;dltaan) paddle, oar
naz'aay, -naz'aaye' (n;dltaann) bucket, kettle
ts'es naz'aay (n;dltaan) cast iron pot, lit. 'stone bucket'
tsedi naz'aay (n;dltaan) copper kettle, copper bucket
bey'ni'aayi CLW (n;0/taan) moose fence, lit. 'something that extends leaning against it'; made with heavy logs and set with a snare in a narrow gap or gully where moose run; also occurs in two place names on the upper Gulkana River; cf. tsic linear caribou or moose fence
mencnez'aay M (n;dltaan) prop brace on caribou fence
netse' tani'aay (n;0/taan) hair pin, lit. 'that which extends amid our hair'
xu'k'a ken'i'adze' (n) habit, tradition, custom
u'el kayini'aaayi (n;0/taan) door bolt
'uyggu nekedez'aaayi (an) house foundation, lit. 'that which extends in a ring below'
uc'ana'utest'aayi (n;0/taan) small bone in lower leg, fibula
nilk'eze 'it'aayi (n;0/taan) double-barreled shotgun, lit. 'that which extends side by side'
c'eyitadighi'aayi (n;0/taan) skin stretcher
xal dadighi'aay (n;dltaan) gee pole on dog sled
Tay'dighi'aa (pn) mountain north of Tyone Lake, lit. 'something (wooden) extends in water'
Tahwghi'aay (pn) mountain on Tazlina Lake, lit. 'land that extends into water'
Nay'dini'aa Na' (pn) Chickaloon River, lit. 'river of something (log) extends across'

75
O+G+l+'aa· (ext) keep linear, elongated O in position

neu s'il'aa you are forcing me, keeping me at a task; c'eti'y ni'l'aa I am forcing you too much; c'etne'l'aa he has something (trail marker) set; nse' bey'n'i'l'aa he is holding something (boat) out with a pole; nilghanay'n'i'l'aa he is sitting on his haunches with his legs crossed; uyii tay'dighi'l'aa he has something (skin) stretched out in it (stretcher); ya kay'ghi'l'aa he is holding something (shovel) up for him; tene lke'y'din'i'l'aa he has something extending across the trail; koh't'aen'e ke' yits'en'l'aa people have their feet sticking out; t'n'i'l'aa he is steering something (boat with rudder); tazes ninkel'aay t'aax hdeltsi'i they are staying in tents that they have pitched; c'ezes ggan yi'i tah xuni'l'aa they have a dry skin stretched out; let saghel'l'aa he has a cigarette in his mouth; yanite'l'aa he is faithful to her; c'ense yanite'l'aa :j:he favors him; kiigha hwdgil'l'aa they are bothering him; sii du' k'ali'i xeles gha hwdel'l'aa I don't care much for ground squirrel

uyii keghil'aayi (n;O/niic) baby bunting

inc#G+O+*'aa· (ext) inc extends

neu keletde'aa smoke is rising up; ut'silet'i'aa smoke comes out of it; belet-'i'aa' smoke reached it (tran); uyinidi'a he got an idea about it; nitsulani'aa flames extend to a point; katsulaghi'aa a flame is flaring up; keyinini'aa he is thinking about a situation; niketsicz'aa (M) the caribou fence is circular; natcendini'aa a log extends across

Hwditscighi'aaden (pn) creek into Nenana River, lit. 'where a caribou fence comes down'
Nay'dliisdini'aaden (pn) site near Copper Center, lit. 'where songs extend across'
nanahwtsiilit'aaden (pn) place on Bear Creek trail, lit. 'where a bridge goes back across'
bicede'aay (n;d/taan) pot with handle, lit. 'that which a tail extends into'
biceni'aay CLW, cen'aay (n;fZJ/'aan) axe, lit. 'stick that extends in'
tsa#G+O+*'aa· (stat) multiple objects are in position; causa. keep, accumulate multiple O
neu natsahwdez'aa the area is cluttered; datshahwdini'aa it is cluttered inside;
k'als'axi yi'i dantsatnel'aa he keeps, accumulates them (berries) in a basket;
katsaydighi'l'aa he has them piled up; banitsaku'a' things remained, were left for him (tran); unin'di ts'itsani'aa :j:he sneezed heavily, lit. 'things extend from his nostrils'

inc#G+I+*'aa· (ext) inc extends
kahnwnesnel'l'aa :j:series of hills ascend (new), lit. 'rafts are piled up'
inc#I+*'aa· (ext) keep, have inc body part extended in position
neu kentsismin'i'l'aa he is touching a place with his nose; kedanil'l'aa he is touching a place with his mouth; keggot'n'i'l'aa he is kneeling on one knee; kat'l'aghil'l'aa he has his rear end sticking up; tl'at'el'aa :j:he is defecating lit. 'he is extending his butt'; kasinil'l'aa he has his head sticking up; kantsikel'aa they have their heads sticking up; nikatsihdi'el'l'aa they are looking out at each other;
kensehwnge'l'aa :j:the area is bumpy lit. 'heads are protruding up'; idegga'an'dil'l'aa he is leading him by the arm; kon' yeennyil'l'aa his back is toward the fire; nileyenkil'l'aa they are sitting back to back; kayenghil'l'aa :j:behind another ridge lit. 'a backbone extends up'; dzitel'l'aa he is listening intently; ts'utel'l'aa he is pointing with his index finger
kasighi'aaayi (n) seal, lit. 'that which holds its head up'
baggaa'n'snil'l'aaayi (n;n/laa) dentalia necklace

comp (ko+I+O+*'aa· (ext) state, situation exists in manner of comp; several postpositional and adverbial complements are recorded
neu utse' hwde'aayi :j:he is lucky lit. 'situation extends to him'; uc'a' hwde'aayi :j:he is unlucky lit. 'situation extends from him'; uc'a' hwdi'aayi he became unlucky (tran); yede'aayi he betrayed him, is opposed to him; sed'e'aayi he opposes me; yedighi'aayi he was opposed to him; sesdze' hwde'aayi the situation is promising; 'ele' c'a hnaa gha
s'el hwdi'ah I don't feel like working; besiits'de'aa he (P) is breathing heavily; nilk'e'a koht'aenn gha nide'aa M equality extends to all people

c'ahwdi'aadze' (adv) evilly, cruelly: c'ahwdi'aadze' iyinidi'a' he began thinking about it evilly

P+ts'ax#d+0+'aa' (u:tran) pain penetrates P
its'axdi'a' he (P) got a sharp pain (tran)
P#c'+u+d+0+'aa' (u:tran) P feels a sharp internal pain

P+gha+su#ko+d+0+'aa' (desc) be pleasant; P is happy, glad; caus. make P happy
neu sasuhwe'aa I am happy; basuhwdighi'a' he was happy; 'ele' sasuhwdi'ah I am not happy; yasuhwdida'aa he'll make him happy; klighasuhwdighi'a' they made him happy; 'ele' c'a sudi'ah it is not pleasant, not good; c'etsen' 'ele' sudi'ahi natelyaa he brought back unpleasant (tasting) meat

P+gha+su+ni#d+l+'aa' (desc) like, love P
neu yasunidel'aa he likes, loves her; sasunidi'il'aa you like, love me; 'ele' c'a sasunidi'il'ah he doesn't like me

P+gha+ni#d+l+'aa' (desc) hope for P
ik'ey'didalgholi k'e banide'el'aa I hope that it breaks off (neu)
d+n+l-'aa' (stat) animate keeps still, is motionless
neu tnel'aa he is keeping still; lic'ae dece' cii tnel'aa the dog is lying curled toward the tip of its tail

Tnелany (pn) Pioneer Peak, lit. 'that which is keeping still'
c'+d+l+'aa' (desc) be proud, vain, conceited, arrogant, stuck up; see paradigm in Appendix H:11.6
neu i'del'aa he is proud, vain; day'del'aa he brags, talks vainly; day'hdel'aa they brag
l+'aa' (ext) water moves, flows slowly; cf. 0+len, a theme for more swiftly flowing water
neu tuu ni'l'aa water is flowing slowly; tuu kuts'axe ni'l'aa water is flowing blocking their way; ts'inil'aa it is flowing out; naghil'aa it is flowing down, there is a waterfall; nantal'aa it is flowing down in several places; libende'l'aa lakes are flowing together, are interconnected; nitaghil'aa the water level (in a hole, well) has dropped

Kutaghil'aaden (pn) creek into Charley Lake, lit. 'where water flows in (to lake)'
Ben Hwdil'aade (pn) lake next to upper Susitna River, lit. 'where current flows to the lake'

Deyighil'aade (pn) Wood Canyon, lit. 'where it flows inside'
Hwghil'aa Bene' (pn) Fish Lake
uyii tuu yil'aayi (n;0/taan) water pipe, lit. 'that inside which water flows' uyii tanil'aayi (n;0/taan) sluice box

c'antel'aayi, c'anatel'aayi (an) slough, lit. 'current that flows away'

O+ts'aa' (mot) send O on an errand, command O
mom ite'la' he sent him; til'aas send him!; txol'a' I should send him; nantii'a gha su snize'htalt'ax if I send you back, they will kill me; yidi gha koht'aenn ghadghaan sdoohni xu suka tuul'a'? why did you send for me saying that people were killed?; hwtestiitl' tnaey kankol'sai they were sent to (invite) people for the potlatch; stanayinil'a' they sent her away; nahwghil'aa he sent them down

> -'aa wife see 'aat; out in the open see 'an'
> 'aadze away, off from another direction see 'an'
> -'aadze' hip see 'aats
'aax' /scrape wet skin/ root possibly derived from 'aa' classify compact object, cf. i'de'aax he is rubbing something (stone) against it (skin)

mom 'aax 'aax 'ax 'aax

P+ti+na#c'+i+l+*aax (u.n mom) scrape P (wet skin) with scraper; perform second scraping of skin after soaking skin with caribou brain

bendaasi kae utinay'nen'aax I scraped it with a scraper (mom)

'aax' CLW, 'aak M /deceive/

dur 'aax 'aak 'aax 'aax
cust 'ax

da#O+d+n+Ø+'aax, 'aak (op) deceive, trick, fool O
dur daytni'aax CLW, daytni'aak M he deceived him; dastnizi'aax da? are you starting to trick me?; dastna'aaxingi he might fool me; nuda#uxn#i'aak M they tricked them again; uk'e daytna'aaxingii he will trick him about it

P+gha#n+D+'aax (op) do, wound P by accident, make a mistake about P
dur yanat'aax he did it by accident; bangha#st'aax I made a mistake about it

Uk'e'snat'aaxi Bene' (pn) lake east of Hogan Hill, lit. 'lake of that on which someone made a mistake'

'aax' LW /fern root/

'aax LW (n) fiddlehead fern root (Dryopteris dilatata); this term and use of the fern root is not well known

[aax baay] (n) chocolate lily, Kamchatka lily, wild rice (Fritillaria camchatcensis), lit. 'white fern root'; cited in Pinart 1872 but not known by any of the numerous elders queried; this plant may be restricted to the lower portions of the Copper River; interestingly this word has been borrowed by the Chugach as arpaayak

>'aax baay outside see 'an'; classify compact object see 'aa'; linear extends see 'aa'

>'aak deceive see 'aax'

'aak' /fog/

'aa' CLW, 'aak M (n;Ø) fog, mist: 'aa' kekuldogh it got foggy

'aa' caane' (n;Ø) misty rain, condensation from fog

'aal loanword from English all

'aal (adv) all, everything: 'aal yuzniic he took it all

'aal' /pillow/

tsi'aal, -tsi'aale' (n;Ø/itaan) pillow; from 'aa' classify compact object +I instrumental, 'instrument for the head'

>'aal classify compact object see 'aa'; linear extends see 'aa'; bit, chew see 'aatl'; butcher see 'al'

>'aan *-n /come/

>'aan (exc) come, come here: nen c'a 'aan nedetniic hwtestiil' gha you too were told to come to the potlatch

>'aan classify compact object see 'aa'; in 'aan-ala' M oldsquaw see 'a'la'

'aat, 'aa' /wife/

-'aat CLM, 'aa M (n) wife, female mate of animal

-'aatkaey (n) wives

-yaa's'aat CL (n) woman's son's wife, daughter-in-law, lit. 'little wife'
kuy'aa CLW, kuy'aat M (n) highly respected woman, female chief; female counterpart of denae

> 'aat in na'aat at a place out in the open see 'an'; throw fabric see 'at'

'aatl', 'atl' /bite, chew/

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O+G+0+'aatl' (op) chew O

dur c'e'aal he is chewing something; i'ghi'aatl' he chewed something; 'udii c'etsen' 'aatl' he always chews the meat (cust); i'de'aal he is chewing something (wooden)

O+G+0+'aatl' (suc) bite O; trap seizes, catches O

yiz'al he bit it once (sem); c'o'os'al I customarily bite something (sem-cus); dedabele' nast'al he bit his own lip again; the got mad (sem); i'ghi'atl' he bit it repeatedly (cons); nekce'ez'aatl' he bit around something (rev)

mom yunini'aatl' he bit at it; yadini'aatl' he bit through it (wood); uyi'itez'aatl' something (trap) caught it inside it; bac'iidat'aatl' something (trap) snapped missing it; sk'e'e tez'aatl' it failed to bite me; betngas'aatl' I made a bite mark on it

te'ali CL (n;0'/aan) steel trap, lit. 'that which bites'

P#c'+0+'aatl' (suc) trap P, catch P in trap

uc'iis'al I trapped it (sem); ggax c'iis'al I trapped a rabbit (sem); ggax i'ghi'aatl' he trapped pl rabbits (dur)

li#0+0+'aatl' (suc) dog bites O

liyiz'al a dog bit him once (sem); nalisiz'al a dog bit me again (sem); liita'atl' a dog will bite him repeatedly (cons)

O+u+d+G+i+0+'atl' (desc) hold O in the teeth

neu c'etsen' 'udii'atl' he is holding meat in his teeth; yudighi'atl' he was holding it in his teeth; ts'aex 'utnighi'atl' he was holding sinew in his teeth

'aats' *-ts /hip/

'aadze' (n;0/taan) hip

'aats' *-ch' /plural animals move/

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l+'aats' (mot) pl animals move, herd moves, migrates

mom ggax nil'aats' rabbits arrived; stanit'aats' they moved away; debae cetanil'aats' sheep moved down to the base of the mountain; c'entanil'aats' they moved up into the mountain peaks; kuy'ghi'aats' they (bears) went inside (dens); xona tseles katal'as soon the ground squirrels will come up (from dens); hwtsidil'aats' they moved down toward the water; gigi lkec'il'as they customarily move across to where berries are (cust); udzih lool'as the caribou are moving about (per); debae unenta lool'as the sheep are going around on the hill (per); 'il'aats' they (moose or caribou)
are starting to run during rutting season; udzih 'udaaxe nekel'aats' the caribou moved downriver and back (rev); dec'oxe' dil'aadzi M it (porcupine) raised its quills

'aay

nah'aaye' CM (n) Indians of upper Yukon River, possibly Nahani or Mountain Athabaskans

> 'aay in na'aay sun see 'aa'; in naz'aay bucket see 'aa'; linear extends see 'aa'

> 'aaye' snowshoes see 'aas

'aas *-yh /snowshoes/

'aas, 'aaye' (ni;i/laa) snowshoe: ti'aasni'aan he went out on snowshoes

'aas ts'aa' (ni;i/laa) snowshoe crossbar

'aas decen (ni;i/taan) snowshoe frame

'aas tse' (ni;i/taan) front of snowshoe

'aas cela' (ni;i/taan) tail of snowshoe

'aas ghati CWM, 'aas ghat L (ni;i/laa) fine snowshoe webbing

'aas bes (ni;i/taan) snowshoe lacing needle

> 'aas classify compact object see 'aa'; linear extends see 'aa'; pl animals move see 'aats'

'a

'a (up) adverbial

'a#'n+D (ads:s mom) overdo V, do V excessively; 'ay'nesdaan' he overate;

'ay'nezeldaetl' I ate too many of something (berries)

> 'a in 'ada'a yesterday, in 'adii now see k'a

'a' /be careful/

'a' (exc) be careful, look out; usually repeated three times 'a' 'a' 'a'

> 'a' classify compact object see 'aa'; linear extends see 'aa'

'agha /hurry/

'agha (padj) hurry, hasten, hurry up: 'agha, itulkaan' hurry, the sun should rise soon;

'agha na'studaelde hurry, let's go back; 'agha 'il'aen hurry, make haste!

'ax /watchful, careful/

'ax (adv) watchful, careful, alert: 'ax 'elaen I am watchful, careful, alert

> 'ax scrape wet skin see 'aax'; deceive see 'aax'

> 'ah in 'ah'ala' CLW oldsquaw see la"; in 'al'ah true, correct see 'al'

'ak /cackle/

ono 'ak

d+i'ak (op-ono) cackle, be call of ptarmigan or spruce grouse
del'ak it is cackling (ono)

'al' CLW, 'ol M /butcher/
n#O+i'al, 'ol (conv) butcher O, cut and pile up O (meat) at kill site
conc nc'e'l'al CLW, nc'e'l'ot M he butchered something; in'ke'l'al they are butchering;
n'stal'al we'll butcher something; yayghi'il'al L he butchered it for him []; k'ec'en'l'al he quite butchering (mom)
'alk'ae, c'alk'ae (an) butchering place, kill site
'a12 /true/ cf. ts'il'k' one
'a- (c) true, single
'a1, 'a1'ah, k'a1'ah (adv) true, correct, right: 'ele' a1 nesene I don't think it's true; 'a1'ah da, k'a1'ah da? is that right?; 'ele' a1'ah dizisneh you don't say it right; k'a1'ah snene'ts'e' nastadghael yutnii she thought that it was true that he would pack her back to her own country
'alts'e' CLW, 'alts'en' M (adv) truly, correctly: 'alts'e' ninic'ezet he thinks correctly
'alts'eni (n) five things, lit. 'one side'
'alts'ene' CLW, 'alts'ene' (n) One-way Clan
'alts'eni (n) five things, lit. 'one side'
'alts'ene' CLW, 'alts'ene' (n) One-way Clan
'alden (adv) in the same place, in one place: tsets 'alden nitdezdlaa he piled the wood in one place
'alkek'a (adv) alike, similarly, the same: 'alkek'a kula1'aen they look alike; 'alkek'a hghaghahal it is the correct time, lit. 'they (clocks) are the same'
'alghu (adv) in a line, in one direction, one way: tsets 'alghu yae' k'a dezdlaa wood is lying off that way in a line
> 'al bite, chew see 'aat'l'
'a1 CLW, 'e1 M -*n /den/
'ae, 'e1 CLW, 'e1 M -*n /den/
Uk'e'e'eni (pn) Flattop Mt., lit. 'that which has a den on it'
tse'an CLW, ts'es c'e'en M (n;O/'aan) cave, lit. 'stone den'
neu 'a1
14'an (desc) have a den
gha'lan it had a den (neu)
'a1 CLW, 'e1 M -*n /away, off/
df: 'ane, 'en, 'aa, 'aat, 'aadze, 'aaxe, 'ooxo
'ane, *en (dir) off, away, outside, over; from Copper River refers to areas over the surrounding mountains, i.e. to the Tanana Valley or to Prince William Sound: ba'ane nandaal he is returning from the other side (of the Alaska Range); yen cu xu'ane xayghilaes he too sold it on the other side (of the mountains); ba'ane tiniyaa he went outside, he went to the toilet; yihts'en xona ba'en C'edzagha' Na' tes 'ents'edel from there then we would go over the pass at Ear Creek
xu'ane -tsude (n) great-grandmother, lit. 'other side grandmother'
'ane telaesen (n) storekeeper, lit. 'one who moves things out'
'aa, -aat (dir) at a place off, away; out in the open: na'aa hwnax daniyaa he went into the house next door; ka'aa sdghaege' sadaghiniiinis bring my coat in from outdoors!; na'aat Tseniggedzi T'aa yet nats'enedel we camped again out below Twisted Rock; ba'aata zdanen she is staying outdoors (in puberty sequestration)
ba'aadi (n;O/'aan) door, lit. 'that which is outside'
bende' ka'aa (adv) the day after tomorrow
'aadze, 'aadze', 'ats'e (dir) from another direction, from outside: da'aadze ts'agh c'ets'uusgha'aal it (rabbit) comes hopping out from behind an obstruction; ba'aadze cu na'stededel we start back again from the other side (of the mountains)
-'aaxe, -'aaxu CLW, -'ooxo M (dir) in a general area out in the open, outdoors: na'aaxe lic'ae looyaal a dog is walking around outdoors; ka'aaxu k'ay'tah nahwelyaes he is searching out among the willows; ba'aaxe (ba'ooxo) hwdez'ats' it is cold outside

Ba'aaxe Tu' (pn) Tanana River, lit. 'outside water'
ba'aaxe hwt'aene (n) Tanana River Athabaskans, lit. 'outside people'
'andze' CLW, 'endze' M (adv) it became spring; 'andze' kuzdlaen it became spring
be'endze' CLW, ma'endze M (adv) in the future: be'endze' hwgaha cunighinii! you are saving for the future
ts'a'ane (adv) finally: ts'a'ane kuz'ets finally he stepped; ts'a'ane kudghastset finally I gave up on them
P+gha'aa (pp) off from, out in the open from, outside of P: nilgha'aa hdaghalts'e' they stayed out in the open opposite each other
negha'aatne, negha'aa hdelts'iine (n) neighbors, lit. 'the ones (who stay) off from us'
P+gha'aaxe (ads:gh mom) around P, circumventing P: igha'aaxe ghiyaa he walked around it

'at'
'Atna' (pn) Copper River; analysis of 'at- is uncertain; in M the name is K'etna'
'Atna' Nene' (pn) Copper River Valley

'at2 /throw fabric/

mom 'aat 'at 'al 'aat
rev 'at " "
conc 'at " "
cust 'at " "
rev-cus 'aat "

O+G+O+at (mot) move flat, flexible, fabric-like O quickly, throw O
mom yae' itez'at he threw it away; ts'ede' nini'at he put the blanket down quickly; 'uyggu hdghas'at I tossed it (cloth) down; itsaadle' k'e daydez'at he put it (skin) up on his stomach; ldanani'aat close it (door curtain); hwniidghi'at he hung it (over a line); nanayghi'at he took it back down gigilag naghi'at he dropped the paper; nekeydez'at CLW, nilkeydez'at M he turned it over (rev)

na#O+G+at (op-rev) untie O
rev nayghi'at he untied it; szeze' naghas'at I loosened my belt; naat'at it came untied; nay'aat he customarily unties it (rev-cust)
P+k'e#c'+O+at (op-rev) loosen P (line, belt)
rev uk'ec'y'at loosen it (line, belt); uk'ec'ghas'at I loosened it; szeze' k'aast'at I loosened my belt; k'e'it'at it came loose

na+xael#gh+D+at (conu) snowshoe footstrap becomes torn
naxaelghest'at the snowshoe footstrap became torn (conu)

> 'atl' bite see 'aat'l'

'ats' W -*ch*/ 'sneeze/
conc 'ats','as "
P+ni'di ts'+1'+ats' W (conu) P sneezes
uni'di ts'el'ats', uni'di ts'el'as he sneezed

> 'as pl animals move see 'aats'

'ae perhaps these are distinct roots
-ez'ae (n) uncle, mother's brother, father's sister's husband
-ii'ae (n) man's son, nephew, man's brother's or sister's son, man's stepson, man's wife's sister's son

'ae' /console/

ono 'ae "
dur 'ae "

'ae (exc) sound made as mother consoles, sings for baby: 'ae udini sing a lullaby to him!

d+l+'ae' (op-ono) make cooing sound; expresses affection, consolation

yadel'ae he is cooing for him (ono)
P#d+l+'ae' (op-ono) coo to P, put P (baby) to sleep by cooing

udil'ae coo to him! (dur); sc'ael dghil'ae he cooed to the baby (dur)

'ael

de'aeli (n) large Dall sheep

'ael /deadfall trap/

'aet, 'aete' (ni;Ø/’aan) deadfall trap; trap; five in cards M: ni'aeln's'aan I set a trap;
ke'laelghi'aan they set a trap underground

'aet tcean (n,d/taan) fall log on deadfall trap

'aet tsen (n,Ø/’cuut) trap bait, lit. 'trap smell'

Tsaani 'Ael Na' (pn) stream into Paxson Lake, lit. 'bear trap creek'

conc 'ael "
dur 'ael "

mom 'ael 'ael 'el 'ael

O+l+'ael M (conv) catch O in trap, trap O
decen 'ael 'el zel'aet I caught it in a log deadfall (conc); ggax ghil'aet he trapped rabbits (dur); c'etaf'aet he'll trap something (conc); itl'ac'ael'aet he trapped out everything (mom); itikadil'aet he missed it trapping (mom); yaydal'aet he sprung the trap but missed it (mom)

> 'ael pl swim see 'aeti'

'aen' *-n /do, see/

dur 'aen 'aen' 'iil 'aen'
durD t'aen t'aen' t'iil t'aen'
dur-cus 'iix "
tran 'iix 'iit 'iix 'iix
mom 'iis 'aen 'iil 'aen'

mom-cus 'iis "
rev 'iix 'aen 'iix 'iix
per 'iil 'aen 'iil 'aen'
conc 'en 'aen 'en 'en
neu1 'aen 'aen' 'iil 'aen'
neu2 'aen' "

Themes with 'aen' fall into two general semantic groups, those meaning do and those meaning see. Some of the following themes may more appropriately be included under the historically distinct 'aen' root.

1. themes of doing

comp dêD+'aen (op) do, act, happen, behave, take place in manner of comp; most derivatives of this theme occur in the durative aspect; the theme is paired with D+yaak happen, occur which occurs in the transitional aspect; a wide range of adverbal, postpositional, nominal and sentential complements is possible; note that d# deletes in 3rd sg imperfective

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Dur nts'e t'aen? what is he doing?; nts'e dit'aen? what are you doing?; nts'e dghat'aen? what was he doing?; ts'aghilt'eddez' tket'aen they are acting badly; ugheldze' doht'aen you pl are doing well; bede t'aen'en? who is acting?; i'ghaan dghat'aen' CLW, c'eghaan da'taen' M a war took place; dae' t'iix he does this (dur-cus); xu'ka dest'iix I customarily do this (dur-cus); ugheldze' txit'iil you will do well; k'ali'i xu' dghast'iiile I am not going to do that; nts'e eu ktok'aen? what else is happening?; kuciz'aani k'eddez' kucanad koobaa tkt'aen there were holes in their stomachs over their hearts; nts'e hwgha xona dit'aen de? why are you doing that?; iyan'en' dii dgha t'aen ine'eseen I think that he is doing this just for himself; niighay dghat'aen' I was shopping; nilghaay tsu'ut'aen' let's shop; snaan du' ciil 'iinn k'dghat'aen' my mother did (work) like the men; del uc'a' t'aen he is losing blood; ele' xu' dzist'iile don't do that!; kasuun' dat'aen' he is careless; nts'e titzi'iit? what are you starting to do? (tran); ugheldze' test'iit he is starting to do well (tran); dazit'aene don't do that!

P+k'e(+d)#D+'aen (op) do, act, seem like P
dur nilk'etket'aen they do, act like each other; c'ededlii k'et'aen it seems as if he is singing; nat'axi k'et'aen it seems as if it is flying; ik'edghet'aen' it seemed like it; c'eyaani k'et'aen it seems as if he is eating; dunghae k'et'aen he acts like his older brother; uk'enaast'aen' I acted like him again; uk'edest'aen M I help him out

h+na#D+'aen (op) play
dur hna'est'aen I am playing; hnaat'aen'de let him play; i'el hnaat'aen' he played with him, it; galdi 'el hnaket'aen they are playing cards; i'el hnadadet'aen he is joking with him, he is teasing him

u'el hnaets'et'aeni (n) toy, lit. 'that which we play with'

hnay't'aeni CL, lact'aenn M (n;Øl'aan) doll

P+ts'e' ts'a+ni#+D+'aen (ll) put spell, curse on P
ts'ei' ts'anit'aen' C, its'ei' ts'esnaat'aen' M he put a spell on him (dur); sts'en' ts'anits'at'aen' someone put a curse on me

O+u+n+D+'aen (u: tran) fall in love with O

tran yunest'iit he fell in love with her; 'unoost'iix gutse I hope to fall in love with her; nikrunest'iit they fell in love with each other; na'utnest'iit he fell in love with himself; dayunest'iit he came to like it (song, name) very much; dat'sii 'ele' 'uniist'iige I haven't fallen in love yet

kon' 'unet'aenn M (n) bat (in fall time), lit. 'that which loves fire'

comp 1+aen (op) act, behave, occur in manner of comp; a set of adverbial and nominal complements is possible with this theme
dur c'enyu' l'aen he acts cute; 'agha 'il'aen hurry, act in haste!; dzax kal'aen there is an odd sign; na'ben ghal'aen' he was ridiculing him; sul'aen he is careful, acts nicely; yasu't'aen he is pleasing him; ya sudadel'aen he is saying something pleasing to him; 'ele' sul'aene' he is careless; nilk'ekel'aen they act alike; xu' nilkel'iix they customarily do that together (cust); k'aghi 'il'aen act immediately!; xa'xu l'aen he acts slowly; kan' laen she is committing adultery; inal'aen a sign about it is occurring; denaan nadel'aen it is a sign about his mother; c'enadil'aen, c'enay'dil'aen he is reincarnated []; dol' dadel'aen, dol' dil'aen he is comical, amusing; de'aat inaa laen he treats his wife like a drudge; tege yil'aen he feels sorry

P+uka#1+aen (op) hunt for, gather, go to get P
dur yukal'aen he is hunting for it, going to get it; tseles kahghaliix they used to hunt ground squirrels (dur-cust); tsabaey kats'el'iix we customarily go to get trout (dur-cust)

naal#d+1+aen (op) to sleep; see paradigm in Appendix H:4.6
dur naaldel'aen he is sleeping; naalhdul'aen'de let them sleep; naaldghol'aen' ne'esen I want to sleep; c'etiy naalghal'aen' I slept too much; naal'sdel'iix we customarily sleep (dur-cust); ldanaaldenel'aen I slept a long time (mom)
sezel d+l+'aen (op) take a steam bath

dur sezel dell'aen he is taking a steam bath; tedze sezel 'sdal'aen' last night we took a steam bath; sezel tdal'l'il he will take a steam bath; sezel 'sdul'aen'de let's take a steam bath

(d#)O+l+'aen (op) do, gather, collect, have O; used with a restricted set of objects; d is sometimes deleted

dur t'il'aen he is doing it; xu' t'il'aen do it that way; sghae t'el'aen, sghae l'aen he is fighting; ighil'aen' he did it, the had sex with her; tsaas t'ghiilaen' he gathered Indian potatoes; tsets t'ghal'aen' I gathered, collected wood; l'aen' l'aen it (bear) is raiding dens (of squirrels); ciisi 'stal'il'it we will dipnet; nekaskae' t'ehghil'aen' they had him as their chief; hwnax 'skul'aen we have a house; sta 'inn nen'ta teni kughil'aen' my father's people had a trail out in the country; c'etsen' dak'aex xukul'aen they have a meat cache; hnae daqdel'aen he is articulate lit. 'he does words'; sse'e ukan' it'el'iixi nadelyaa my son-in-law brought back something hard to obtain (dur-cust); daszil'aene don't bother me; sline' kal'ixen he depresses me (cust)
P#c'+i+l+'aen (op) act, behave like

dur ic'ili'aen he acts like him

P#c'+d+l+'aen (op) impersonate, imitate

dur ic'edill'aen he is impersonating him; koht'aenn 'ecdill'aen M he is acting like an Ahtna; saghani c'edill'aen he is imitating a raven; besiinn day'dill'aen he is imitating the sound of an owl; besiinn negha dacadill'aen negha taghalts'et M the one who imitated an owl for us fell in the water for us

comp c'+i+l+'aen (op) make, keep comp (signal fire, stored food); used only with this restricted set of nominal complements

dur let c'il'aen he is making a smoke signal, a signal fire; kon' c'il'aen he is making a signal fire (at night); let c'ekil'aen they are making a smoke signal; dzenax c'il'aen he is keeping fermented fish (also used for nelk'oli fermented fish heads, c'encaes cooked berries, tsaas Indian potatoes, but not for fresh berries or green plants); kaedi c'el'aen he has his own lunch

tsi#ko+l+'aen (op) wish, desire; with -uka expect P

dur t'ae' tsiko'el'aen I am really making a wish; koht'aene nets'ek' tsikughil'aen' people wished (to have it) from us; yuka tsiko'el'aen he is expecting him; nuka tsikaal'aen' I was expecting you; 'adiidi hnae ka tsidakude'el'aen I am expecting (to learn) some new words

O+u+d+l+'aen (desc) hint, long for O

c'udel'aen he is hinting for something (neu); c'udezel'l'il I started hinting for something (tran)
da#ko+d+i+l+'aen (desc) use a phrase, a manner of speech

tseh c'elaxde xu' xiigha dahwdigil'l'aen' they used this phrase about that when the fish first start to run (neu)

d+e+ya+da#ko+d+i+l+D'+aen (op) identify oneself verbally; this theme is very unusual in that it seems to have two classifiers

deyadahwdult'aen'de you should identify yourselves (dur); deyadaxehwdalt'l'il they will identify themselves (dur)

P+gha 'in#ko+l+'aen CLW, P+gha 'aen#ko+l+'aen M (op) bother, punish, harass P

dur ba 'inkol'aen I am bothering, punishing him; ya 'inhwghil'aen' he was bothering him; na 'indahwdghal'aen' I harrassed you, bothered you verbally; sa 'aenkal'endze' t'elaak M I had a hard time doing it; ngha 'inkol'aendze' tel nit'uu' knitting socks is hard for you

ut'aax c'egha 'inhwnel'aende (an) jail, lit. 'place for punishment'

tsin'aen (exc) thanks, thank you; tsin'aen negha nonhdael't' thank you for coming to us
2. themes of seeing

O+n+l+'aen (op) look at, see, observe; O; passive be seen, visible; the gh- progressive prefix in impf mode is highly unusual; see paradigm in Appendix H:4.10

dur ina'l'aen he is looking at it; hwna'l'aen he is looking at a place; ngil'aen look at it!; hwnhna'l'aen they are looking at them; kungel'aen I am looking at them;

ngil'aen' he was looking at him, it; nangka'il'iil I'll see you again; ggaal na'snel'ix we customarily check the snares (cust); destgedi nangil'aen' da? did you check the smudge fire?; ikahwna'l'aen he is looking for it; nukahwngel'iil I'll look for you; natna'l'aen he is looking at himself; nihnhna'l'aen they are looking at each other; nala'en it is seen, visible; ugheli k'enal'aen it looks good; 'alke' k'a kunala'en they look alike; ulaggane' 'ele' hwna'l'aen its claws are not seen, are not visible; icin'tna'l'aen CL, icicntna'l'aen M, itna'l'aen W he is pretending to look at it; 'ele' ca' c'itnil'aen W he is pretending not to look at something; yuka c'inhwtna'l'aen he is pretending to look for it; nahwtna'il'iil he will see them again; na'idyan xu 'ele' net'il'ile I didn't see if he returned; denehdudle' tahwna'l'aen he is peering through his eyelashes

Naynel'ix Bene' (pn) lake west of Gakona River, lit. 'he customarily looks at it lake'
uyii hwna'l'aeni (n,Œ/æ̇n) binoculars, lit. 'that in which area is seen'
uyii na'stna'l'aeni (n,Œ/æ̇n) mirror, lit. 'that in which we look at ourselves'

O+Ω+l+'aen (op-rev) see, glimpse, catch sight of O (person); not used for animals or inanimates

rev ighi'aen CLW, ighi'aen' M he saw him (quickly); ita'iix he will see him; xona naa'sta'en I just saw him again; naya'tuaen he saw him again; tsina'en nangast'aeni thanks that I saw you again; a common phrase when parting

O+t+l+'aen (u:s mom) catch sight of, glimpse O
mom itel'aen he caught sight of it; c'itel'aen it (animal) caught sight of him; de'ita nahtel'iis they are customarily happy to see him again (cust); yuka nac'utef'elen he is trying to see it, to find it; hwtiil'aen I caught sight of a place, an event; hwnagha t'ezel'aen I just glimpsed it; 'ele' natil'il'ile it didn't appear

O+d+l+'aen (mot) watch, see O move
luydal'il'iil he is watching him go around (per); tiidina'l'aen he saw him go out (mom); nihwdenl'aenen I saw him (just prior to his burial) (mom); ndedenta ca' nidenl'aenen I don't know when I last saw him (mom); nkedel'aen I saw him going in a circle (rev)

ka/xa#O+d+l+'aen (u:m mom) glimpse, spot, catch sight of O
mom deniigi xadel'aen he spotted a moose; 'iita kanaydel'aen overjoyed, she caught sight of him again; xaydidal'il'iil he will spot it; nts'el'eni xaxdel'aen they glimpsed a spirit; kaek'ae kulaende kakehwdel'aen they spotted where the home is; koht'aenn kehwdel'aen he saw people coming

ka#ko+l+'aen (u:gh mom) become daylight
kakal'aen, kakal'aen' it became light (mom); kahwdel'aen it is starting to become light (mom)

Takol'iix Ta' (psn) 19th century chief of Mentasta, lit. 'father of daylight over water'

n#ko+l+'aen (conv) sense, see, hear the presence of a spirit, a supernatural being
conc nku'l'aen he saw, sensed a spirit; nhkol'en they are sensing a spirit; nhwta'l'en he will sense a spirit; nts'el'iil'en he is sensing the voice of a spirit; ndahwdel'en I hear a voice at a distance

nts'el'eni, nko'en, nkol'eni a spirit, a supernatural presence, "brush man", "woods man"; lit. 'that which we sense'

da+n#e+d+l+'aen (conv) speak in hushed manner: dayn'tnel'ien he is speaking in a hushed manner

y+Ω+l+'aen (ext) look, stare, peer in a direction; the y prefix in this and the following theme is rare

neu2 xayini'aen' he is peering through a hole; ts'eyini'aen' he is looking out from a place; ts'its'yz'aen we are looking straight ahead; ts'inhyi'aen they are looking
straight ahead; tayighas'aen' I am peering into the water; yuka itez'aen' he is looking for him; ikeytez'aen' he is looking over it

y+D+'aen (ext) be in view, be visible in a direction

neu2 ldaiy't'aen' it is visible for a long way; xayit'aen' it is visible through a hole; ylanney ghayit'aen' the sky is visible through an opening; xanyist'aen' it is visible through several openings; ts'eyit'aen' it is visible from a place; ts'iyst'aen' it is visible straight ahead

Ts'eyit'aen' Tayene' (pn) stretch on Copper River near Dadina River, lit. 'visible straight stretch'
P+e+yax#ko+u+d+gh+i+l+'aen [] (op-rev) make a visible sign, a trail marker; the structure of this theme is uncertain

rev // kayaxkudghil'aen' he made a sign, a trail marker; kayaxkudghil'iix make a sign!

kayaxkudal'iil he will make a marker; yekayaxkudghil'iit he made a sign on it (tran); beyakudghighil'aen' you keep a sign on it! []; deyaxkudaghal'aen he pretties himself

kayaxkudghil'ititden (an) sign, trail marker
comp gh+D+'aen (desc) state, condition is, appears, seems in manner of comp; several postpositional and adverbial complements have been recorded

neu1 uts'e' kat'aen it is becoming to him, he is healthy, capable; dedghaege' uts'e' ghat'aen his coat looks good on him; unu' kat'aen there is a hole in it; uyii kat'aen light goes through it, it is translucent; saanetah kat'aen it is barely visible

P+gha+c+u+d+gh+i+l+'aen (ugh neu2) be on the alert for P, watch out for P, protect P

neu2 xac'udghal'aen' he is on the alert; xac'udghighil'aen' be on the alert, take care of yourself!

ac'udighil'aen' he was on the alert for him; sac'udidghal'iil he will protect me [] (dur); xanexc'udghi'il'aen' watch carefully!
P+e+y+ko+d+D+'aen (desc) P is visible, appears
dur beyyehwdat'aen, bhwdat'aen it, he is visible; K'elt'aeni 'eyehwdat'aen Mount Sanford is visible; keyehwdat'aen the area is visible; beyyehwdest'iit it became visible (tran); keyehwdest'iit the area became visible (tran); cots ba'ooxo desdlaay 'enyahwdest'iidi 'ehwdil'aan he discovered feathers that appeared outside in several places (tran)
P+nex#ko+d+D+'aen (op) watch over P

laaxne inexhwdat'aeni the deceased ancestors are watching over it (the land)
miscellaneous nouns with 'aen, analysis uncertain
K'elt'aeni (pn) Mount Wrangell, Mount Drum, Mount Sanford

'aen² *-n² have/ a distinct root from 'aen'; perhaps some of the preceding themes belong with this root

neu 'aen 'aen² 'iil 'aen²
neuD 't'aen 't'aen² 't'iil 't'aen²
neu-cus 'iix "
rev 'iix 'aen² 'iil 'iix

P#D+'aen (desc) have, possess, own P; more common in M than in the other dialects

neu c'est'aen I have something; ka' t'aen he has a gun; kot'aen he has a dwelling, the is married; yen 'alts'en' tnaey 'el kot'aen he was married to a One-way clan person; deniigi kot'aen t'moose are mating; sghak'aeid ghut'aen'de you can have my property; c'ens'te'aen we have something again

koh't'eene (n) person (of either sex), people, human, man, Ahtna person, Athabaskan person; jack in cards, lit. 'those who have territory'

place name + hwt'aene (n) people of a place, people who possess an area

'atnahwt'aene (n) Ahtna people, people of central and lower Copper River
tatl'ahwt'aene (n) upper Ahtna people, lit. 'headwaters people'
hwtsaany hwt'aene (n) western Ahtna people, lit. 'small tree people'
sde’ t’aeni (n) grayling (Thymallus arcticus), lit. ‘that which has a blanket’; the large dorsal fin is likened to a blanket
tsiuuts’ t’aeni (n) Bohemian waxwing (Bombycilla garrulus), lit. ‘that which has a crest’
cet’aeni (n) ape-like creature said to have appeared in Batzulnetas area, lit. ‘that which has a tail’
tsighelt’aeni, tsinghelt’aeni (n, n/aan) rosehip
xak’ondit’aenn M (n) silver-tipped grizzly bear
hwt’aene, t’aene (adv) all, everything, everyone, entire: hwt’aene htadel everyone will go;
hwt’aene daonlae bring everything in!; tsaa ni unii uke’ hwt’aene na’es the grizzly bear steps on its entire hind foot

comp O+la’an (desc) use O as comp; numerous nominal complements are possible
neu tsi’aal yil’aen he is using it as a pillow; dedghaege’ tsi’aal l’aen he is using his own coat as a pillow; k’ey ts’aay’ tuti’il l’aen he is using a birchbark basket as a cup
P#ko+la’an (op-rev) become used to, accustomed to P
rev ikla’an’ he got used to it, him; nkoliix he is getting used to you; nhwta’iix he will get used to you

’aen’ /yes/
’aaen’ (exc) yes, okay: yanleay da c’ilaen? it is cloudy; ’aaen’, yanleay c’ilaen yes it’s cloudy

’aetl’1 (’ol) /pl swim/
    mom ‘aetl’
    dist ‘aetl’
    per ‘aetl’
    cust ‘aetl’

1+aetl’ (mot) pl swim on surface; usually used for animals, birds; cf. sg swim on surface
O+bae, fish swim O+laex
    mom dzen kadal’aetl’ muskrats swim up to the surface; dets’eni kel’aetl’ ducks swim ashore; ‘il’aetl’ they arrived swimming; lke’il’aetl’ they swam across; tagob
    dil’aetl’ they swam out to the middle; tughal’ol they are swimming around (per)
Uk’ec’a’oli, Uk’ec’a’oli (pn) north of Deep Lake
‘ul’uli M (n) small fish, possibly mixed fry, ”minnow”; about four inches in length, harvested in June in Tenada Creek

O+aetl’1 (mot) pl objects, obstructions in water wash out, break free in current
    tsa’ hwtsiile’ tez’aetl’ the beaver dam washed out (mom); ’es k’ree nani’inetl’ the dipnetting platform washed across (the stream) (mom)
Una’ Steza’edl Na’ (pn) Canyon Creek, lit. ‘creek of something that washed out’
Nilkeeda’oli Na’ (pn) creek into Tok River, lit. ‘creek of something (brush) is swirling in current’

O+t+G+l+aetl’ (u:s mom) hang up batch of O on a rack or line
    mom c’etsen’ tel’aetl’ he hung up a batch of meat; ’unaa itsen’ tel’aetl’ he hung meat across; tsaaas dil’aetl’ he hung up the Indian potatoes!; yu’ tiil’aetl’ I hung up the clothes; ital’ol he will hang them up

’aetl’2 L /rare meat/
    neu ‘aetl’

1+aetl’ (desc) meat is rare, undercooked
    c’etsen’ l’aetl’ meat is rare, undercooked (neu)
'aets, 'ets -ts /step/

sem  'es  
sem-cus 'iis  
cons  'ets  
cons-cus 'iits  
mom  'aes  'aets  'es  'aes  
dist  'aes  'aets  'aes  'aes  'aes

neu  'aets  
neu-cus  'iits  
cust  'es  

O+G+O+'aets (suc) step on, trample, kick O, touch O with the foot.

yiz'es he stepped on it, shoved it with the sole of his foot (sem); ik'e kuz'es he stepped on it once (sem); uk'e hwghas'ets I stepped on it repeatedly (cons); ik'e ko'iits he customarily steps on it repeatedly (cons-cust)
mom kahwing'i'aets he trampled all over it; 'alk'e nihwnini'aets he trampled down an area up to a point; nihnez'aets he trampled down several places (dist); ya

dinhwnnez'aets it (moose) trampled down places by it (in the brush) (dist); 'uygge

koos'aets I stepped down on a place

O+'aets (mot) move the foot, step

mom yuka tez'aets he stepped toward it; yani'aets he stepped through it; itesghi'aets he stepped over it; icighi'aets he stepped on the point of it; itikadi'aets he grazed it with his foot; nildzighi'aets he stood with his legs spread; taghi'aets he stepped in the water; 'el ca' ket'es it (animal in snare) is pushing against it with its feet (cust); te'es he is moving his foot (cust)

Tez'aedzi Na' (pn) creek into Copper River north of Lower Tonsina, lit. 'stepping creek'
xal igge' u el t'edzi (n;0/aan) sled brake, lit. 'that with which sled is pushed downward with the foot'

inc#gh+O+'aets (mot) wear out inc by foot contact

na'aasc'aas'aets I wore out the snowshoe webbing; naxaelc'ghiis'aets I wore a hole through the snowshoe center webbing

d+l+'aets (mot) move the foot; step

mom nidel'aets he put his foot at a place; nic'adil'aes lift up, raise your foot!; ba

nadghal'aets I stepped down next to him; dinadal'aets he put his shoes on, lit. 'he stepped back in (to shoes)'

P+yi#d+l+'aets (stat) wear P (shoes, footwear)

kentsiis yidezel'aets I am wearing moccasins; kec'otl' yidel'iits he customarily wears skin boots (cust)

O+u+d+i+O+'aets (desc) hold O with the foot

yudi'aets he is holding it with his foot (neu); 'udighas'aets I was holding it with my foot.

> 'aets string O see 'aes

'aes CLM, 'aets W *-sh* /string O/

conc  'aes  'aets,'aets 'aes  'aes

dur  'aes  
cust  'iis  

O+G+O+'aes, 'aets (con) put O on a string, string O

conc inex'aes he strung them (beads); itna'aes he will string them; c'ez'aes he strung something (fish); i'ngas'aes I strung something (beads) repeatedly (dur); luk'ae

tinst'aesi salmon that are strung in the water

k'enst'aezi (n;0/aan) black bead

c'e'es M, c'e'os CLW (n;nl/laa) fish stringer; the CLW term may be from a distinct root

> 'aes step see 'aets
'e

'e (vp) bound postposition

P+e+hw+k'e# (adsgh mom) attacking, leaping upon P; uncommon: i'ehwk'aatbets it (bear) leaped in it

'e2 CLW, 'ii M

'ene CLW, 'iinn M (nsf) pl humans; 'e, 'ii + ne pl humans; synonymous with kaey and y:
sunghae 'ene CLW, sunghae 'iinn M my older brothers; bede 'ene CLW, bede 'iinn M who pl

'e3

'e (pf) []; peg prefix that occurs in some predicate adjectives and exclamations

'egedaa (padj) pain, ouch
'ebii M, 'ebe (exc) ouch
'edlii (padj) cold
'ebae (padj) hot
'ene' (exc) stop it
'ezgii' (exc) dangerous

> 'e in 'un'e in upriver direction see nae", n'e

'e' /stale tasting/

neu 'e' "
cust 'ii' "

G+1+e' (desc) be film of grease; taste raw, stale
neu tsaeY nel'e' the tea has a film of grease on it; tuu nel'e' water is stale, sulphurous; c'etsen' le' meat is raw tasting

'ehw /stop kidding/

'ehw (exc) stop kidding, nonsense!; mainly used in L

'el
tatsaan' 'eli M (n) white-winged scoter (Melanitta deglandii); cf. tatsaan' leh CLW

'eldiil M loanword from French le thé 'tea', via Upper Tanana and Slavey jargon

'eldiil M (n;0,n) tea

> 'ele' negative particle see le"

'el1 /spruce bough/

'elt (n;3/taan) spruce bough

'elgga' CLW, 'elt lagga' M (n;3/taan) spruce needles

'el dyaaani CW, 'el gaani L (n) spruce grouse, spruce hen (Canachites canadensis), lit. 'that which eats spruce boughs'

'el2 /with/ cf. P instrumental suffix a related root

P+el (pp) with P: i'el hghiya' he spoke with him; s'el tiyaas go with me!; nil'el hedlts'ií they stay with one another; u'el nahwnitba' he got dizzy, lit. 'the situation got dim with him'
c'e'eli (n) afterbirth, placenta, lit. 'that which is with something' (n;3/taan)
-la' 'elí (adv) ten day period of puberty sequestration, lit. 'with the hand'
occasionally 'el is used thematically in verb themes: u'el 'estnes I know him, it; u'el katlet
he (P) has a crisis, an emergency
P+'el t+ (ads:ss mom) toppling, knocking down, detaching, severing, amputating P; P
replaces O: i'el teetzsaetl' he chopped it down; i'el teletson he clubbed it knocking it
down, he killed it with a club; i'el teldi' he shot it down; itse' el teletsaat' he sliced
off its head; ila' 'el teetz'aats' he amputated her hand
P+'el k'e# (ads:ss mom) owing to P: u'el k'ec'iila I owe something to him
P+'el k'e+da# (ads:ss mom) lending to P: u'el k'edac'iila I lent something to him
-(y)i 'el (cnj) and; commonly used to conjoin two sentences: k'ali'i hwdist'aeyi 'el cu
c'eabaan hwts'inatnelnen a little while passed and the mother flew back out; 'unaa xu
tezyaay 'el gaa cu t'adzaex tnelghots he went across and here the pitch was boiling;
hwnadilyaali 'el lu gaa naxdeltaen he rushed back down and they were lying here
dead
noun + 'el noun + 'el (nenc) and; conjoins two or more noun phrases within a clause;
uncommon: tl'ankaani 'el cots' 'el ye itsighaele' yighilaa she put needles and
feathers into her hair
te'el (nenc) and then: ggax ts'iige' te'el hyizdlaets and then they cooked rabbit guts;
xona icaan te'el ts'ikunilaa now then he took out its stomach
> 'el deadfall trap falls M see 'ael
'en *-[]
'engii (padj) taboo, forbidden, evil
> 'en den M see 'en'; off, away, to the other side M see 'an', 'en'; in nhko'en they sense a spirit see 'aen'
> 'ets step see 'aets'
'ez
'ezgii' (exc) dangerous; expression of danger
'es M *-s /whitefish dipnet/
'es, 'ese' M (n;O/taan) whitefish dipnet
'Es Na' (pn) Station Creek, lit. 'dipnet creek'
> 'es in c'e'es M fish stringer see 'aes, 'aets'; step see 'aets'
'ii² perhaps related to the theme n+l+'aen' be visible
nel'ii (n) black bear (Ursus americanus)
'ii³, 'ih /amazement/
'ii, 'ih (exc) oh!; expresses listener's surprise, amazement
P+'iiita (pp) happily for P: u'iiita su hwdedyaak happily for him she said that; de'iiita
nahtel'iiis they are so happy to catch sight of him
ono 'ih

'ih

'ono (op-ono) make joyous noise
sa del'ih he is saying 'ih to me (ono)
'ii /steal, hidden/

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O+n+O+’ii (u:s rep2) steal O; see paradigm in Appendix H:3.3
rep2 inez’iin he stole it; itna’iis he will steal it; ’ele’ i’ni’iile he didn’t steal anything;
nest’iin it was stolen; itniist’iin I stole something for myself, ɪ stole a woman;
f’ne’iis he customarily steals (cust); slay’tnat’iin he cheated me (mom)
cen’iis (n;O) thievery, stealing; dluuni c’en’iis idestlaan the mouse likes to steal
cen’ii (n;O) prowling, sneaking: c’en’ii kae tezyaa he came sneaking
c’+d+n+’ii (mot) sneak; see paradigm in Appendix H:1.2
stay’tnel’iin I sneaked away (mom); k’ay’tah nina’stnel’iin we sneaked back into the willows (mom);
day’tnel’iin he sneaked in (mom); uts’e’ i’ngal’iil he is sneaking up to it (prog);
luy’tngal’iil he is sneaking around (per); nekey’tnel’iix he is sneaking in a circle (rev);
nday’tnel’i, day’tnel’i he keeps whispering while sneaking (cont)

ke#c’+d+n+I+’ii (mot) tiptoe
lukey’tnal’iil he is tiptoeing around (per)
O+d+n+l+’ii (mot) hide, conceal O, hide animate O
mom stay’tninil’iis hide something away!; geluuts statninil’iin he hid the key; ic’a’
stay’tninil’iin he hid something, someone away from him; takiingf’iin [] M they hid it in the water

nile’a’ stana’stnel’iisi (n) guessing game in which object is hidden
c’+d+n+’ii (stat) animate is hidden; caus. keep O hidden
neu i’tnezel’iin I am hiding; i’tngol’iil let me hide; ‘unggata bay’tnezel’iin I am hiding up above from it; i’tnel’iin he is keeping something hidden; day’tnezel’iin I am keeping quiet, am keeping a secret; stadatnenl’iin I am keeping it secret
c’+d+n+D+’ii (mot) go making sexual advances
luy’tnat’iil he is going around after a woman (per)
P+i’ii, P+i’iidze’ (ads:sh mom, s neu) blocked, concealed, hidden by, in the shade of P:
hwnax ‘ii ghaltlet he ran to where he was hidden by the house; u’iidze’ zdaa he stays hidden by it; ts’abaeli ‘iidze’ zdaa it sits in the shade of the tree
P+nal’ii (ads:sh neu, gh mom) in the shade of, hidden by, obscured by P: ts’abaeli nal’ii
ngesdzen I am standing obscured by the spruce; saa nal’iidze’ zidaa sit in the shade!;
hwnal’ii zdaa he is sitting out of view; unal’ii hwghiset he got confused, fooled;
unal’ii hwghas’aan I tricked him
kol’ii (ads:sh mom, gh neu, s neu) out of view, hidden: kol’ii tighitaan the trail goes out of view;
kol’ii zdaa he is sitting hidden, is sitting in the shade; kol’ii z’aan it is hidden;
kol’ii ghiyaa he went out of sight

> ‘ii’ taste stole see ‘e’
> ‘iix do, see see ‘aen’; have see ‘aen’ steal, hide see ‘ii’

’iil /copulate/
dur ‘iil "
O+u+O+’iil (op) copulate with O
yughi’iil he copulated with her (dur); nilkut’iil they are copulating (dur)
> 'iił do, see see 'aen'; have see 'aen'; steal, hide see 'ii'
> 'iin in ne'iine chickadee, our thoughts see iin; steal, hide see 'ii'
> 'iinn M pl humans see 'e'
> 'iits step see 'aets'

'iiy /property/
- 'iiye (n) property, belongings; perhaps from customary form of P#D+'aen own P: koht'aene 'iiye ghile'i it was the Ahtnas' property

> 'iis do, see see 'aen'; have see 'aen'; step see 'aets'; steal, hide see 'ii' happen, affect see yaak
> 'i' steal, hide see 'ii'
> 'ih amazement see 'ii'

'in *-[]
- 'in- (i) punish, suffer []; only in two verb themes: ba 'inkol'aen I am punishing, harassing him; ka'inhwdelzen he is suffering

> 'ooxo M in a general area see 'an'
> 'o' bubbling water see 'ok'
> 'ox multiple objects move independently see 'uuk'

'ok' /bubbling water/
- 'ok' (ni;0) bubbling water : ka'o'ghadax bubbles are coming up from below; syii 'o' tezyaa my insides are bubbling, my stomach is upset
   ono 'ok' "
   cust 'uuk' "
- d+1+'ok' (op-ono) be growling noise (of upset stomach)
   syii del'o' my stomach is growling (ono)

> 'ol butcher M see 'af', ol; pl swim see 'aetl'; shatter see 'uutl'

'ots', 'uuts' *-ch("") /soft/
- neu 'ots' "
- tran 'uuts' "
- dur 'uuts' "
- G+1+'ots' (dim) be soft, fresh
   neu dghal'ots' it is soft; tl'ogh del'ots' the grass is soft; c'aan nel'ots' the bread is fresh; 
   tats'ii uk'e kal'ots'e its tracks are still fresh; nadil'uuts' it (grass) got soft
- na#l+'uuts' (op) become soft, relaxed; caus. make O soft, limber, relaxed
   naghal'uuts' I am relaxed (dur); 
   tuu nilaeni nasghil'uuts' the beer limbered me, 
   relaxed me (dur); 
   naafl'uuts' I made it soft (dur)
- 'ots'i (adj) soft
   naen' 'ots'i (n,0/laa) soft moss
   nen' 'ots'i (an) soft ground

'os CL *-[] /fish stringer/
- c'e'os CL (n) fish stringer; possibly from 'aes, 'aets string O

> 's in 'sdelts'ii we are staying see ts'
> 'uu' bubbling water see 'ok'; multiple objects move independently see 'uuk'
> 'uux multiple objects move independently see 'uuk'
'uuk' /multiple objects move independently/

mom 'uux 'uuk' 'ox 'uux
per 'ox 'uuk' 'ox 'uux
dist 'uux 'uuk' 'ux 'uux
ono 'uuk'
cust 'ox

G+l+'uuk' (mot) multiple objects move independently, fall

mom tsets nadal'uu' wood fell down; taghal'uu' things fell in the water; kadal'uu' things shattered, got broken up; ts'il'uu' things dropped out; gguux uyii ts'il'uu' maggots came out from it; u'el tayal'uu' he broke through (the ice) into the water;
ludal'ox things (sticks) are moving around (per)

c'aan nal'oxi (n,n/kaan) flour, lit. 'food that spills'

Ts'ekul'uu'i Na' (pn) creek near Wood Camp, lit. 'things (rocks) come out creek'

O+G+l+'uuk' (mot) move multiple O quickly, throw multiple O

mom nahwghil'uu' he threw down multiple objects; naltisiis kaydghil'uu' the wolverine threw things all over; k'ey'ghil'uu' he disassembled something

d+l+'uuk' (op-ono) be rattling, clinking sound; caus. rattle O
ts'ay' del'uu' dishes are rattling (ono); idel'uu' he is rattling it (ono)
u'el del'uu'i, iyii i'del'uu'i (n) dance rattle

> 'uuk bubbling water see 'ok'
> 'uul butcher see 'af'; shatter see 'uul

'uul' M /shatter/

mom 'uul 'uul 'ol 'uul
ka#d+n+l+'uul M (u:gh mom) shatter; caus. shatter O
katnal'uul it shattered (mom); kaytnil'uul he shattered it (mom)

'uul' C /skinny I/

'uul'i C (adj) skinny [], uncommon: ts'en 'uul'i yaen' he is really skinny

Ggax 'Uul'i (psn) a personal name, lit. 'skinny rabbit'

> 'uuts' be soft see 'ots'

'u' /distantly/ possibly related to u conative

'u' (pf) distantly, far; prefixed to directionals; see Appendix B: 'udaa'a distantly downriver;
'utgga distantly above

'u'2

'u' (pf) []; only in these exclamations, possibly the same as u conative: 'uyeh stop it!; 'uyuuni leave it alone!

> 'u in 'uyuuni spear, in 'uze name see u

'ux W /poor thing/

'ux W (exc) poor thing

> 'ul in 'u'uli minnow see 'aetl'

'unlaes LCW, menlaes M loanword from Russian obraz 'image'

'unlaes CLW, menlaes M (n,Ø/aan) icon, holy picture
'utniil C loanword from English oatmeal
'utniil C (n;O/kaan) oatmeal

'us L *-[] /challenge to fight/
'us L (exc) expresses challenge to fight; said when flipping one's own nose with the finger
This section integrates **b** and **m**; **m** only occurs in the Mentasta dialect; also included are a few borrowed stems with the rare bilabial consonants, **p** and **v**.

**b** /third person sg/

- **b, u** (pf) his, him, her, it, its, third person sg object/possessive prefix; u- appears before a consonant, **b** before a vowel: **uta'** his father; **uk'e** on it; **bii'ae** his son; **bika** for him, her, it

- **b** (ipp) him, her, it, third person sg object of bound postpositions: **udghastset** I quit it, released it

- **b** (ipp) third person non-human (animal) subject prefix; uncommon, combines with **y** in the direct object position: **biina'laen** it (moose) is looking at him; **ggax kubiighaan** rabbit is killing them; **kuggaedi kubiyaan** mosquitoes are eating them

**baa¹** /waiting for/

- **P+baa** CL, **P+debaa** M, **P+taa** W (pp) waiting for **P**: **sbaa** (stbaa) zdaa he is waiting for me; **hwbaa** (kutbaa) c'elaets she is cooking while waiting for them; **c'uldzesi gha debaa zdaa** **M** she is sitting waiting to dance

**baa²** /edge/

- **df**: **baa**, **baaghe**, **baane**, **baan'**
  - **baaghe** (an) edge, side, border of: **ubaaghe nekey'dilkaas** sew around its edge!; **ibaaghe iggets'** she's wringing out its edge; **utse' baaghe nilekust'aats'** the got a haircut, lit. 'he got cut around the sides of his head'
  - **tabaaghe** CLW, **tabaagga** M (an) beach, shore of stream, lake
    - **tabaahwt'aene** (n) spotted sandpiper (Actitis macularia), lit. 'shore person'; attested in de Laguna's notes as **tabaalt'aene**
    - **tubaaghne** (n) Tyonek area people, Cook Inlet Tanaina, lit. 'watershore people'
    - **tubaaghe kenaag'** (n,Ø/’aan) phonograph, radio, lit. 'seashore language'; lyrics from a song; apparently the association is that the seashore is where information from outside the Copper River comes from
    - **natu' baaghe** (an) seashore
    - **yabaaghe** (an) horizon, lit. 'sky edge'
  - **-nehk'e baaghe** (an) area around the eye
  - **-dabaagha** **M** (an) around the lips
  - **-baane** (an) edge, rim, border of
  - **-dabaane** (an) around the lips; mouth, opening of (a container)
  - **-baane'** (n,Ø/niic) outer edge of tanned hide
    - **-kebaane'** (n,ni/laa) welt strip of leather on footwear between sole and footpiece
    - **-ts'elabaane'** (n,ni/laa) black outer intestine of moose []; **not eaten**
  - **baan'** (i) edge: **nabaan'nghalyaa** it (snowshoe) is knotted on its front edge
  - **dabaan'** (i) around the lips: **udabaan'ngeltaan** his lips are closed

- **P+baa d+i** (ads:Ø mom) reaching the edge of **P**: **ibaa diyaa** he came out to the edge of it, to the shore of it

> baa copying L see baa², baa³
\textbf{baa}^* (bae) /gray/ probably more than one historical source has merged with this root

**baa, ba-** (nic;\(\emptyset/\)kaan) milk; gray, off-white object; \textit{cf.} baa' breast: udabaadalyaa it (baby) needs no more milk

baluu' (n;\(\emptyset/\)kaan) ice cream, \textit{lit.} 'milk ice'

baa dell'il\'iti' (n;\(\emptyset/\)kaan) canned milk, \textit{lit.} 'milk that is poured'

baa tetsaxi (n;\(\emptyset/\)kaan) Eagle brand canned milk

tsae baa (n;\(\emptyset/\)aan) jade; mountain at Mentasta Pass, \textit{lit.} 'gray stone'

yesbaa CLW, yesc'ebaa \(M\) (n) snowy owl (Nyctea scandiaca), \textit{lit.} 'snow white'

hwbaa (ni) morning twilight, predawn light: kahwbaadghighe\(l\), hwbaatdestaay' it became barely daylight; hwbaa ghatiil it is carrying along the dawn light; riddle and nickname for rabbit

**baay** (adj) grayish, off-white

t'eghes baay \(M\) (n) aspen (Populus tremuloides), \textit{lit.} 'gray cottonwood'

yasbaya CLW (n) glacier bear, color phase of brown bear, \textit{lit.} 'little gray one'; \textit{cf.}

yasdebah \(M\)

\begin{tabular}{lllll}
\textit{neu} & baa & ba' & baa & ba' \\
\textit{tran} & baes & ba' & bael & ba' \\
\textit{rep} & baes & " & " & " \\
\textit{cust} & baes & " & " & " \\
\textit{rev} & baex & & & \\
\end{tabular}

G+I\(\text{D+baa}^*\) (dim) be gray; \textit{with ko} be dimly lit, be dawn, be twilight; note shift to D-classifier in the transitional; note that most nominalizations are with bae-neu lic'ak lbaa the mud is gray; ts'\(i\)aal zes lbaa k'edyaak the pillow case turned gray; kalbaa the area is gray, is dimly lit; it is dawn; it is twilight; s'el kalbaa it is dim for me, it is hard for me to see

tran 'itba' it turned gray; kutba' it became twilight; it became dawn; hwtestba' it is starting to become dawn; it is starting to become twilight; nen'k'e kutatbael it will become twilight, dawn over the country; c'e\(e\)zes tadiba' she bleached a skin (in water); nayilba' he made it turn gray

Nelbaay (pn) mountain on Kuskalina River, \textit{lit.} 'that which is gray'

Saas Nelbaay Na' (pn) upper Wells Creek, \textit{lit.} 'gray sand river'

nihbaay \(M\) (n) short-tailed weasel (Mustela erminea)

sbaay (n) mountain goat (Oreamnos americanus); perhaps from s-neuter verb form otherwise unattested

lbaey \(M\) (n) silver-colored object

nalbaey (n) gull; gull moiety (Larus sp.); (moiety consists of the clans tsisyu, nitsisyu, c'ecela'yu, udzisyu, nige' kulaen hw't'aene)

ts'\(i\)itu' nalbaey (n) herring gull (Larus argentatus), \textit{lit.} 'major river gull'

bentah nalbaey (n) mew gull (Larus canus), \textit{lit.} 'lake gull'

nalbaey ggaay ts'ede' (n;\(\emptyset/\)niic) a type of blanket \(\ell\), \textit{lit.} 'little gull blanket'

stakalbaey CLW, takalbaey \(M\) (n) camprobber, gray jay (Perisoreus canadensis); etymology uncertain

stakalbaey tnaey (n) camprobber people in stories

yandebaey, yadebaey CM (n;\(d\)) northern lights, aurora borealis, \textit{lit.} 'flashing sky'

tsulaat\(\text{t+d+}0+\)bae (op-rep) light flashes, fire flares, northern lights shine, lightning strikes

tsulatdebaes fire is flaming, lightning is striking, northern lights are flaming (rep);

\textit{etymology uncertain}

\textit{stakalbaey tnaey} (n) camprobber people in stories

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tsulaat\(\text{t+d+}0+\)bae (op-rep) light flashes, fire flares, northern lights shine, lightning strikes

\textit{etymology uncertain}

\textbf{ta\#0+baa* }[] (u:rep) sun moves []; nilnatabaex the sun is moving around the horizon (rep)

P+\(\text{el na}\#0+k0+n+\text{D+baa}^*\) (u:tran) P becomes dizzy

s'el nahwitba' I got dizzy (tran)
baa" /breast/ cf. baa milk possibly a related root
  -baa', ba- (nc;d/ltaan) breast
    -badetse' (n;Ø/'aan) nipple, lit. 'breast's head'

baa" M
  dembaa' M (n) silverberry (Elaegnus commutata)
  > -baa' dry fish see baa"
  > baac, bany in dahbaac CW, dahbaay L skirt see dahbaac
  > baade' sleeve see baat
  > baagga in tabaagga M beach see baa'
  > baaghe edge see baa'

baal1 CLW, baat1 M, (bel) /move attached to rope/
  mom. baal baal, baat, baat, rev. baal, baal, bel, baal
  rev. baal, baal, baal, bel, bel
  dist. baal "
  cust. bel "

G+Ø+baal, baatl (mot) move being attached to a line, dangle; caus. move O attached to a line; hoist, lower O by rope; coil, wind O (line)
  mom. kudadzaey naghibaal a spider descended on its web; na'ilbaal lower it down on a line!; nanitlbaatl he will lower them down on a line (dist); gge' kanaghelbaatl I raised, hoisted it back up on a line; nekeydelbaatl he swung it around in a circle on a line; ikedelbaatl M he coiled, wound something around it; nilkedelbaatl M it (line) came unwound; 'unaane ikedelbaal he pulled himself across on a line; luk'ae na'ilbaali dangling fish

Ts'akae Ggan Nats'ilbaalden (pn) creek at Tanada Peak, lit. 'where we lowered the thin woman on a line'

'elbaali CL, ibaal1 M (n) skin shelter, teepee, tent
  na'ilbaali CLW, naghibaad1 M (n;Ø/ltcuut) fish, meat cooked over fire while suspended on a line
  idanibaadli M (n;Ø/nic) door curtain

baal2 CLW, baat2 M /rip, tear forcefully/
  mom. baal baal, baal, baal baat, bel, baal
  rev. baal, baal, baal, bel, bel
  cust. baal "
  dist. baal "

G+Ø+baal, baat1 (mot) become ripped, torn; caus. tear O forcefully
  mom. uzes uke' naghibaal his skin got torn on it; tazes uke' naghibaatl the tent got torn down; kaydghilbaal he tore it up; nildziighilbaal he tore it in two lengthwise; its'ik'ehwghelbaal he tore it to shreds

baal3 CWM, baa3 L /copying/
  P+baale, P+baa (pp) copying, in imitation of; acting like P; ibaale c'etnaanen he is drinking in imitation of him; c'ebaale t'aenen he acts in imitation of him; deta' baale tixacdetaan he went out hunting acting like his father

> baan in gelbaane', galebaane' CLW pocket see gelbaane'
> baane edge see baa'
**baan'** *[-l] /flock/

- **baan'-** (i) flock (of birds), swarm (of insects): *lubaan'ghalts'el* they (flock of birds, swarm of insects) are flying about; *ts'ebaan'dghelnen* they (mosquitoes) are swarming

> **baan'** edge see **baa**

**baas** *[-l]

- **Ts'en Dabaas Na'** *(pn)* Gravel Creek in upper Matanuska Valley, analysis uncertain

**baat** *-t' /sleeve/ cf. **baa** edge

- **baade'** *(n;Ø/niic)* sleeve
- **baade'** cii *(n;Ø/niic)* cuff, lit. 'sleeve tip'

> **baatl** M move attached to rope see **baal**

**baats'** *-ts' /roll, round/

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**G+I+baats'** *(mot)* roll, revolve, spin; caus. roll, turn O, make O revolve

- **ghalbas** it is rolling along *(prog)*; **tulbas gutse** I hope it rolls *(mom)*; **lughalbas** it is rolling away *(per)*; **sta'ilbaats'** it rolled away *(mom)*; **nekeghalbas** it is revolving, spinning *(rev)*; **nekeyalbas** he is turning it, causing it to revolve *(prog)*; **idelbas** he is rolling it *(log)* *(prog)*; **detse' nelbas** he turns his head from side to side *(cust)*; **tiyinilbaats'** he rolled it out *(mom)*

- **nekeghalbasi** CLW, **nilkeghalbasi** *(n;Ø/’aan)* wheel

- **ghalbasi**, **lughalbasi**, **natelbasi** *(n;Ø/’aan)* car, automobile, wagon, lit. 'that which is rolling'

- **lakalbasi** *(n;Ø/’aan)* spinning top, lit. 'that which spins with the hand'

- **uk'e ludaalbasi** CL *(n;dt/taan)* rolling pin, lit. 'that which rolls around on it'

- **lunalbasi** *(n)* lynx (hunting name)

**G+I/D+baats'** *(dim)* be round, circular; with **n**+ be spherical; with **d**+ be cylindrical

- **neu lbaats'i uk'e daz'aan** a round object is on it; **uk'e kalbaats'** its tracks are round; **nelbaats'** it *(head, ball)* is spherical; **tutii delbaats'** the cup is cylindrical; **uyii hwdelbaats'** it *(long object)* is cylindrical on the inside; **k'e’itbaats'** CL *(moon)* is full *(tran)*; note shift to D-classifier in the transitional

- **ts'aay' delbaats'** *(n;d/taan)* small bowl, lit. 'cylindrical dish'

- **c'aan nelbaats'** *(n;n/’aan)* biscuit, lit. 'round bread'

**baats'** *(adj)* round

- **c'et'aan' baats'** *(n)* aspen *(Populus tremuloides)*, lit. 'round leaves'

- **k'ay' nelbaats'** *(n)* willow hoop for c'ughaeli throwing game

- **-yenbaadze', -yenbaats'e** *(n;Ø/’aan)* vertebrae, lit. 'round backbone'

> **baats'** tickle see **bats’**
baay' W

'ihbaay W (exc) ouch; said to be wolverine's language in myths: sts'iige' 'ihbaay! nts'e txe'l'il? ouch! my intestines, what can I do?

baay^2

lts'ibaay (n;pn;Ø) whirlwind; Mount Watana

lts'ibaay tsedze' (n;d/taan) a type of dry wood

baay^3

lahts'ibaay CLW, nalts'ibaay W (n) butterfly (Lepidoptera); analysis uncertain

> baay gray see baa'; in dahbay L skirt see dahbaae, dahbay

> baas roll see baats'; in dzaabaaas LW, dzoobaas C half-dollar see dzaabaas

ba

'aba M (exc) ouch; cf. 'ebii M, 'egedaa, both more common than 'aba

> ba gray, milk see baa'; breast see baa"; in demba checkers see demba

ba" /dried fish/

ba', -baa' (n;Ø/lcuut) dried fish

luk'ae ba' (n;Ø/lcuut) dried salmon

ba' zes (n;Ø/niic, Ø/taan) fish skin; fish skin bag

ba' zes sel (n;Ø/laa) fish skin boots, pants

ba' sdlaedzi (n;Ø/kaan) boiled dry fish

ba" (bae) /mix/ perhaps related to baa' (bae) gray

tran baes ba' baet ba'

na#O+n+I+ba' (u:tran) mix O, stir O, stir liquid into O

tran naynilba' he mixed it (i.e. mixed milk into flour); he stirred it; naytinalbael he will mix, stir it; naniiba' it is mixed

uyii nay'nilbaesi (n;d/taan) mixing bowl, lit. 'that in which something is mixed'

> ba' gray see baa'; in satlba' hat with brim see satlba'; in giliba' cow see giliba'; in liba' bread see liba'; in yiba' beer see yiba'

> bac in satbagi CL, sacbagi W rubber boots see satbagi

badiga' CLW loanword from Russian pátkok 'syrup'

badiga' CLW (n;Ø/kaan) syrup, honey

bax C /fox barks/

ono bax "

d+l+bax C (op-ono) fox barks; little known

delbax it (fox) is barking (ono)

bah M

yasdebah M (n) glacier bear, color phase of brown bear; cf. yaasbaay CLW

balatga', balega' CLW loanword from Russian palátkak 'tent'

balatga', balega', belaga' CLW (n;Ø/niic) tent

> bal rip see baal"
bats' CLW *-ch' /tickle/ reconstructed as *gamuch' in Krauss and Leer 1981:98

neu bats' "
dur bats' "
cust baats' "

P#c'+D+bats' CLW (desc) P is ticklish
sc'etbats' I am ticklish (neu)

P#c'+l+bats' CLW (op) tickle P
dur sc'etbats' tickle me; uy'ghelbats' I tickled him; 'ele' c'a uc'ulbats'i dilt'eh he can't stand being tickled

> bas roll see baats'

basdlah CLW, basdlax M loanword from Russian máslo 'butter'

basdlah CLW, basdlax M (n;0/'aan) butter

bae1 /pick berries/

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O+u+n+O+bae (op) pick O (berries)

dur c'unbe', c'unbae he is picking something; i'kunbae they are picking; gigi 'unaasbaen I picked berries; c'utinaasbael, c'utnaasbe' I will pick something;
kec'utnibaen, c'tnibaen he began to pick something (mom); k'ec'unetsbaen he quit picking (mom); it'l'a'c'unetsbaen he picked out all the berries

c'+u+n+l-be' (desc) be skilled at picking berries

c'unelbe' she is a good, fast berry-picker (neu)

bae2 /swim/}

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O+bae (mot) sg swims on surface; used for humans, mammals, birds; cf. 1+aetl' pl swim,
O+laex fish swim

mom kezbaen he swam ashore, the went broke playing cards; lkenibaen he swim across; lkenaotbe' let him swim back across; lkennezbaen he swam across several times (dist); kaghibaen he swam up to the surface; yunibaen he swim at it;
tinibaen he dived, swim down under the surface; tsaal katabaes swim for the chinook wind! (in a story, said when boiling a mouse to cause warm weather);
ghabel he is swimming along (prog); lu'snibaen we swim around (per);
snekedezbaen it swim around me (rev); neke'l'baex swim down and back! (rev)

Sgulak K'eghibaenden (pn) Hurtle Creek, lit. 'where a bald eagle dived underwater'

O+n+O+bae (mot) swim after O

luynabaen he is swimming around after it (per); lkeyninibaen he swim across after it (mom)

O+l+bae (mot) transport, carry O while swimming

ten'ts'en nasghilbaen swim me toward land! (prog); nayalbaen he is swimming him along (prog); ten'ts'en naytelbaen he started to swim him toward land (mom)
nbae CLW, bael M (n;Ø) swimming; nbae laenen CL he is a good swimmer; bael dildeni M he knows how to swim

bae: debae /sheep/

debae (n) Dall sheep, mountain sheep (Ovis dalli); may be imitative of its call or may be related to baa* (bae) gray
debae tnaey (n) sheep people in myths
debae tl'asel (n;Ø/laa) sheepskin pants
debae naa' (an) sheep lick (where sheep gather)
Debetse' (pn) mountain at head of Watana River, lit. 'sheep head'

bae', be' /hot/
'ebae, 'ebe (padj) hot; ske' 'ebe ('ebae) my feet are hot; 'ebe kulaen the place is hot

bae5, baet

ts'elbae CLW, ts'elbaet M (n) arctic loon (Gavia arctica); analysis uncertain

b a e c /hip/

-baeg e (n;Ø/taan) hip; a porcupine hipbone was used in divination for hunting

baedze' loanword from English bad plus dze' in the manner of

baedze' (adv) bad, badly, very bad, really, very: baedze' taastnak I am really tired

> baedzi tan see baets
> baeg e' hip see b a e c

baex

delbaexi (n;Ø/niic) cloth; analysis uncertain; seems to be an unproductive verb; glossed by Pinart as trade goods

> baex pick berries see bae; swim see bae*  

bael, be': ts'eebe /spruce/ cf. ts'uu*, a related root

ts'abaesi, ts'abael- (ni) spruce, white spruce; tree (Picea glauca)
ts'abaesi tnaey (n) spruce people in myths
tehts'abaesi CM, naghaay ts'abaesi' L (n) horsetail (Equisetum sp.), lit. 'water spruce', 'frog's spruce'

Tats'abaeslghi'aaden (pn) on lower Copper River near Canyon Creek, lit. 'where a spruce stands in the water'
ts'eebe- (c) spruce

ts'eebesuus W (n) clump of young spruce trees, spruce seedlings

> bael gray see baa*; pick berries see bae; swim see bae*  
> baen pick berries see bae; swim see bae*  
> vaen in xay'vaen W white man, white person see xay'vaen

baet2 /lake trout/

baet (n) lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush)

baet tsel M (n;Ø/aa'n) ulu, semilunar knife, lit. 'little trout'; cf. betseli CLW
baets *-ch /tan/

G+1/D+baets (dim) be tan, light brown, blonde; be shiny M; note shift to D-classifier in the transitional
neu baets it is tan, light brown; it is shiny M; tsitnelbaedzen a blonde-haired person;
nikelkencnelbaets M there is a ring of clouds (around the moon) lit. 'there is a shiny ring'; ditbaets it turned tan, brown, blonde (tran); detse' tatnilbaets she dyed her hair blonde (tran)

baedzi (adj) tan

Łuu Baedzi Na' (pn) Kluesna River, lit. 'tan glacier river'
ts'ik'ebaedzi CL (n) immature gull

baey
tsabaey, -tsabaeyye' (n;Ο/taan (calf)) fish with white flesh (generic term), 'trout'; flesh of the calf of the leg; analysis uncertain
tsabaey na'aaye' CM (n) May, lit. 'fish month'
Tsabaey Tu' Na' (pn) Lake Creek, lit. 'fish water creek'
c'eyuuni tsabaeye' (n) mosquito larvae, lit. 'ghost's fish'

> baey gray see baa*

baes *-sh* /stone/

baes, bes- (nc;Ο/aaan) stone, rock; perhaps a hard stone such as chert /
labaes (n;Ο/taan) large circular stone or copper knife; described in stories as a large round discus-shaped knife: 'utsii delabaes cii hwtsii kiitelt'ak down below they threw him onto the point of the stone knife
bests'ae (n;Ο/aaan) a hard rock, possibly obsidian
Bestelts' (pn) King Mountain, lit. 'black stone'
bestle k'a' (n;Ο/taan) stone arrowhead; cf. bestl'es mud, perhaps related to this root

baes*

Nabaes Na' (pn) Nabesna River; analysis uncertain

> baes gray see baa*; pick berries see bae'; swim see bae*
> be in benes CL swinging cradle, baby swing see nes'benes; in besiini owl, great horned owl see siim':besiim; in -bets'e' aunt, father's sister see ts'e''bets'e'; in ts'ebe spruce see bahts'abael, be'ts'ebel

be' /bare ground amidst snow/

c'ube' CLM, c'ebe' W (an) bare, clear ground amidst snow
> be' pick berries see bae'; swim see bae*
> be'l L belly see bet'

bede /who/

bede (int) who, whose: bade 'ilaen? who are you?; gaanen bede nt'aenen? who is this?; bade ni'il'izen? who do you think (it is)?; bade gedze' nt'aey? whose gloves are these?; bade cu? who else?
bade ghaele' CL (n) guessing game played by stacking hands, lit. 'whose pack?'
bede'ene CLW, bede'iinn M (int) who plural: bede'ene 'adiniinen? who (pl) are you talking about?

> -bede underbelly see bet'

bedesnii CLW loanword from English medicine
bedesnii CLW (n) medicine

bediile' CLW loanword from Russian fitil' 'wick'
bediile' CLW (n;n/laa) lamp wick

> bedze' spread out see bets

begin loanword from English bacon
begin (n;Ø/lcuut) bacon

beh CLW, bae' M
lacbeh CLW, laceae M (n) willow ptarmigan (Lagopus lagopus); analysis uncertain, perhaps from baa' (bae) gray
lacbeh tnaey (n) ptarmigan people in myths

bel /lips/
-dabele' (n;Ø/niic) lips

> bel in yaabel devil see yaabel

beldih loanword from Russian pal'tó 'coat'
beldih, -beldii' (n;Ø/niic) coat, jacket

belos CL loanword from Russian párus 'sail'
belos CL (n;Ø/niic) sail, canvas

bel /steep/

ko+n+Ø+bel (ext) be steep; uncommon
hwnebel it (bank) is steep (new)
Ubaaghe Nahwngzebeli (pn) lake south of Charley Lake, lit. 'that with a steep bank extending around its border'

> bel move attached to rope see baal'

ben1 *-n /ridiculing/
P+naben (pp) ridiculing, spiting, thwarting P: snaben kenaes he is criticizing, ridiculing me; inaben yutaket he will buy it to spite him; inaben tnii he is talking to spite him

ben2 *-n /tomorrow/
bende' CLW, mende' M (adv) tomorrow; with de' in the future

ben3 *-n /lake/
ben, -bene' CLW, men, -menn' M (ni;tl/ltaan) lake; possessed form is common in place names
ben baaghe (an) lakeshore
bentah (an) lake country
tsa' bene' (n) beaver pond
tuu bene' (n) glacial lake
dghelaay bene' (n) mountain lake
Sasnuu' Bene' (pn) Lake Louise, lit. 'sand island lake'
Ben Ce'e (pn) Susitna Lake, lit. 'big lake'
Nibendeltaande (pn) End Lake, lit. 'where lake extends to a point'
mom biis ben biil biil
prog biil
cust biis "
neu ben biin' biil biin'

l+ben (mot) water level rises, floods, overflows
mom kateiben water level is starting to rise; da'ilben it (liquid in container) spilled
over; da'italbiil it will spill over; ghalbiil it (stream) is overflowing, rising (prog)

Nilben Na' (pn) Tyone River, lit. 'water rises to a point river'

l+l+ben (mot) water surges up, overflows
l+l+l+l+ben water is overflowing (stream bank) (mom); kataghalben water surged up (in
hole in ice) (mom)

dat+d+l+ben (stat) be filled with liquid, be full

datdelben it (container) is full, filled with liquid (neu)

ben^4 *-n
ya' bene' (n) larkspur (Delphinium glaucum), lit. 'louse + ?'

men M *-n
ts'i'meni M (n) violet (Viola epipsila)

ben' *-n /wall/
ben', -bene' CLW, men' -menn' M (an) wall of house or tent; side of box: ben' t'aa base of
the wall; saet bene' side of a box

bendahga' CLW loanword from Russian vintóvka 'rifle'
bendahga' (n;0/taan) single-shot .22 rifle

beniic loanword from Russian vénik 'broom, whisk'
beniic CLW, meniic M (n,d/laa) steambath switch made of alder or birch leaves

bentse CW loanword from Russian ventsý 'crows'
bentse CW (adv;0) married; the meaning married has been extended from the crown worn in
the Orthodox wedding ceremony: bentse t'elyaak he got married

bet L /facing/ perhaps related to bet' belly
neu bet "
P+ts'e' D+bet L (ext) be turned facing in the direction of P
its'e' detbet he is turned toward him (neu); nilts'e' detbet they face each other (neu)

bet' /belly/
-bet' (n;0/itaan) belly

lighay'bet' CW, lighay'be'l L (n) horned grebe (Podiceps auritus), lit. 'dog hair belly'
be'l ggaek L (n) northern waterthrush (Seiurus noveboracensis), lit. 'belly croak'
-bede (an) underbelly, chest and stomach area, abdomen

  ubede ts'ii't'uuts'i (n) crossfox, lit. 'the one with a partly black underbelly'

-dzaghal bede' (n;O/ltaan) crop of ptarmigan
  ne  
  u  bet'

1-bet' C (desc) be gluttonous
  l-bet' he is gluttonous (neu)

bets *-ch /broad/

  neu  
  tran  
  sem  
  cons  
  mom  
  per  
  rep  
  cust  
  neu-cus

  bets  
  biis  
  bes  
  biis

G+1+bets (dim) be wide, broad; note variation between 1 and 1 classifiers in derivatives

  neu  
  uk'e  
  tene  
  nadaegg

  ghalbets, ghalbets it is wide; uk'e'sdeyaani delbets the table is wide; tsani
  hwnelbets the bear's track is wide; kalbets the trail is wide; nadaegg
  naghalbets it is two (fingers) wide; na'ilbiits it became wide (tran)

  tsay'tsiy nelbedzi (n;O/ltaan) table knife, lit. 'knife that is wide'

O+d+O+bets C (suc) spread out, stretch out O (flat flexible object such as skin or piece of meat)

  hwdiisbes I spread it out over a place (sem); hwdghasbets I spread them out over a
  place (cons)

P+ta#O+d+O+bets (suc) spread out O (skin) against P

  hwta'ydezbes he spread it out on it (sem); hwnitaydghibets he draped it over it (a
  pole) (mom)

G+D+bets (stat) flat object is in spread-out position

  neu  
  tael  
  unii  
  c'caanyu

  hwdestbets the mat is lying outspread; 'unii uke' ukelaggeze yan'nestbets
  yitts hind feet are webbed lit. 'there is something spread-out between the toes';
  c'naayu' utggu let ye kon' yighetbets the inner stomach is spread out in the
  smoke of the fire; udzin kendestbets caribou (skins) are lying all over;
  uk'e'kahwnestbets it (structure) is covered with snow

D+bets (mot) flat flexible object moves through air; heavy person, bear lunges, leaps, jumps;
  frog hops; bird, butterfly flutters; lightning strikes M

  mom  
  naatbets it (skin, paper) fell down; ites ghatbets it (bear, frog) jumped over it;
  i'ehwk'aatbets it (bear) leaped on it; sts'e' nic'a'itbets it (bear) charged at me, it
  (butterfly) fluttered up to me; naghaay unaane na'itbets a frog jumped across;
  ik'e dastbets it (bird) landed on top of it; kets'alggaggi luitbets a flying squirrel
  fluttered around (per); inandah lootbets the is walking to her (his lover); ighenii
  lootbets he paces ready to fight him (per); c'enakon' testbets M lightning struck

na#c'+n+O+bets (op-rep) blink

  nac'enbes he is blinking (rep); nay'nghibes he was blinking (rep)

ca#O+G+n+O+bets (mot) dump, strew, pour out O (liquid or granular objects such as sand,
  ashes)

  mom  
  tuu catnezbets he dumped out the water; yae' caytnezbets he dumped it out;
  yaas ka'e ik'e cahwnezbets he covered it with snow; ticaninibets he poured it
  outside; kon' niidze nacayngibets he dumped it down onto the fire; de'aatdze'
  kucayngibets he dumped it in on his own wife

bedze' (adj) spread out

  -nadilbedze' (n;O/niic) diaphragm [,] an internal organ of mammals
bets' *-ch' /cheek/
-entl'abets' CLW, -enstl'abets M (n;n/’aan) cheek (of the face)

bez *-[]
beznae (pn) Sheep Mountain

bes1 *-s /bank of stream, lake/
bes, -bese' (n;m/’aan) bank of stream, lake; common in place names
Bes T'aax (pn) Paxson village site, lit. ‘beneath the bank’
Bes Ce’e Na’ (pn) Brushkana River, lit. ‘big bank stream’
Bes Cene (pn) Liebestag village, lit. ‘base of the bank’
Latsibese’ Caegge (pn) Dry Creek village
Bes Nezddlaayi (pn) bank along Mount Drum side of the Copper River, lit. ‘bank that extends in a line’

bes2 *-s /snowshoe-lacing needle/
’aas bes (n;O/taan) snowshoe-lacing needle

bes3 *-s /drag/
bes (n;O/niic) skin toboggan, skin sled for dragging loads
tcen bes CLW, decen bes M (n;O/taan) wooden toboggan, sled with flat deck
Teen Besi Na’ (pn) creek into Chitina River, lit. ‘wooden toboggan creek’
tazes bes (n;O/niic) canvas-covered sled
bes- (i) dragging; stabesginhilcuut drag it away!; tsuugi ice’ lubesdiniildael’ he dragged around the tail of a marten

bes4 *-[]
bestl’es CLW (n;O/taek’) mud
bests’aee (n;O/taek’) clay, glacial mud; perhaps related to baes, bes stone

> bes broad see bets; stone see baes

besde’ W loanword from uncertain source; cf. Tanaina bashda
besde’ W (n;O/’aan) coal

bii, ba M /ouch/
’ebii, ’eba M (padj) ouch; expression of pain

> bii in biinalaen it is looking at him see b
> bii’ swim see bae’

biile’ loanword from Russian mylo ‘soap’
biile’, -biile’ (n;O/’aan) soap

biil /snare for large game/
biil, -biile’ (n;m/laa) snare for large game; cf. ggaal, snare for small game
Biil K’ena’ (pn) creek at Mentasta, lit. ‘snare place creek’
tebebii, -tebebile’ (n;O/niic) fishnet, lit. ‘water snare’
sabiile’ (n;m/laa) rainbow, lit. ‘sun snare’
-ts'enlabiile' (n;d/taan) wing feather, lit. 'wing snare'; this term may derive from the practice of making snares out of wing feathers

dahbiil M (n;n/laa) suspended baby cradle, swing, lit. 'elevated snare'

biil- (i) rope, line: lkenabiithensyaa I crossed holding a line; kabiildelnen it (spider) came up quickly on its web

u'el kabiildesesi (n;Ø/'aan) winch, lit. 'that with which things are brought up on a line'

> biil water level changes see ben³
> biin in gabiin, gobiiin CW, gamiin M stove see gabiin
> biin' water level changes see ben³

miinn M loanword from English bean

miinn M (n;n/laa) beans

> biits broad see bets

miizi CL loanword from English beans

miizi CL (n;n/laa) beans

biis *-s /swing/ cf. benes hammock CLW and dahbiil M swing, perhaps related roots

dur biis "

l+biis (op) swing, sway; caus. swing O

dur ghalbiis he was swinging; albiis I swung him; xolbiis W, kulbiis CL he is swinging them; italbiis he will swing him

c'eibiizi CLW (n;n/laa) suspended baby cradle, swing

> biis water level changes see ben³; broad see bets

bic¹ /thump/

ono bic "
cust bes"

ko+d+l+bic (op-ono) be thumping sound (of rabbit, grouse); caus. make thumping sound

ono hwdelbic there is a thumping sound; ggax hwdelbic rabbits are making a thumping sound; tsaan' ts'uus hwdelbes the ruffed grouse makes a thumping sound (cust)

bic²

c'embic CL (n) goshawk (Accipiter striatus)

> bic, bi' in kayaxbic CL, kalahwbi' W kayak see kayaxbic

pinc M loanword from English 'paint'; this is the only instance of a phoneme p in Ahtna

dur pinc "

O+d+n+Ø+pinc M (op) paint O; this is one of only three verb themes with a borrowed root

hwtnipinc paint it (surface) (dur); hwtnghaspinc I painted it (dur)

bitgael W loanword from Russian mitká'l 'cotton'

bitgael W (n;Ø/niic) tent canvas
caax, cogh /big/ cf. ce'e big probably a related root

- ce'e  
  neu1  caax  " 
  neu2  cogh  " 
  neu3  cax  " 
  tran  caax  caax  cax  caax 

G+-caax (dim) be big, large, tall, high, great in quantity or volume

- neu1  dghilaax, ghilaax he, it is big;  
  dghilcaax CWM, ghe'elcaax L I am big;  
  talcaax he, it will be big;  
  kalaax the area is big;  
  delcaax it (tree) is big;  
  tsitll' delcaax the snow is deep;  
  denlcaax they (several objects) are big;  
  dalcaax he became as big as him

- tran  'ilcaax, 'e'ilcaax it became big, it increased;  
  'italcaax, 'titalcaax it will become big;  
  'taalcaax I will become big;  
  'ulcaax gutse I hope it becomes big;  
  didalcaax it (tree) will become big;  
  iyits'e na'ilcaax he became bigger than him;  
  unayilcaax he became as big as him

- neu1  nilghilcaax they are equally big;  
  uygilcaax he, it is as big as it;  
  bayighilcaax it is too big for him;  
  koht'aenn ce'e 'iinn k'e 'enlcaax they are as tall as big men;  
  sughilcaax it is big enough;  
  basuyitalcaax it will be big enough for him (tran)

- kughilcaaxdze' (adv) everywhere:  
  kughilcaaxdze' tsitll' zdlaa snow is everywhere everywhere

1+cogh (dim) animal is large, big

- lcogh it (animal) is large (neu2);  
  nilghalcogh they are equally big (neu2)

- c'+d+l+caax (desc) be proud, vain, conceited, arrogant, stuck up
  
  i'delcaax he is proud, stuck-up (neu1);  
  i'de'elcaax I am proud (neu1)

- c'+d+0+caax (stat) be expensive, valuable

- tran  'idicaax it became expensive, it is expensive, valuable;  
  'iddacax it will become expensive;  
  c'asta dinicaax it is the most expensive;  
  i'dezcax it is expensive (neu3);  
  nts'e i'dicaax? how much is it? what is the price;  
  its'e i'dezcax it is becoming more expensive (neu3);  
  neyits'e hidalcaax they became higher in status than us;  
  nay'dilcaax he raised the prices again;  
  tidadghicaax it is over-priced

- dicaxi (n;O/'aan (coin), O/niic (paper)) money;  
  ten in cards C, lit. 'that which is valuable'
  
  tsesi dicaaxi (n;O/'aan) penny, cent, lit. 'copper money'
  
  dicaaxi t'lasei (n;O/laa) dress pants, lit. 'expensive pants'
  
  ts'es dicaaxi (n;O/'aan) gold, lit. 'valuable rock'

- Tl'ahwdicaaxi Na' (pn) Yanert Fork, lit. 'valuable headwaters creek'

cogh, cox (adj) big, large; less frequently used than ce'e

- tsicogh (n) sea otter (Enhydra lutris), lit. 'big head'

- tacogh (an) big waves, rough water

- xos cogh LW (n) devil's club (Echinopanax horridum), lit. 'big thorn'

- udzih cox (n) large bull caribou

- licox (n) husky, large sled dog
-coghe' (n) animal of large size, male animal; large object
  tsa' e'ecoghe' (n) large beaver
  -kelacoghe' (n;O/aan) big toe

> caax install rafters see caak'

ciaak' /rib/ from caan viscera + k' on
  -caagge' (n;O/taan) rib, lit. 'on the viscera'
       conc caax caak' caax caax

na#ko+O+caak' (conv) install rafters
  nakuzcaan' he put up rafters (conc)

caan1 *-n /viscera, abdomen/ cf. caak' rib a related root
  -caan (an) viscera, abdomen: scaan 'egedaa my stomach aches; ucaan tnae she is pregnant
  -caanyu' (n;O/niic) abdominal lining
  ca- (ic) viscera, abdomen
  ca (ts) feebly, meekly, humbly; this incorporated stem forms subthemes: nicahneldael'
          they collapsed into bed lit. 'they fell onto their stomachs'; cantaen 'he is staying
          feebly, meekly, humbly lit. 'he is lying on his stomach'; said of an elderly person
  -caggas (n;O/niic) abdominal muscles

caan2 *-n /rain/

caan (n;O) rain
  caan tuu' (n;O,n) rainwater
  caan dghaeec (n;O/niic) raincoat
  caan c'a'i (n;O/taan, O/niic) umbrella, raincoat, lit. 'that which keeps away rain'
  'aa' caane' (n;O) misty rain, condensation from fog, lit. 'fog rain'
       dur caan caan' ciil caan'
       mom ciis caan ciil ciil
       dur-cus ciix 

1+caan (op) be raining, rain extends in a direction
       dur lcaan it is raining; ghilcaan' it was raining; nilcaan it is beginning to rain;
       telcaan' it is about to rain; olcaan' gutse I hope it rains; tedze 'ele' ilciile it didn't rain last night; lciix it customarily rains (cust); k'e'ilcaan it stopped raining
       (mom); taghilcaan it rained over water (mom); dadinilcaan it rained inside (the house) (mom); gaak'e ninilcaan it rained up to here (mom); 'unaygge lcaani k'e
          she is sobbing, lit. it is like rain below his eyes

P#l+caan (op) rain P, rain falls like P
       dur ts'es nelkon'i talciit it will rain hot rocks; italciit it will rain it (e.g. hailstones);
       natsaan'ngelt'on'i lcaan it is hailing

caan3 M *-n
  sacaan M (adv) morning; cf. sacagha M, sadghan C, saggan L; also Upper Inlet Tanaina
  sukan and Tlingit seigán tomorrow

daats *-ch (caes) /melt, liquefy/ this unusual ablauting root is discussed in Krauss and Leer

1981:83

  conc caes caats caes caes
  cust ces,ciis "
  ono caats "

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G+D+caats, caes (conv) be rendered, liquefied; caus. render O (fat, fish heads), melt O (snow), liquefy O (fat, berries, snow)
conc c'etse' ghotcaes the fish heads should be rendered; stcaats it was rendered, liquefied; yilcaats he rendered it; tsiitl' ilcaes you melt snow; xay gige' 'nelces we customarily liquefy lowbush cranberries (into jam) (cust); naz'aay deciis M the pot (of fat) is customarily rendered (cust)
[bie'ecaadzi] (na/taan) spruce bark pot for rendering fish heads; from de Laguna's notes
ta#d+l+caats (op-ona) be splashing, roaring sound (as of waterfowl wings on water or roar of stream)
tadelcaats there is the sound of ducks, fish splashing on water; there is the sound of a distant stream (ono)
-caadze' (n;O/kaan) rendered fat
-tseles caadze' (n;O/kaan) rendered ground squirrel fat
c'encaes (n;O/kaan) rendered ground squirrel fat
tacaes (n;O,n) melted snow water

cay /woman's grandchild/
-caay (n) woman's grandchild

ca1
- ca- (ic ) []
  ca#n+l+nii' (desc) have hunting luck
canaani (n) hunting luck

ca2
- ca- (i ) []; only in the following theme
  ca#O+G+n+O+bets (mot) handle O (multiple objects, liquid) quickly
tuu catnezbets he dumped out the water
> ca viscera see caan; in P+caghan while P is asleep, unconscious see ghan1

cagh
  secagha U (adv) morning; cf. sacaan M, sadghan C, saggan L; also Tanaina sukan, Tlingit seigán tomorrow

cax W; cf. caex intercepting
  P+tsaghcax W (pp) making a semicircular detour or loop ahead of P (animal): itsaghcax
tezya he looped ahead of it
> cax big see caax

caex, cf. Eyak P+kaax catching up with P
  P+dacaex (addex neu, gh mom) blocking the way of P, intercepting P, heading off P:
idacaex zdaa he's sitting in his way; sdacaex ghiyaa he intercepted me
  P+ghacaex (pp) circling to intercept P: ighacaex tezyaa he started off circling to intercept it (as when walking in a loop when tracking a moose)

caek' /stream mouth/ perhaps related to ce1 tail
- caek'e, dacaeke' (an) stream mouth; very common in place names
  Tl'aticae'e (pn) Copper Center; mouth of Klutina River, lit. 'headwaters mouth'
Stl'aa Caegge (pn) Slana village, lit. 'rear mouth'
tacaek'e (an) confluence of streams
  Tacae'e (pn) mouth of Copper River
ce (vpf) stream mouth
ko+ce#d+i (ads:i mom) down along the river: hwcediyaa he walked down the river
  Una' Ucenael'sdildeli Na' (pn) Old Man Creek, lit. 'its creek we move downriver creek'

caey
Caey Teni (pn) mountain on south side of Klutina River, lit. '? trail'

ce1 /tail/
  -ce' (n;Ø/taan) tail; coccyx, tailbone
    c'cee' M (n) Big Dipper constellation
    -dece' (n;d/taan) tail feather
    -dzidace' (n;Ø/taan) bottom of the brisket, cartilaginous lower end of the sternum
  lice' (n) foxtail (plant) (Alopecurus aequalis), lit. 'dog tail'
Nuuni Ce' (pn) hill near St. Anne Lake, lit. 'porcupine tail'
  ce- (ic) tail: icelkas it hit him with its tail; celts'aas it is wagging its tail; yalkeceniyel it took him across on its tail
  celt'ets' L (n) plant (unidentified) [], lit. 'blue tail'
  cetaeni (n) The Tailed One, "monkey people"; tailed ape-like creatures said to have been killed near Batzulnetas: cetaenn ce' naes kulaen 'iinn the Tailed Ones have long tails
  cetseni WC (n) hawk (unidentified Buteo)
  -cenite's' (n;Ø/taan) tailbone
  ceghaznae CMW, caghaznaey L (n) short tailed weasel (Mustela erminea), lit. possibly 'black tailed one'
  bicede'aay (n;d/taan) pot with handle, lit. 'that which a tail extends into'
  -cela' (n;Ø/taan) fish tail, lit. possibly 'tail hand'
    cela'yu (n) Salmon Tail Clan
  cel- (i) fish tail
    -cel t'oghe' (n;Ø/taan) adipose fin

ce2
  -ggaan' cela' (n;Ø/taan) shoulderblade; a cow moose shoulderblade is used to rub against brush as a moose call; cf. -cela' fish tail

ce3
  ce (vpf) bound postposition
    P+ce+t'a# (ads:x neu, gh mom) between flat surfaces of P: icet'agnhiyaa he went between them (blankets); nictet'ahneltaets' they got between the blankets together
  > ce in cetaniyaa he went down to the base see cen'; in hwcediyaa he walked down the river see caek'
  > ce' tail see ce1

ce'e /big/ cf. caax, cogh big, probably a related root
ce'e (adj) big, large; very common: gigi ce'e big berries
  luk'ece'e (n) king salmon (Oncorhynchus tschawytscha), lit. 'big salmon'
Bes Ce'e (pn) hill on Suslota Creek, lit. 'big bank'
dzaen ce'e (adv) the whole day

cehw /group/

cehw- (i) (moving) as a group: nacehw'ska'al we are going along in a group; sa
dacehwkeni'aan a group came in to me; de'eni kunacehw'dgilnen they rushed in a
group back into the den

cel /younger brother/ cf. ciil young man, a related root

-chele (n) younger brother, younger male parallel cousin; checkers

c'ecele (n) first strong winter wind

> cel, cela' fish tail see ce1
> cel limp see eet1; classify food see cuut1

cen1 -n /base/

cen, -cene' (an) flat level surface, open ground, tundra, meadow

Cen Ce'e (pn) flat north of Dry Creek, lit. 'big flat'

l'cengha (pn) flat north of Copper Center, lit. 'by the flat'

cen tuu (n) swamp water (n;0,n)

sdacen (an) wooded area near river

scent'aaax (an) area under a standing tree

scent'aa (ads:gh mom) under a standing tree: scent'aa ghiyaa he went under the
tree

scecen (an) grove of trees

-cene', -cene (an,n;ko/'aan (base), Ø/'aan (rump), d/taan (container)) base of, lower part of;
rump of rabbit; container, vessel, pail, can, bottle

dghelaay cene' CW, ggalaay cene' L, dzel cene' M (an) foothills of mountains

Dzel Cene (pn) upper Tanana River region, lit. 'base of the mountains'

Bes Cene (pn) Liebestag village, lit. 'base of the bank'

c'ecene', tsael cene', dziil cene' (n;d/laan) stump, root; chopping block

C'ecenn'gha (pn) flat near Batzulnetas, lit. 'by the stumps'

-kecene', kecen- (ni;0/taan (ankle), Ø/niic (ankle piece)) ankle; piece of leather
covering ankle on boot, lit. 'foot base'

-nicene', -encene' (n;0/taan) wrist; cuff

benceni (n;n/laa) bracelet

-ggaan' cene' (n;0/taan) upper arm

t'acene' (n,Ø/laan) hair or feather follicle, lit. 'feather base'

sal cene', saeli cene' (n,d/taan) lard pail

uyeni cene' (n,d/taan) whiskey bottle

let cene' CLW, lecene' M (n,0/taan) tobacco pipe, lit. 'smoke vessel'

sezel cene' CLW, tsezel cene' M (n,Ø/taan) steambath tongs for moving hot rocks

c'ezaeex cene' (n,0/taan) skin rack, lit. 'skin shavings base'

ucene' koley (n) Russian gun, rifle, lit. 'the one without a stock'

c'ecene' yizdlaay (n,0/laa) canned food, lit. 'that which is in a can'

linacen M (adv) in a pile: linacen natse naskolyiis we put it (meat) in a pile ahead of us
ce, cen (vpf) adverbia, base
ce+ta# (ads:n mom) down to the base (of mountain): cetaniyaa he went down to the base (of mountain)
le+cen#D (ads:s mom) gathering into a group: lecents'esdaetl' we gathered in a group

cen² *-n /stick/ cf. cen¹

decen M, tceen, cen CLW, -decene' (nizd/taan) stick, log, pole; wood, wooden object; stem, stalk of plant, trunk of tree: natcendini'aa a pole extends across
tcentah tnaey (n) stick people in stories
tcen yii CLW, cen yiiit M (an) underground cache lined with logs, lit. 'in the logs'
tcen sael (n;Ø/itaan) wooden box
tcen dghae (n;d/taan) wooden armor, stick vest used in war, lit. 'stick coat'
cen ggaec t'aei L (n) water insect larva, lit. 'that which has wood armor'
tcenta deltaani (n;d/itaan) inner spruce sap, lit. 'that which is among the wood'
biceni'ay CLW, cen'aay M (n;Ø/aan) axe, lit. 'that which a stick (handle) extends into'
tcenk'a' CLW, decen k'a' M (n;Ø/taan) arrow, lit. 'arrowhead stick'
'taas tceen (n;d/taan) snowshoe frame
cen?ghats'i (n) carpenter ant, "termite" (Camponotus), lit. 'that which gnaws wood'
cen'lkatl'i CLW, cen c'elkadi M (n) woodpecker (various species) (Picea sp.), lit. 'that which chops wood'
nacenyae'si (n) hummock, tussock

cen³ *-n /walk in snow, go in anger/
mom ciiis cen ciiit ciiit
dist cen "
cust ciiis "

D+cen (mot) go in anger, go being mad; cf. l+c'aex go in anger which is similar in meaning
tina'itceen he went out mad (mom); yae' natestcen he turned away in anger (mom)
P+gha#t+n+D+cen (mot) wade, fall, break through P (snow)
dist batnestcen I was wading, falling through snow; kiighantnestcen they were wading, falling through snow; batnestcen I broke through it (once) (mom);
nildoxetah batnestciis I fall through it in places (cust)

cen¹ *-]

cen- (i) []; only in the following: tceenk'a' uyii tsicenghelnuul arrows are sticking into it

> cene, cene' base see cen¹

cen’ *-[] /resistant/>
ono cene' "
neu cene' ciin'

O+d+n+l+cen' (op-ono) gnaw O (hard, resistant object) making a noise
itnelcen' it is gnawing on it (ono)
P+c'a' ko+e#c'+t+n+D+cen' (desc []) resist P
ic'a' key'tnetcen' he is resisting him (neu); uc'a' key'tnestciin' I resisted him (neu)

cenuu loanword from English canoe
cenuu, -cenuu' (n;Ø/itaan) canoe, boat (of manufactured material)
cet1 /limp/  
\begin{align*}
\text{mom} & \quad \text{ciit} \\
\text{cust} & \quad \text{cet} \\
\text{x#n+gh+O+} & \quad \text{cet (mot) limp} \\
\text{hngecet} & \quad \text{he limps (cust); dahn gens cet} \quad \text{I limped in (mom)}
\end{align*}

cet2 /soften plant product by flexing/  
\begin{align*}
\text{dur} & \quad \text{cet} \\
\text{cust} & \quad \text{ciit} \\
\text{O+} & \quad \text{O+} \\
\text{cet (op) soften O (grass, plant product) by flexing} \\
\text{idghicet} & \quad \text{he softened it by flexing (dur)} \\
\text{date } \text{cedi} & \quad \text{(n,d/taan) softened grass used as insulation in boots}
\end{align*}

> cet classify food see cuut1

cets' *-ts' /probe/  
\begin{align*}
\text{cons} & \quad \text{cets'} \\
\text{sem} & \quad \text{ces} \\
\text{mom} & \quad \text{ciis} \quad \text{cets'} \quad \text{ces} \quad \text{ciis} \\
\text{dist} & \quad \text{cets'} \\
\text{cust} & \quad \text{ces}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{O+G+I+cets'} & \quad \text{(suc) probe with, thrust O (pointed instrument); poke,} \\
& \quad \text{pierce, spear, dig O with pointed instrument, chip O (ice)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{cons 'ilces} & \quad \text{spear it (once)! (sem); ighilcets'} \quad \text{he poked, speared, pierced it repeatedly;}
\text{hwnilcets'} & \quad \text{chip the area; kankolcets'} \quad \text{he probed in several places (dist); baka}
\text{nkulcets'} & \quad \text{you probe for it! (mom); tsaa kahwghalcezi'} \quad \text{I dug up Indian}
\text{potatoes} \quad \text{(mom); nitsil nu' xayilces} \quad \text{he thrust it through a hole in the house; iyene'}
\text{yenc'elcets'} & \quad \text{he pierced his back in several places (dist); itikay'dilcets'} \quad \text{he glanced,}
\text{bounced something off of it (mom); kaydghilcets'} \quad \text{he pierced it all over (mom)}
\end{align*}

c' + n + l + cets' \quad \text{M (suc) play pool}

c'enelcets he is playing pool (cons); c'esnulcets let's play pool (cons)

cez (caes) *-z /tie/  
\begin{align*}
\text{conc} & \quad \text{cez} \\
\text{mom} & \quad \text{caes} \quad \text{cez} \\
\text{dist} & \quad \text{cez} \\
\text{neu} & \quad \text{cez} \\
\text{mom-cus} & \quad \text{ces} \\
\text{con-cus} & \quad \text{ciez}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{P#G+D+cez} & \quad \text{(stat) be tied to P}
\text{neu xestcez} & \quad \text{it is tied to a place; uyistcez it is tied to it; nilstcez} \quad \text{they are tied}
\text{together; sla' tanetcez} \quad \text{it (puberty string calendar) is tied around my hand}
\text{dzidacezi CM, dzudacezi L, -dzidaceze'} & \quad \text{CM, beaded garter, lit. 'that which is}
\text{tied to the shin'}
\text{becnestcezi} & \quad \text{M (n,n/laa) headband}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{P#O+G+I+cez} & \quad \text{(conv) tie O (line) to P; wrap, bandage P with O}
\text{conc yiylecez} & \quad \text{he tied it to O; xal yilcez} \quad \text{he tied it to a sled; nilyilecez} \quad \text{he tied them}
\text{together; nil'lichez} \quad \text{tie them together!; yenylecez} \quad \text{he tied them to it (dist)}
\text{mom sk'ay' c'udizilcaes} & \quad \text{tie something around my waist!; ik'ec'udelcez} \quad \text{he tied,}
\text{wrapped, bandaged it with something; k'ena'udezelcez} \quad \text{I put a belt on; yidi ts'aex}
\text{kne c'a uk'ence'udghbolcezi da?} & \quad \text{what sinew can I tie them on with? (dist); c'aadze'}
\text{yinetlcez} & \quad \text{she is tying it away from herself (conce); said of woman counting on}
\text{puberty string calendar}
\text{tsitenlcezi, u'el tsi'snelcezi} & \quad \text{CLW (n,n/laa) headband}
\end{align*}
P#c'+G+l+cez (conv) bale, bundle P, tie P into a bundle
conc uc'iiilcez I baled it (tied fish into a bale); uy'diiilcez I baled it (brush); nghaele' c'ilcez tie, bundle up your pack!; bin'delcez I am bundling them (several bundles of brush) (dist)
x#O+l+cez (stat) wear O (belt, scarf)
neu xzelcez I am wearing it (belt, scarf); sez kae xelcez he is wearing a belt;
xna'ilcez put it (belt) back on!; nizaghe xnac'ilcez you are wearing a scarf around your neck
ces' *-[]
Ces Di'aedzi Na' (pn) stream into upper Klutina River, lit. '? stepping river'
ces2 *-8
'alcesi, 'alcese' (n;O/ltaan) bag, handbag, purse; possibly from cez tie
delbaexi 'alcesi (n;O/ltaan) sewing bag, lit. 'cloth bag'
'alcesi ggaay (n;O/ltaan) tea bag, lit. 'little bag'
'alcesi stl'uuni (n;O/ltaan) gunny sack, lit. 'bag that is woven'
nadosi 'alcesi (n) aphid 0, lit. 'ant bag'
> ces pierce see cets'; liquefy see caats; tie see cez
cii /tip/
-cii CLW, -ciit M (an) tip, point, peninsula
tsay'tsiy cii (an) knife point
delacii (an) tip of a branch
dzaghe' cii (n;O/aan) earlobe, lit. 'ear point'
Sdaci (pn) point near Gulkana, lit. 'end of the point'
Sael Ciik'e (pn) point in Palmer area, lit. 'on the box point'; with k'e on
c'eciidi (n;O/niic) woman's blouse; with -di noun suffix
ci- (ic) tip
cit'a'a'dze' (adv) backward, upside down; possibly ci plus t'aak'e on the broad surface of plus ts'e' to: cit'a'a'dze' ayaal he is walking backward; cit'a'a'dze' nanhgest'ak it (raven) flew upside down
-cit'a'a'ak'e (an) behind
cidelgezi (n) arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea), lit. 'that which has a forked tip'
P+ci (upf) bound postposition, tip
P+ci# (ads:gh mom) onto the tip, point of P: icighi'aets he stepped on the point of it;
icinat'ak it landed on the tip of it
P+cidi (ads:i mom) to a point of P (land): icidiyaa he came out to its point
P+k'e+la+ci# (ads:gh mom) onto the tip of P: ik'elacighitsy he nocked an arrow
> ciix rain see caan'
ciil /young man/ cf. -cele younger brother, from cel, a related root
ciil, ciil- (nc) male, teenaged boy, young man; checkers with pointed tops
liciil (n) male dog
cilkaey (n) young men
-ciile' (n) brother, male parallel cousin; man working for chief, clan helper, worker; this word is spelled in Allen 1887 as skilly
> ciil rain see caan'; walk in snow see cen'
ciisi\(^1\) *-sh\(^(*)\) /dipnet/ cf. Eyak O+kihsh dipnet O
   ciisi (ni;\(\emptyset\)/'aan) dipnet: tanaciisi'aas he is dipnetting
   ciisi k'ae (an) fishing hole, dipnetting place
   Cisi K'ena' (pn) Moose Creek, lit. 'dipnet hole creek'
   ciisi k'ae nadini'aayi C (n) sticks with bark peeled that are put on stream bottom
   to reflect light to aid in seeing fish, lit. 'that which extends across dipnet hole'

**ciisi\(^2\)** only in the following place name
   Nilnaciisi Na' (pn) creek into lake west of Old Man Lake; analysis uncertain

> ciis rain see caan'; walk in snow see een'
> ci tip see eii; in eic'tuuy a different thing see cu

**cin', ci */pretending*/

   cin' CL, ci M (i) adverbial, pretend
   cin'\(^d+d+1\) CL, ci+c'e+d+1 M, c'+d+1 LW (nds) pretending to V: cicdeltsagh M,
   cicdeltsagh CL, i'deltsagh WL he is pretending to cry; icicdelyaan M,
   icin'delyaan CL, i'delyaan WL he is pretending to eat it; dacin'delsaan he
   pretended to die

> cil young man see ciil
> co'f skewer see cot'
> codze' feathers see cots'
> cogh big see caax
> coghe' animal of large size see caax

**cox M**

   nacox't'ax M (an, pn) slough; place on Slana River near Suslota Creek

> cox big see caax
> coxe more, again see cu

**col\(^1\) */Adam's apple/ cf. Tanaina gol W, -geln'
   -cole', col- (nc;\(n\)/'aan) Adam's apple
   -colk'ae CL, -cole' t'aax M (an) cavity on the neck below the Adam's apple
   -colk'eltaani (n;\(\emptyset\)/'itaan) crop of ptarmigan or spruce hen, lit. 'enclosed object at the
   Adam's apple'

**col\(^2\) W**

   nen' scolt'aa W (an) burrow, hollow under the ground

> col skewer see cot'

**cot' CLW */skewer*/

   cons cot' "
   sem cot "
   mom cuut cot' col cuut

O+G+\(\emptyset\)+cot' (suc) skewer O, stick fork, spear in O

   ighicot' he skewered, stuck a fork in it repeatedly (cons); yizcot he skewered it once
   (sem); riddle: c'ahwnit'aeden nay'nezcot' he stuck something into the cliff; answer;
   the contour of a sheep's forehead (mom)
tsicot'i (n;Ô/taan) fork, lit. ‘iron skewer’

cots¹ *-ts' /down feathers, fluff/
cots', -codze' (n;d/laa) down feathers, flying seeds, fluff (of arctic cotton, fireweed)
cots' na'aye' (n) July, lit. ‘feathers month’
cots' tael (n;Ô/taan) feather mat, mattress
Cots' Bene' (pn) lake on Tyone River, lit. ‘feathers lake’
-kaey t'acodze' (n;d/laa) inner fur, inner feathers
dur cots' "
(c'+)D+cots' (op) molt, shed feathers
ghatcots', c'atcots' it molted (dur)

cots⁰ *-ts' /thumb/
-lacots' (n;Ô/aan) thumb
-lacots' ghaaghi (n;Ô/aan) index finger, lit. ‘that which is next to the thumb’
-kelacots' (n;Ô/aan) big toe

coz *-zh(*) /sizzle/
ono coz "
cust cuuz "
d+1+coz (op-ono) sizzle, fry in grease; caus. make O sizzle, fry O in grease
delcoz it is sizzling, frying in grease (ono); idelcoz he is making it sizzle (ono)

cos W *-]
-cos (an) crotch [] W ucos dezts'agh xu na'es †he is walking bowlegged, lit. possibly ‘he is walking with outspread crotch’

> cuudo' kit see cuut²
> cuudzi in dghileudzi partly rotten wood see cuuts

cuun *-n /bull moose/
nicuuni (n) bull moose

nicuunn saa M (n) October, lit. ‘bull moose month’

cuut¹ (cet) /classify food; grab; walk vigorously/

neu cuut "
mom cuut cuut cel cuut
tran cuut cuut cel cuut
dist cuut "
per cel cuut cel cuut
prog cel
rev cet cuut cet cet
cust cet "

0+cuut (mot) walk vigorously, strut, go acting important
loocel he is walking about vigorously (per); lunicuut he was strutting about (per);
hwgha kaghicuut he came up to them strutting, acting important (mom)

G+1+cuut (stat-clas) food is in position; applies to meat, fish, vegetable, prepared or unprepared; caus. keep, save, store O (food)
neu c'etse'ncuut meat is there; yilecuut he is keeping, saving, storing it (food);
 i'delcuut he is keeping something for his own use; delcuut it is up (on shelf);
ti'nilkuckt it (beaver) keeps something stored in the water; 'ilcuut it (food) remains (tran)
I’delcuut Na’ (pn) Talkeetna River, lit. ‘river of he keeps something stored’

O+G+l+cuut (mot-clas) handle O (food), put up O (food)
  mom i’tilcuut take something (food); nay’tilcuut you take something back!
  hwt’sìnay’nilecuut he brought out something; luk’ae nits’ulcuut let’s put up fish;
  ’ele’ c’a luk’ae minats’elcele we didn’t put up any fish; ni’delcuut he put up a
  supply of something for himself; day’nilecuut he brought something in; bac’enilecuut
  I fed him something; sany’nilecuut you fed me something; tsin’aen neghay’nilecuudi
  thank you for feeding us; c’etsen’ ngha ’ilecuut you were given meat; c’etsen’ alcel
  he is carrying meat (prog); xanay’dilecuut he feeds himself, he is stingy; ukezilecuut
draw a picture of it (meat) on it!

nilcedi (n;Ø/ilecuut) winter food supply

O+gh+l+cuut (mot) take, take out, pull, pick up sg O; not a classificatory theme; can refer to
  any sg object, animate or inanimate
  mom tsay’tsiy ts’inghelcuut he took out a knife; kanaghahalcuut I pulled him
  back up; keshgizilcuut take me ashore!; igha’ kaytxelcuut he started to take its
  fur; nic’aghilcuut pick, lift it up!; igha’ ik’ey’ghelcuut it (wolverine) broke it (leg)
  off at the edge |]

bes#O+gh+l+cuut (mot) move O by dragging
  stabesginecuut drag it away! (mom); stabesejelcuut he dragged it away (mom)

O+gh+l+cuut, O+u+Ø+niic, Ø+u+D+nak (u:smom or u:gh mom) grab, grasp, take, get, obtain
  O; suppletive theme with three roots; cuut is used in the non-perfective modes; see
  niic
  for examples
  ’ilecuut take it!

cuu^2 /small beaver or lynx/

  -cuude’, cuudi (n) kit, small beaver; small lynx M

> cuut skewer see cot’

  cuu^, cuus *-[l] /partly rotten wood/
    neu  cuuts, cuus

  d#l+cuuts, cuus (desc) be partly rotten wood, wood is rotten at the core
  dghilecual, dghilecuus, dilecuus it (wood) is rotted, soft-cored (neu)
  dghilecuudzi (n;d/taan) partly rotten wood

  cuuy /least weasel/

  cuuy (n, psn) least weasel (Mustela rixosa) (n, psn) name of Ahtna dwarf chief from the
  Gulkana area: Cuuy yen su xona c’aa delyaaggen su ’adetniinen it is said that
  remarkable things happened to Cuuy

> cuuz sizzle see coz

  cuus M *-yh /rosehip/
    ncuus M (n;n’/aan) rosehip

    Ncuus Ggaay Na’ (pn) stream into Tok River, lit. ‘little rosehip creek’

> cuus partly rotten wood see cuuts
cu /more/

df: cu, cu', coxe

cu (adv) more, also, next, too, again, plus, else: yidi cu? what more? what else?; ts'elk'ey
cu, cu ts'elk'ey one more; cu k'a yaede na'idyaa he came back again without it;
nadaeggi cu 'alts'eni una'ulniic xona konts'aghi nasdlaen two plus five is seven;
yihts'en xona xu cu hwts'ents'edel from there we start out again; yet cu c'ekolde
xona 'unggat nits'edel if there is nothing else there again we stop in the upland; cu
ka'aa ni'iyaas he keeps going farther out; ndeden da cu †that’s wrong! lit. ‘when was
it again?’; bedede cu tat'iilen no one else will do it
cughat (adv) elsewhere, to a different place: cughat da'esyaas I go inside to different
places
cuyaen' (adv) changing: cuyaen' keniis he talks changing the subject; cuyaen'
nantaes he sleeps changing position
cu'doxe, cu'y'doxe (adv) a different area: cu'doxe tiyini'aan he set it (fish trap) in a
different place
cu'den, cu'dentah (adv) another time, another place: cu'denta daxi ninitaan he built
a rack in another place
cu'ts'endze' (adv) changing: ukonaxe' cu'ts'endze' kuzdlaen his house has changed;
cu'ts'endze' dghat'aen' he did wrong; cu'ts'endze' nastl'uun I changed clothes
coxe (adv) again, more; from cu plus xu area: coxe 'uygge nanayghilbaal he lowered
him down again; cu 'alts'ende cu coxe nahwenedel again five more days would
pass; yet coxe k'edze' cu ne'el nahkolniis then they would tell us over again
C’

C’/indefinite/

c’ (pf) something’s, indefinite possessive prefix and postpositional object; body part terms referring to detached body parts always take the c’- possessive prefix: c’etsen’ meat cf. -tsen’ flesh; c’ecelle a younger brother; c’atggeh between something c’- can be lexicalized in nouns: c’ek’a’ arrowhead; c’etsiy iron; c’eyaas bear cub
c’ (upf) something, indefinite postpositional object: c’eyighiyaa he walked into something

c’ (upf) something, indefinite object/subject, unspecified non-human; note that c’ > i’, y’, ’ /CV CLW, c’ > c /CV.CV M; see sec. 4.5 for details

1. used as indefinite object: c’eyaan he is eating something; i’ghiyaan’ CLW, c’eeghiyaan’ M he ate something; nay’ghiyaan CLW, nacghiyaan M he packed something down
2. used as indefinite or non-human subject; when in combination with y direct object, c’ occurs to the left of y in pos. 5F: c’iinal’aen something (animal) saw him; uy’itez’aatl’ something (trap) caught it
3. used in a few derivational strings in combination with other prefixes: dzaen c’ayaal he is walking all day; i’delyaan WL he is pretending to eat

c’ (ts) thematized indefinite

1. indefinite subject; symbolized as I in the theme; uncommon, in fewer than ten Ahtna verb themes: I+n+D+laat I (berries) becomes ripe; c’endlaat somethings (berries) are ripe cf. xay gige’ ndlaat low bush cranberries are ripe; I+O’aa I (sun, moon) moves, shines
2. indefinite subject, lexicalized; forms subthemes, without regular subject inflection; uncommon: c’+O+yaa‘ animal walks; c’+O+kay four-legged animal runs; c’+O+kaets’ loaded boat moves
3. indefinite object, lexicalized; numerous subthemes with c’ occur: P#c’+O+tsiy get containerful of P cf. O+O+tsiy move elongated O; P+tsi#c’+l+tsaet cause P to move by throwing rock cf. tsi#O+O+tsaet throw O (rock)
4. thematic in intransitives; uncommon: c’+d+n+l’ii sneak; c’+l+dziits’ dance
5. appears in several nouns derived from verbs: c’edzes dance; c’eghaan war; c’ezaes wood shavings; c’eliis song; c’aan food

C”2 w

C’ W (exc) oh no!; expression of disbelief, incredulity

c’aa /away, apart/

df: c’aa, c’aay, c’a, c’a

c’a (upf) bound postposition, adverbial, away

P+c’a# (ads:n mom, i mom) away from P: ic’aniyaa he walked away from him; ic’ayditaay’ he threw them away from him
ni+c’a# (ads:n mom) off from shore: nic’anikaen he paddled away from shore
ni+c’a#i (ads:i mom) up vertically: nic’a’iyaa he ascended
P+ni+c’a#i (ads:i mom) off P, undressing P: ini’ac’ildaet’ he undressed him
ni+c’a# (ads:n mom) opening: nic’aninitaan he opened his eyes
ti+c’a# (ads:n mom) into the woods: tic’aniyaa he went into the woods
tic’aan (an) woods, timbered area
P+c'aata (pp) apart, separate, distinct, away from P: ic'aata niniyaa he went to a place separate from him; sdiilte nilc'aata na'es it (squirrel) steps (its legs) slightly apart; xic'aata hdelts'ii they are staying separate from them

P+c'aats'e', P+c'aadze' CLW, P+c'aats'en' M (pp) opposite from P: ic'aats'e' zdaa he stays opposite from him; nilc'aats'e' hdelts'ii they stay opposite each other; lts'ii c'aats'en' xugh'a lughyaal he is walking toward them against the wind

c'aats'ne CLW, c'aadze' 'iinn M (n) people of the opposite moiety or clans

nilc'aadze' 'uten'i (n;Ø/taan) two-man saw, pit saw, lit. 'that which is held opposite each other (end)'

c'aaydze' (adv) different: tsuugi c'aaydze' uk'e kultsiin its track is different from the marten's

nilc'aaydze' (adv) various, variety, assorted, differently: tsedi k'a xona nile'aaydze' tah kigha nakolnic they tell various things about copper; nilc'aaydze' hnehdelghos they speak differently; tiye nile'aaydze' nt'aey datahi niighaay gha ni'ilaya a large variety of things is available in the store

P+c'a' (pp) away from P, keeping away P: uc'a' staniyaas go away from it!; sc'a' yuzniic he took it away from me; uc'a' hwde'aa he is unlucky, lit. 'situations extend away from him'

na'aay c'a' nek'ets'elyaayi (n;Ø/laa) sunglasses, lit. 'glasses that keep away the sun'
caan c'a'i (n;Ø/miic) umbrella, raincoat

t's'ax c'a'i (n;Ø/'aan) medicine, lit. 'that which repels sickness'

kuggaedi c'a'i (n;Ø/kaan) mosquito repellant, lit. 'that which repels mosquitos'

c'a- (c) away, opposite
C'abeni (pn) Middle Lake, lit. 'opposite lake'
C'anuu Cii (pn) point on Copper River, lit. 'point opposite island'
c'aa, c'aade (adv) contrary to expectation, surprisingly, amazingly, miraculously: Cuuy yen su xona c'aa delyaagen su 'adetniinen it is said that miraculous, lucky things happened to Cuuy; c'aade kulyaak something amazing, surprising happened; na'aay yits'ae c'aa dahwdiit'ae it (heaven) is more miraculous

> c'aadze' opposite, different see c'aa

c'aal /snowshoe footstrap/ probably from c' indefinite plus (y)aa* sg go plus 1 instrumental suffix lit. 'instrument for walking'
c'aal CLW, c'enc'aal M (n,n/laa) snowshoe footstrap
Caali (pn) Amphitheater Mountains
c'aalk'ae (an) area on snowshoe where footstrap is placed, lit. 'footstrap cavity'

c'aan *-n /food/ from c' indefinite plus (y)aan eat; cf. daane' food
c'aan, -c'aane' (ni;Ø/kuut (food), n';aan (bread)) food; flour, bread: luc'aandeldaetl' it is going around grazing
c'aan nal'oxi (n;Ø) flour, lit. 'flour that spills, that is granular'
c'aan nanest'aeyi (n,n;'aan) yeast bread, baked goods

c'aan ngelggani (n;Ø/laa) crackers, pilot bread, lit. 'dry bread'
c'aan niiziili (n;Ø/kaan) gravy, lit. 'warm flour'
u’dzih c'aane' (n;Ø/laa) reindeer lichen (Caldonia rangiferina), lit. 'caribou's food'
c'aan ggaay M (n) groceries, lit. 'little food'

> c'aats'e opposite see c'aa
> c'aay away, apart see c'aa
c'a1 /too/
c'a (enc) too, also, else: sii c'a me too; nen c'a ditsiin you too are hungry; yet c'a ts'eneyel we camp there too; yii c'a keyiix they eat that too; nts'e c'a dyulaexde? what else can he do to it?; ts'ilghan c'a 'ele' s'et tiyaale no one else went with me; yidi c'a? what else?; "Nts'e tni ts'en? c'a nii dae' he also said, "What is he saying?" c'axuk'a (adv) nevertheless, anyway: c'axuk'a ne'el natidaas nevertheless, you come back with us!
c'axona (adv) that's all
c'asu (enc) perhaps, approximately, maybe, possibly: denesde c'asu hwnezaal approximately four days passed; dingi c'asu na'italaelde perhaps he will find money
c'asule' (enc) might, may, maybe, perhaps, possibly: talyaas c'asule' it might snow; xu' c'asule' txaliil I might fix it that way

c'a2 perhaps related to c'aa1

c'a (upf) adverbial
c'af'it (ads:ss mom) fetching meat, going for meat: c'atezyaa he went to fetch meat
>c'a away, opposite; off from shore; into the woods; see c'aa1

c'ak1 M /mud/
conc c'ak
O+Ø+c'ak M daub, smear, caulk O with mud
lec'ak 'el kuc'ak it (swallow) is putting mud on a place (conc); unu' kuzc'ak he filled the hole with mud (conc)
lec'ak M (n;Ø/taeke') mud

c'ak2 M
ts'ekolc'ak M (n) rusty blackbird (Euphagus carolinus); imitative of its call
>c'al in c'all'ae kill site, butchering place see 'al'

c'ae only in the following compound
lic'ae, -lic'ae' (n) dog; see li dog for further examples
>c'ael stretch see c'et'

c'aex (c'ox) /go in anger/

mom c'aex c'aex c'ox c'aex
dist c'aex c'aex
prog c'ox c'ox c'aex c'aex
per c'ox c'ox c'aex c'aex
cust c'ox c'ox

l+c'aex (mot) go in anger, go in a huff
tina'ilc'aex he went back out in a huff (mom); natelc'aex he started back angry (mom); lughalc'ox he is going around in a huff (per)

>c'aex aloof, observe puberty rite see c'aen'

c'ael /brush that constricts fish weir/
c'aeli (n;Ø/taan) brush or stakes put behind fish weir that constrict openings
c'aen:sc'aen "child"

sc'aen, sc'en- (nc) child

sc'enggaay (n) baby, infant

c'aen' *-n /aloof, observe puberty rite/

-neu c'aen' "

-rev c'aex c'aen' c'aex c'aex

-l+ c'aen' (desc) girl at menarche observes puberty rites; cf. l+tsae man or woman observes rite

-utse'e lc'aen' his daughter is observing puberty rites (neu)

-l+ c'aen' (op-rev) animal becomes elusive, offended, aloof, hard to kill, unattainable; caus. with P+gha#, ruin the hunting of O (animal) for P (hunter)

-rev ghalc'aen' it became hard to kill, elusive; deniigi ba ghalc'aen' the moose became hard for him to kill; dat'sii kultsaen xu k'adii zelghaeni deniigi ghiyanan'; ya ighilc'aen' while she was still sequestered she ate freshly killed moose; she ruined the hunting of it for him; ngha italc'aexigi she might ruin the hunting of it for you

> c'aet' stretch see c'et'

> c'el' stretch see c'et'

c'el /tear/

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<th>sem</th>
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<td>cons</td>
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<td>cons-cus</td>
<td>c'iil</td>
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G+0+c'el (suc) tear, rip, split, peel; muscle becomes pulled, strained; caus. tear, rip, split 0

-sem zc'el it tore; dghaec zc'el the coat tore; uyinaltaeni zc'el his biceps got pulled;

-yile'el he tore it once

-cons ighilc'el he tore it repeatedly; ti'ogh delc'el he is tearing the grass; idghile'el he peeled it (bark)

-mom kadghic'el it got torn up; kaydghile'el he tore it up; kaniitac'el he will tear them (pl) up (dist); nildziindele'el he split them (spruce roots) (dist); banic'el a hole tore through it; yanile'el he tore a hole through it; ik'ey'niniicle'el he tore it (line) in two

-tene kolec'eli (n) caterpillar tractor, lit. 'that which tears the trail'

Nishewdghic'eli (pn) mountain north of West Fork of Gulkana River

-tako+ni+c'el (mot) water erodes (soil), area washes out

-takonicle'el water is eroding a place (cons); ts'itahwinicle'el it (soil) eroded, washed out (mom)

-Takolec'el Na', C'el C'ena', C'uul C'ena' (pn) Gulkana River, Gulkana village, lit. 'eroded river'; the first name listed is conservative; the other two names are back formations of the English place name; the name recorded by Allen for this river, Tonkina, is not recognized

-P+na+se#l+c'el (u:s mom) skin P (small game) by tearing off skin

-inaselve'el he skinned it, tearing off the skin (mom); unansets'elc'el we skinned them (dist)

-d+l+c'el (op-ono) be sound of tearing, ripping

-delec'el there is a tearing sound (ono)

-c'el, c'ele' (adj) torn, tattered: Yu' c'ele' torn clothing
tac'il' M (n) belted kingfisher (Ceryle alcyon), lit. 'torn water'; the vowel in the stem is apparently influenced by the Tanana languages

hwc'ele' (n;Ø/niic) rag, torn cloth

>c'el tear see c'el; stretch see c'et'

c'en *-[I] analysis uncertain

c'en (upJ adverbial

c'en+ta# (ads:n mom) into jagged, steep mountain peaks: c'entani'l'aats' they (sheep) went up into the mountain peaks

>c'en in sc'engaay baby see c'aen

c'et' (c'aet') /gristle, stretch/
c'et' CLW, dec'et' M (n:n/laa) gristle

k'ay' c'ede' (n) a long-stemmed willow used as lashing

-ne'ede' (n;n/laa) tendon, sinew in the leg

neu1 c'et'
neu2 c'et' c'aet' c'aet'
neu-cus c'it'
prog dur c'el

G+Ø+c'et' (ext) be stretched, taut; flexible object extends in a line, hangs; geographic feature extends in a line; applies to linear, extensible objects such as the body, fabrics, lines, streams; caus. keep Ø stretched, taut; hang Ø

neu1 yet nic'et' the roof (tarp) is stretched; tabaaghe nic'et' it (net) is stretched out on the beach; ninic'et' it (line) is stretched out; nen' nay/dinic'et' land (an isthmus) extends across; naghic'et' it (curtain) hangs down; sc'aen naghic'et' the baby is hanging down (in a swing); na'any naghic'et' the crescent moon is tilted downward an omen of tragedy; nannez'et' they (curtains) are hanging down; nanniilc'et' I hung them down; tluul setnec'et' a rope extends to me; unekce'ezc'et' it (a ring of clouds) extends around it (the moon); udaghos tuu k'endez'et' water is extending up to the gunwales; ba'ane tluul ni'unez'et' a rope is stretched outside; daninic'et' tkosix she fixed it so it stretched inside; niina'sghic'et' we stretch (chin) ourselves; naniggic'et' she was frowning, lit. 'a line stretched down the face'

naghic'et'i, nannez'et'i (n;Ø/niic) curtain, drape, lit. 'that which hangs down'

net'aa ninic'icet'i (an) distance from center of chest to fingertips of outstretched arm (a measurement), lit. 'that which extends to our chest'
bac'uze'et'i (n;Ø/taan) violin

ts'ede' tat'ah nezc'et'i (n;Ø/niic) sheet, lit. 'that which extends beneath blankets'

niltanez'et' CL, niltansdec'edi M (n;Ø/niic) coveralls

bede kac'eze'et'i (n;Ø/niic) carpenter's overalls, lit. 'that which extends up the belly'

Nekey'dghinic'et'den (pn) isthmus between Lake Louise and Susitna Lake

Naluudec'et'i (pn) summit between Valdez and Klutina glaciers, lit. 'glacier that is extended'

n+Ø+c'et' (ext) pl stand in a line, in a circle
'sninic'et' we are standing in a line (neu1); ts'ihnez'et' they are standing in a line (neu1); nekekez'et' they are standing in a circle (neu1)

nil+dzi#n+D+c'et' W (D) herd, flock disperses; rope unravels

nildzinaate'aet' they (caribou, ducks) dispersed; it (rope) unravelled

tl'uu#n+I+c'et' (mot) walk in single file
ts'itl'uu#nec'et' they walked in single file (mom)
G+1+c'et' (dim) be tough, durable, sinewy, hard to chew or tear
neu1 dghalc'et' he, it is tough, hard to chew, durable; dghilec'et' you are tough; tsets
delec'et' the wood is tough, hard to split
k'edaghalc'et'i (n) largest bull moose
d+1+c'et' (op) exercise (one's body)
ba'aaxe dilec'et' exercise yourself outside! (dur); dghalc'et' I exercised (dur);
andezelc'et', andezelc'aet' I over-exerted myself
P+k'e'e l+c'et' (u:s mom) slow down on one's pace doing P (task)
uk'e'e 'ulec'el (prog) slow down doing it; ik'e'e telc'et' (mom) he slowed down doing it
ts'i#l+c'et' (stat) have body in outstretched position, be sprawled, be lying down resting
neu2 ts'ilmc'et' he is lying outstretched, sprawled, is resting; ts'aghalc'et'i I was lying
outstretched; ts'ixalc'aet' I will stretch out; na'aayts'e' ts'idelc'et' he is sprawling
in the sun, he is sunbathing; ts'inerc'et he lies down too much

c'eye' W

c'eye' W (epc) not, negative particle; used by some younger speakers in Cantwell; hi'i is more
common among older speakers: c'eye' lcaane it is not raining
>c'ii'l stretch see c'et'
>c'ii'il tear see c'el
>c'ii'il tear see c'el
>c'ine' fish backbone L see yen'
>c'iiit' stretch see c'et'

c'iits *-[]
C'idze' Na' (pn) McLaren River; a possible meaning 'bear intestine river' has been suggested

c'iits' *-[] /cry oneself out/
conc c'iits'"
na+tsagh#O+n+0+c'iits' (conv) cry oneself out until O (tears) become dry; this verb has
been found at the conclusion of raven stories
natsaghinezc'iits' he cried himself out till his tears dried (conc); ghani ba
natsaghnuehc'iits'i that is the thing you cried yourself out about (conc)

c'iis *-[] /skin boat/ cf. Tanaina k'eyes skin

c'iis (n;0/taan) large skin boat, umiak; obsolete term referring to large skin umiak used by
Prince William Sound Alutiiq
>c'i in denc'i four see denc'
>c'il' in tac'il' M kingfisher see c'el

c'is *-[]
c'isnatse (ado) suddenly; morphemic analysis uncertain, possibly a root or a sequence of
prefixes, c'is+n, and natse ahead; c'isnatse nts'e c'a tkonii xu c'a di'its'ak suddenly
he heard some kind of noise
>c'odle' crushed see c'otl'a
>c'ogge' quill see c'ok'
>c'ox go in anger see c'aex; warm, hot see c'ok'; quill see c'ok'
>c'oxe' quill see c'ok'
**c'ok1, c'uuk /warm, hot/**

- **neu**
  - c'ok
  - c'uuk
  - c'ux
  - c'uux
- **tran**
  - c'uux
  - c'uuk
  - c'ox
  - c'uux
- **mom**
  - c'uux
  - c'uuk
  - c'ox
  - c'uux
- **cust**
  - c'ox

G+n+l+c'ok (stat) be warm, hot; *caus.* warm, heat O; *cf.* n+l+kon' be hot which refers to hotter temperatures

- **neu**
  - nelc'ok it is warm; naghalc'ok it was warm; tinalc'ok it will be warm; 'ele'
  - nelc'ogg'ge it is not warm; hwnelc'ok the area is warm
- **tran**
  - nilc'uuk it got warm; nahwnilc'uuk the area, the weather got warm again; tsaey
tniilec'uuk I started to warm, to heat the tea; tsaey tinaalc'ox I'll warm up the tea;
car nanilec'uuk he warmed up the car; di'tninilec'uux warm yourself up inside!
  - (mom); danatnelc'uuk it became warm inside again (mom)
- **ts'es**
  - nelc'ogg'gi (n;0/laa) hot rocks

n+l+c'uuk (mot) liquid foams, boils over; *caus.* lather O, make O foam up

- **mom**
  - danelec'uuk it boiled over; tuu kanalec'uuk water foamed up; gguux kanalec'uuk
  - bugs came out in a swarm *lit.* 'bugs foamed up'; uzaa ts'inelc'uuk foam came out
  - his mouth, he drooled; biile' idayaane'taninlelco'ux he lathered up his beard with
  - soap

- **ta#n+l+c'uuk (mot)** congregate, school of fish mills in water
  - niltahwnelc'uuk they (people) have congregated (mom); dat'sii ya'a tanlec'ox they
  - (fish) are still milling in the same place (cust)

**c'ok2 /quill/**

- **c'ox, -c'ogg'e, -c'oxe'** (n;d/taan) porcupine quill; possessed forms vary

- **denc'ogg'go' M, dahts'enc'ogg'e** CLW (n) raspberry *(Rubus idaeus)*

- **yen c'ogg'e (n;0/taan)** fish bones, *lit.* 'backbone quills'

- **neu**
  - c'ok
  - conc
  - c'ok

O+G+Ø+c'ok (conu) porcupine strikes O with its quills

- **nuuni yiczc'ok** a porcupine struck it with its quills (conc); stc'ok it was struck with
  - quills (conc)

G+l+c'ok (desc) be spiny, thorny, full of quills, thorns

- **delec'o'k** it is full of quills, prickles, thorns (neu)

P#n+gh+D+c'ok (stat) P is sharpened to a point

- **ggax uce' ungesc'ok xu dghite'** in this way the rabbit's tail is sharpened to a point
  - *(neu)*

**c'ol /small room/**

- **c'olt'aa CLW, c'olt'aax M (an)** small sleeping area or room under bench in old-style house;
  - with t'aa beneath

> **c'ol** crush see c'olt'1

**c'olt'1 /crush/**

- **mom**
  - c'uil c'olt' c'ol c'uil
  - dist
  - c'ol

G+d+l+c'olt' (mot) become crushed, dented, bent out of shape, wrinkled, bumpy; *caus.*
crush, dent O

- **mom**
  - debae de' skaa kadalec'olt' the sheep horn spoon got bent out of shape;
  - kaydghilec'olt' he crushed it, bent it, wrinkled it; banjelc'olt' it is smashed in,
  - dented in several places (dist); 'alden nindelc'olt' it (stovepipe) is crimped in places
  - (dist); nahwhnelc'olt' area (road) is bumpy

- **ts'inalcelc'oli** L (n) minnow, fry, *lit.* possibly 'head that is crushed'
c'odle' (adj) crushed, dented
C'odle'gha (pn) place on Ewan Lake trail

C'otl'²
kek'otl' (n; Ø/laa) skin boots, mukluks, lit. 'foot' plus etymology not known

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>c'ots *-ch(&quot;/) /spasm/</th>
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<tr>
<td>sem</td>
<td>c'os</td>
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<tr>
<td>sem-cus</td>
<td>c'uus</td>
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<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>c'uus c'ots c'os c'uus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cust</td>
<td>c'os</td>
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G+l+c'os (sue) have muscle spasm, muscle twitches, jerks
nelc'os he had a muscle spasm (sem); uyinaltaeni telc'os his biceps twitched (sem)

D+c'ots M (mot) scamper, walk quickly
stana'itec'ots it scampered away (mom); dligi natetc'os the squirrel is scampering about (cust)

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<tr>
<th>c'ots' *-ch(&quot;/) /wash/</th>
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<td>conc</td>
<td>c'ots'</td>
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<td>cust</td>
<td>c'uuts'</td>
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<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>c'uuts' c'ots' c'os c'uus</td>
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na#O+G+Ø+c'ots' (conv) wash O; with ko mop, wash area
conc nayizc'ots' he washed it; dela' naze'c'ots' he washed his hands; ts'aay' nadic'ots' wash the dishes; nastc'ots' it is washed; 'udli nac'ec'uuts' he always washes something (cust); hwnax nahwghose'c'ots' let me mop the house; nadestc'ots' he bathed, washed himself; niinic'ots' he finished washing them (mom); nacin'delc'ots' he pretended to wash something
u'el nakoc'ots'i (n;d/taan) mop, lit. 'that with which area is mopped'
uk'e nay'e'uuts'i (n;Ø/taan) washboard, lit. 'that on which something is washed'
uyii nay'e'uuts'i (n;Ø/taan) washtub, lit. 'that in which something is washed'
ts'aay' u'el nay'dec'uuts'i (n;Ø/niic) dish rag, lit. 'that with which dishes are washed'
c'os (c) washing
c'osk'ae (an) rock fish bin, lit. 'washing hole'

c'oz¹ *-[] /splash/
| ono                             | c'oz   |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ta#d+n+l+c'oz (op-ono) make splashing sound</th>
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| dzen tatnelc'oz the muskrat is splashing the water (ono)

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<tr>
<th>c'oz² M *-[] /be small space/</th>
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<td>neu</td>
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ko+d+l+c'oz M be a small space (as a closet)
hwdelc'oz there is a small space (neu)

> c'os spasm see c'ots

c'uu /different/ probably from c' indefinite plus yuu¹ different; cf. c'eyuuy ghost, c'eyutnaey strangers; also cf. Eyak k'eyiyj other, different
cic'uuy, cuc'uuy (n) a different thing (non-human): cic'uuy geluuts sle' faas give me a different key!
cic'uunen, cuc'uunen (n) a different person: cuc'uunen cu'doxo hwts'eniyanen a different person came from somewhere

cic'uune (n) different people

> c'uux warm, hot see c'ok¹
> c'uul in C'uul C'ena' Gulkana River, Gulkana village see c'el
> c'uul crush see c'otl"
> c'uuk warm, hot see c'ok¹

c'uut /wood chips/
  c'edec'uude' (n;dl/laa) wood chips or dust left by beaver, muskrat, or carpenter ant

c'uutl' CL
ts'ihc'uu'li CL (n) small hawk; species uncertain

c'uuts' *-ch"
tsic'uus, tsic'uuts', -tsic'uudze' (n;O'/aan) hat
  sen tsic'uus (n;O'/aan) shaman's hat, headdress
  ndaas tsic'uus (n;O'/aan) dancing headdress
  teen tsic'uus (n;O'/aan) wooden helmet
  -tsic'uus k'ae (an) occiput, area in back of the head, lit. 'hat cavity'
  -latsic'uudze' (n;O'/aan) knuckle, lit. 'hand's hat'
  tsic'uus ucii dalkaan'i (n;O/niic) parka, lit. 'that with a hat sewn on the end'

> c'uuts' wash see c'ots'

c'uuz *-z /vein/
  -c'uuzo' (n) blood vein, blood vessel

> c'uos spasm see c'ots; in tsic'uus hat see c'uuts"
d1 /thus/

**d (upf) thematic, thus**

**d# (ts) proverb prefix; occurs in several of the most common verb themes, the proverbs, all of which take complements and can substitute for regular verbs; all of these themes are listed below:**

- **d > t' before a vowel,** and **d > t** before an aspirated or voiceless consonant; see Appendix H:13.1: comp d#O+O+laak do to, affect O in manner of comp; dyilaak he did it; t'ilaex do it!; tsilaak it affected me; comp d#l+yaak comp becomes done, altered fixed; comp d#D/O+yaak do comp; comp changes; comp d#d+O+t'ae' be thus, be in circumstances of comp; comp d#O+I+zen use, fix, make, keep affect O in manner of comp comp d#D+aen do, act, happen, behave, take place in manner of comp

**d#gh (ads:gh/O neu) S is; occurs only in dimensional themes if no gender prefix is present; when a gender prefix occurs,** d#gh deletes; in L d is often absent; see Appendix H:12.1: dghilcaax CW, dilcaax M, ghilcaax L it (Ø gender) is big cf. nelcaax it (n gender) is big (without d#); 'ilcaax, t'e'ilcaax it (Ø gender) became big; in the transitional d# is optional

**d2**

**d (upf) adverbial**

- **d+gha# (ads:n mom) snagging, stumbling; this may be a compound with the bound postposition gha': dghaniyaa he stumbled; dghay'ninilghaets he got something (tree) snagged as he felled it

**d3 /classifier/ the d-classifier is symbolized as D in verb themes and derivational strings whereas conjunct d gender2 is symbolized as d; the phonological combinations of D plus a following stem initial consonant are noted here:**

- D + ' > t'; D + I, z > dl, dz; D + y > dy (CWM), g (L); D + gh > dgh (CWM), gg (L); D + Ø > d; D + n, b, velar stops > tC; D > Ø l alveolar stops; see Appendix G:1.1

**D (upf) classifier**

1. **occurs thematically in verb themes with no obvious function:** O+D+naan drink O; D+tsaak' pl run; ta#D+tsaet water level drops; gh+D+naa work

2. **occurs in several aspectual derivational strings in combination with other prefixes; see Appendix E:** nadest'aan objects are scattered here and there; yay'tnatsaet1' he swung and missed it with an axe; stanesdyaa he got lost

3. **occurs as D-effect in non-aspectual derivations such as reflexive, benefactive, iterative, reciprocal in combination with other prefixes; see Appendix F:** Ø classifier shifts to D and I classifier shifts to 1: nanilghadghaan they killed each other (reciprocal); na'idyaa he returned (iterative); xay'desdlaets he cooked for himself (benefactive); dest'as he cut himself (reflexive)

**D-effect (nds) passive; a productive process in transitive themes:** adghaan they were made (passive) cf. ighighaan he made them; stses it is marked with D causing devoicing, cf. yiztses he marked it; daan it is being eaten cf. daane' food; this is a rare case where a passive with D classifier has formed a noun

**Ø+pp#(#)(d+)D-effect (nds) indirect reflexive; this involves the zeroing out of a postpositional object:** cef'ayst'aan I put it in my pocket; nandat'aan he put his hat on (his own head); saydadyel he stuck it (cigarette) into his own mouth

**D (ts) derived intransitive; forms numerous subthemes from basic nouns:** d+D+tsets plant dies cf. tssets dry wood; G+D+ten freeze cf. ten ice; d+D+let smudge burns cf. let smoke

**inc#D (ts) derived intransitive with incorporate; forms secondary motion themes:** t'la#d+D+daa' move on one's buttocks cf. Ø+daa' sg sits
inc#d+gh+D (ts) derived intransitive with incorporated body part: inc#d+gh+D+daa sit using inc body part; inc#d+gh+D+yaa' sg goes using inc body part
inc#D (ts) derived transitive with incorporate: inc#D+aa move inc body part. cf. inc#aa move inc compact object

d', de' /d-qualifier/ in this dictionary d-qualifier is symbolized as d in underlying form whereas d classifier is symbolized as D; note that d+n > tn; d-qualifier has numerous functions; it often appears as a cumulative morph

d (upf) d-qualifier
1. occurs in numerous verb themes with no obvious meaning: d+l+tiy be strong; d+i+0+tsiiin get hungry; d+n+0+k'e' become cool; d+0+ts'iin wind blows in a direction
2. occurs in numerous aspectual derivational strings in combination with other prefixes; see Appendix F: idghitset he quit it, left it behind; hwdi'aan it is flush against it; daydghilaa he hung them up; taydiiba' he bleached it; nadesh'taan objects are scattered out

areal noun d+i (ads:i mom) out into an area: ben 'sdidaetl' we went out into the lake; cen dil'aats' they (caribou) went out into the flat; hwdaaghe diyaa he went above timberline

d (nds) gender; marks gender of several classes of nouns: 1) stick, tree, leaf, plant, bark, pitch; 2) dish, cup, basket; 3) feather, hair, fur; 4) enclosed liquids, lake, puddle, pus, afterbirth, breast, egg; 5) word, song, story, news, name; 6) day, day's journey, units of time; 7) fire, smoke, star; see sec. 5.2: dzaex dez'aan pitch is in position; tsets dilaen there is wood; ben delt'aan a lake is in position; nadzaendidzu' it is a nice day again

d (ts) thematized gender
1. occurs in many verb themes; several subpatterns are found; e.g. most verbs of burning have a thematized d, as do some verbs of speaking, some verbs that apply to wooden objects, a few verbs applying to units of time, etc.: d+D+guut smudge fire burns; d+i+0+k'aan burn, ignite; comp d#d+0+nii' say comp; d+l+ghaas make noise; P+e#d+D+l'ii sing P; d+D+tsets plant, tree dies; O+d+l+t'uuts' peel O (bark); d+i+0+t'ae' time passes
2. also occurs in several compound nouns: -dela' branch cf. -la' hand; -dece' tail feather cf. -ce' tail; -dez'es skin with hair left on cf. -zes skin; decen stick, pole; denex bear's marked tree; see also de' which is a list of several other compounds with d which may represent one or more distinct roots or prefixes

d+l (ts) onomatopoetic, be noise, sound of; almost all onomatopoetic verb themes are formed with this string: d+l+zaek' be hoarse; d+l+duut be the chatter of the tree squirrel

inc#d+l (ts) go making noise in manner of incorporate: inc#d+l+daetl pl go making inc oral noise
da#d (nds) verbally, oral noise, speech; see da' for further examples: daydelsiin he made it (song, name)

d+D-effect (nds) reflexive; zeros out the object in transitive themes: dzelghaen he killed himself cf. izelghaen he killed himself; dest'as he cut himself cf. yitz'as he cut it

idzeltiihen he killed it for his own benefit; d+D+tsets plant, tree dies; O+d+l+t'uuts' peel O (bark); d+i+0+t'ae' time passes

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d+l (ts) move oneself; forms numerous secondary motion themes: d+l+niiic move the hand cf. P+pp O+niiic move the hand to, from P; d+l+t'aatl' take a step cf. O+G+O+t'aatl' kick O; d+l+k'aey' glide, soar in air cf. O+G+O+k'aey' slice O quickly
de (pf) his, her own; possessive/object prefix in nouns and postpositions: deta' his own father
hde (pf) their own: hdeta' their own father

daa' possibly a vowel initial root with D classifier
neu daan da' daal da'

u+t+D+daa (stat) have an interest, a plan, an attraction
neu ni'utesdaaan he has a plan; 'ele' ni'utidah he doesn't have a plan; ts'akae ts'e' ni'utida' he got interested in the woman; uts'e' kutesdaaan he is lucky; xuk'a u'et kutesdaandze' he has a habit, a way of acting toward it; its'e' 'utesdaan he is in love with her against her parents' wishes

ka#O+u+n+D+daa (stat) save O
kayunesdaan he is saving it (neu)
c'ets'e' P+gha#u+n+D+daa (stat) have trouble, difficulty getting along with P
c'ets'e' c'gha'unesdaaan he has difficulty getting along with something (neu); c'ets'e'
nilghakunesdaan they have trouble getting along with one another (neu)

daa^2 /point/ cf. Tanaina -ezdegh; the s- may be the s-perfective prefix
sdaa, sda- (an,c) point of land, peninsula
Ce'e Sdaa (pn) point on lower Gulkana River, lit. 'big point'
Sday'dinaesi (pn) point on Copper River near Gulkana Field, lit. 'point that is long'
sdaciil (an) point, peninsula
sdaghene (an) river bend, peninsula
sdaghaay (an) low bank near river
sdacen (an) flat, clearing on a point

daa^3
yidaadze' c'a (ado) fortunately, luckily; analysis uncertain: yidaadze' c'a dyaaak
fortunately it happened; yidaadze' c'a nani'delnen fortunately he was blessed

daa^4 /surface, top/
df: daak'e, daaghe, daagga; cf. daak^1 forehead perhaps a related root
-daak'e (an) the surface of, top of (liquid in a container); with k'e on: udaak'e dikultl'iit
skim off its surface (grease)!
nildakaak'e (an) doorway, entrance way
t'ladaak'e, tadaa'a CLW, tadaagga M (an) top of hill, ridge
hwdaaghe CLW, hwdaagga M (an) above timberline; with ghe in a general area
hwdaaghe besiene' CLW (n) hawk owl (Surnia ulula), lit. 'above timberline owl'
hwdaaghe (ads:gh mom) above timberline: hwdaaghe ghiyaa he went above timberline

daa^5, cf. da' get hurt
'egedaa (exc) ouch; expression of pain

daa^6 /sg sits, stays/
neu daa da' daal da'
neu-cus daax "
tran daas da' daal da'
mom daas daa daal da'
cust daas "

O+daa^9 (pos) sg sits, stays: caus. keep animate O in position; plural theme is d+1+ts'ii'; cf. also n+O+tsaat sit down; see paradigm in Appendix H:10.1
neu zdaa he is sitting, staying; ghida' he was sitting, staying; tadaal he will sit, stay;
daax he customarily sits (neu-cust); 'ele' gaa 'idah he is not staying here; kuzdaa
he is staying in a confined space, in jail; i'el zdaa he stays with him; s'el ghida' he
stayed with me; ndahwk'e ghida'? how long did you stay?; ndahwk'e txidaal?
how long will you stay?; dezdaa, dazdaa he is sitting up (on a bench); ts'aatl'
yidzdaa he is sitting in the cradle; ibaa zdaa he is waiting for him; sbaa oda'
gutse I hope he is waiting for me; hwatalbaazde' baosda' I should wait for him
until it is daylight; nak'a'ee ghasa'da I stayed at the game lookout; sk'ezdaa he is
younger than me; stsezdaa he is older than me; ikae zdaa he is surviving, living
on it; negha dizidzaa sit inside (the car) with us!; c'enukan' zdaa he is staying
courting someone; nekt'el'aa tadaal he will survive us; c'ega'hutnesdaa he is
living dependently, suberviently; tl'inazdaa it (fetus) is in breech position in the
womb; sc'aen 'el kon'k'a'ee zdaa he is babysitting; ts'ilghan yaen' 'ida' only one
person remains (tran); lday'nida' he sat a long time (tran)

neu, caus ildaa he is keeping it, her; ts'aka'ee ghezi zildaa you have a good woman;
ts'e zildaa? how are you related? lit. 'how do you keep him'; 'ele' c'a tic'ae
ts'il'dah we don't have a dog; k'eldaa she is sitting on his lap; udzest'aa zelda
I am sitting on his lap; igge' kedelda he is kneeling, crouching on one knee

'-el zdaaanen (n) spouse, lit. 'the one who is staying with someone'
-nukan' zdaaanen (n) woman's fiance, husband-to-be
kuzdaaanen (n) sequestered adolescent male or female, lit. 'the one who is staying in a
confined area'
-ii'ae 'el zdaaanen (n) man's son's wife, daughter-in-law
-yats'ae 'el zdaaanen (n) woman's daughter's husband, son-in-law
-tse'e ghazdaaanen (n) man's daughter's husband, son-in-law
-ggaan' yizdaay (n;Ø)'aan) biceps, lit. 'that which is sitting on the arm'
n+D+d'aa' (u.s mom) sit down
utse'e kan' gha nesdaa this daughter got married (mom), lit. 'his daughter sat down
by a husband'
inc#d+gh+D+d'aa' (stat) sit using inc body part
nanaexghesdaa he is sitting watching for game (neu); dza'idghesdaa he is sitting
listening
P+gha+tsaghd+l+d'aa' (stat) stay mourning P
yatsaghdaghalsa he stayed mourning for him (neu)
tl'a#d+D+d'aa' (mot) sg sits down; move on one's buttocks
mom nii'ladinidaa sit down, put your rear down!; nii'l'adedaa he sat down;
datl'adesa he sat down on an elevated platform; katl'adadaa it (rabbit) came up
to sit (in the sun in early spring); cugha nii'l'adedaa he keeps sitting in different
places (cust)

> daa in -yidaa M larynx see da1

daa' /downriver/ perhaps related to da1 orifice; see Leer 1989:602
df: daa', daa'a, daadze, daat, daaxe, dooxe
-da' (dir) in a direction downriver; nadaa'a tezyaa he went downriver; 'uda' cu
c'aan 'uka lu'stedel we go way downriver for food; dadaa' Yakutaat xu cu
dxakiighilae they would sell it downriver at Yakutat
Dadaa'i Na' (pn) Bremner River, lit. 'downriver river'
Ndaa' Bene' (pn) Twin Lakes (near Glennallen), lit. 'downriver lake'
-koda' (n;Ø/leuwt) meat from shank, lower leg of moose, caribou
-daadze, -daadze', -daats'e (dir) from a downriver direction: 'udaadze hwts'iniya he
came from downriver; kadaadze' hwngi'aaen look at the next place downriver!
-daat (dir) at a specific place downriver: 'udaat Tsiis Tl'edze' Na' yet ts'eneyel we camp way downriver at Chistocha River

Hwdaadi Na' (pn) Dadina River, lit. 'downriver river'

daaxe CLW, -dooxu M (dir) in a general area downriver: 'udooxu yae' ciisi gha ts'edels'ii M we were staying downriver there for dipnetting
daan, daadze (adv) toward, from downriver; used preverbally without prefixes: tenk'e daa' tezyaa he went downriver on the ice; 'Atna' daadze kadel they are coming from down the Copper River

P+ghadaa'a (pp) downriver from P

> daadze from downriver see daa'
> daagga, daaghe in hwdaagga M, hwdaaaghe CLW area above timberline see daa'

daax², daak²

naldaax CW, naldaaxa M, naldaak L (n) great gray owl (Strix nebulosa)

> daax sg sits, stay see daa'; hole extends see daan¹
> daaxe in an area downriver see daa'

daak¹ /forehead/ cf. daa⁴ surface, perhaps a related root and ta² forehead -ensdaagge' CLW, -enstadaagga' M (n;n'/aan) forehead
da- (c) forehead
-ensdagha' (n;d/laa) eyebrow, lit. 'forehead hair'

daak², daak¹ /because/
P+daagge' CL, -daaghe' CWM (pp) because of, due to, the reason for, comparable with P; cf. yidaghe' why, what for: hwdaagge' u'et stestniic we are starting to find out the reason; tsicdze' ts'ek'enhwghets'ii itl'ensii daaghe' he clawed it to shreds because he smelled it; snakaey kiidaaghe' dahwaldliix the children will learn because of it; ts'abaeli nindex'any ke sunt'aede nanuut 'utgatat xu tkut'ae, K'elt'aeni daagge' they (mountains) are standing up like spruce up across there, comparable to Mount Wrangell

> daak in dahdaak LC clam see dahdaak; in naldaak L great gray owl see daax¹
> -daak'e on the surface of see daa'
> daal in sdaal M, sdaali CLW chair see sdaal
> daal sg sits, stays see daa'; plan see daa'; hole extends see daan¹; sg goes see (y)aa³

daan¹ *-n /hole extends/
neu daan daan' daal daan'
neu-cus daax "
mom daas daan daal
prog daal

ko+G+D+daan (ext) hole, cavity, space, opening extends
neu bakudan it has a hole through it; 'ele' bakosdaaghe it has no holes, it is sealed (cust); bahwdedaan there is a hole in it (wood); unu' nhwnesdaan it has several holes, it is honeycombed; kuciz'aani k'edze' kucaan koodaan tkot'aen there were holes in their stomachs over their hearts (where rabbit had stabbed them); dats'ii kankusdaan 'et snaan hwnil'aaen' M my mother saw the place where there still were holes there; utahwtesdaan there are spaces, openings among them (spaces amidst thick brush); ughatgge kankusdaan there are spaces between them
ta#D+daan (mot) water level rises, become high tide
nata'idaan it became high tide (mom); nataadaal water, the tide is rising (prog)
daan$^2$ *-n /food/ cf. (y)aan eat the vowel initial root from which this root is derived; also cf. c'aan food, flour

-daaane' (n;Ø/keuut) food of an animal

udzih daane' (n;Ø/laa) reindeer lichen (Cladonia rangiferina), lit. 'caribou's food'

> daan plan see daa'; eat see (y)aan; in ndaane where see nda interrogative under da''; in ndaanta c'a quickly see da''; in galedaan CW incense see galedaan

daan$^3$ *-n' /springtime/

daan' (adv) early springtime (before plants grow)

daan$^2$ WL, don'' CM *-l /plant fades/

1+daan', don' (dim) leafy plant fades in color (as it dies); (wood) be light-weight and dry
dghildaan', dghildon' it (plant) is faded in color (as when killed by frost); it (wood) is light and dry (neu)

daan$^3$ *-n' /some/

-eldaan' (n) some of, part of, a portion of: beldaan' stani'ats' some of them (caribou) have gone away; beldaan' dats'ii gaa ila I still have some here; nts'e cu beldaan'i ghula'idi don't leave any part of it!

-eldaan'ne (n) mother's clansmen

> daan' hole extends see daan'; eat see (y)aan

daat

ghalii ts'endaade' (n) a large bumblebee, lit. 'wealth + analysis uncertain'

> daat at a place downriver see daa'

> daats singe see (y)aats

daay$^1$

dudaay, -dudaaye' (n;Ø/taan) spear for large game; analysis uncertain

daay$^2$

centnedaay (n) mountain plant (unidentified) used as medicine []

> daay lid, cover see da', daa'

daas$^1$ *-yh /dance/

ndaas (n;Ø) dance; possibly from (y)aa' sg go; in several Athabaskan languages this is a verb theme

ndaas tsic'uus (n;Ø/’aan) dancing headress

ndaas hwnax (an) dance hall

daas$^2$ *-l

bendaasi CLW, mendaasi M, -bendaaze' (n;Ø/’aan) stone skin scraper

> daas sg sits, stays see daa'; hole extends see daan'; sg go see (y)aa''
da', daa' /orifice/

df: da, da', dah, daa, daay

da' (n;0/taan) beak, bill of bird, snout of animal

udaditaani C (n) northern shoveler (Anas clypeata), lit. 'its beak is elongated'
yida' (n;0/taan) chin

-yidah CLW, -yidaa M (an) in the throat, larynx

-yidah dziide' CL (n;n/'aan) Adam's apple, lit. 'round object in the throat'
yidah logge' (n;0/'aan) uvula

da- (ic) orifice, mouth, opening of container: tadadghitsiy it put its mouth in the water

dabele' (n;0/niic) lips

dabaane (an) around the lips

dayaane' (n;d/laa) mustache, lit. 'mouth growth'
dayuudze' (n;d/laa) beard

dacaek'e (an) stream mouth

daghos (n;0/taan) boat gunwale

P+da-caex (ads:n neu, gh mom) blocking the way of P, intercepting P, heading off P: sdacaex ghiyaa he intercepted me

da (upf) adverbial, bound postposition, orifice, opening

da#, ko+da# (ads:n mom) entering, (going) through a doorway: daniyaa, hwdaniyaa he entered, went through a doorway

P+yi+da# (ads:n mom) out from P (enclosure): iyidaniyaa he got out of it (boat)
da#(u) (ads:ss mom) closing off an opening: day'ngelyaats' he tied something (bag) closed; danayudezdi' he closed it with a draw string

ti+da#, 6+da# (ads:n mom) closing off an opening: Idanani'aat close it (curtain)!

lidatneltlet it (door) got stuck closed

P+da# (ads:n mom, gh mom) closing off an opening []; rare, possibly distinct meanings can be obtained: idanits'i' he pinched him on the windpipe; uday'datkay it was thrust across the entrance

P+da# (ads:ss mom) opening P: iday'tnezt'aats' he cut it open; uday'tnilkaal chop it open!
da#d+n (ads:n mom, n neu) filling, full: day'tninit'si' it (bucket) is full

da#d (nds) verbally, oral noise, speech; a very common derivation, similar to the gender derivations: dahwdaldii'n he learned (verbal information) cf. ghaldiin' he learned (a skill); hnadadet'aen he is joking cf. hnat'aen he is playing; day'tnezel'iin I am keeping a secret cf. itnezel'iin I am hiding

da#d (is) verbally; appears in several verb themes: da#O+d+i+O+niic know O (information); da#d+i+ggaet talk; comp da#d+i+lae be the sound, noise of comp

daay, -k'edaay (an) opening of a container, entrance of an enclosure: tutill daay opening of a cup; c'e'an daay entrance of a den
c'edaaydi (n;d/taan) lid, covering for a container

C'edaaydi Na' (pn) creek into Old Man Lake, lit. 'lid creek'
udaay di'aani (n;d/'aan) stove damper

da2

da (upf) thematic; only occurs in two themes: daztsaan he died; dakestlaak they died
da³ /yes/no interrogative/

     da (enc) yes/no question marker; used after a verb, noun, adverb or other category of word:
                   ingiil'aen' da? did he see him?; idezk'an' da? is it burning?; dæe' da? is this the way?;
    natidaas da? are you going back?; xona da natidaas? are you going back now?
    (emphasizing now); nen da natidaas? are you going back? (emphasizing you)

     da (upf) adverbial
                   da# (ads:neu-neg) don’t V; takes imperfective-negative stem; rare, only in these few
                   negative imperatives: dadzine don't talk!; dazit'aene don't do it!; dasizil'aene don't
                   bother me!
     da (vsf4) adverbial suffix
                   (y)ida (venc) prohibitive, don't V; combines with (y)i in vsf3; used with particle nts'e
                   and second person verb: nts'e hniyaesida don't talk!; nts'e ghusgak'ida don't get
                   dirty!

     da³, de³ /up/  cf. dak, tgge up perhaps a related root
     da (upf) adverbial, up; occasionally appears thematically: da#d+n+l+dak be steep, deep
     da# (ads:ss mom) up, ascending: dazildael put them up (on a shelf)!; dghelaay ak'aay
          dazyaa he went up to the mountain summit; ik'et dazyyaa he got up on top if it
     da#, de# (ads:ss neu) up, at an elevation: dazdaa MW, dezdaa CL he is sitting up (on a
          bench)
     da#d (ads:gh mom, gh neu) hanging up: dadghalaal I hung them up; dadghiniiic it
          (cloth) is hanging up
       P+k'e+da# (ads:ss mom) upon, mounting P: uk'edazdaek warts broke out upon him
       P+dzi+da+tes#u (ads:ss mom) over P (a barrier): idzidates'uzyaay he went over it

     da³ (upf) adverbial
                   ko+da#d+i, da#d+i (ads:i mom) down, descending: hwdadiyaa he descended (a slope);
                   day'diltset he drank something quickly

     da⁶ (upf) adverbial
                   ti+da# (ads:gh mom) wrongly, badly, forbodingly, ominously: tidayghilaets he cooked it
                   wrong; tidaghitaen he had a bad dream

     da⁷ (upf) adverbial
                   l+dæ# (ads:n mom) for a long time: ldanaaldenel'aen I slept for a long time; ldaniyaa
                   he walked for a long time

     da⁸ /nearby/
     da (pf) close, nearby; prefixed to directional stems; see Appendix B: dadaa'a nearby
       downriver; daygge down below nearby

     da⁹ gedadze' (adv) really, too much, excessively: gedadze' i'ghasyaan' I ate too much;
       gedadze' distsiin' you are really hungry
da

dats'ii CWM, da'sdii L (adv) still; see ts'ii for examples

da**:nda *n- /wh- interrogative/
df: nda-, ndaa-, nde-, ndo-, nduu-; nda- is probably the abstract form of the root that
occurs in compounds to form most Ahtna wh-question words

ndaan (adv) wherever: ndaa udzh delts'iix kenzaixde kena'ughedeldze' they would go in
a circle wherever they thought caribou would stay

ndaane (int) where, at what place: ndaane dagoli z'aan? where is the axe?; ndaane
dozolts'ii? where do you stay?; ndaane hwts'e' tiniyaa what place did he go out to?;
daane c'a snakaey ni'stalaet? where will we put the children?

ndaanta c'a (adv) quickly: tl'ogh ndaanta c'a hwtneyleax the grass is growing quickly

ndahwk'e CWM, ndaanehk'e L (int) how, how much, how far, how long: ndahwk'e
hwdezk'ats'? how cold is it?; ndahwk'e kudeset? how far is it?; ndaanehk'e kidaa?;
L, ndahwk'e txidaat CWM how long will you stay?

ndanaay (int) which one (non-human): ndanaay ntutille'? which one is your cup;
ndanaay hnae baghitnaa? which word are you working on?

ndanaay c'e'c'a (adv) for quite a while: ndanaay c'e'c'a it'aa c'aldziits' he danced beneath
him for quite a while

ndanaan (int) which one (human), who: ndanaan dyaaggen? which one did it happen to?

ndeden (int) when (in the past or customarily): ndeden niyaa? when did you, he arrive?;
ndeden ngilhaen'? when did you see him?; ndeden xu' i'dighits'ak? when did you
hear that?

ndeden da cu (exc) that's not right

ndede' (int) when (in the future): ndede' natadaal when will he go back?; ndede' gigi
hwtsalet? when will there be berries?

nduu, ndoxe CLW, nduuy, ndoxo M (int,adv) where, which way, in which direction;
wherever, somewhere; with dimensional themes how; nduu and ndoxe seem to be
interchangeable: ndoxe hwts'eniyaa? where did you come from?; ndoxe tiyaas? where
are you going?; ndoxe zidaa? where do you stay?; ndoxe kulaen? where, which way is
it?; nduu 'snidaetl' where did we come to?; nduu luniyaa? where have you been
going?; nduu hghinighel? what time is it? lit. 'where did the clock hand move?'; yet
nduuy c'a c'etsen' tazes t'aax ts'edelts'iix we stay wherever we
dry meat in a tent; nduu (ndoxe) ghilcaax? how big is it?; nduu (ndoxe) dighildes?
how heavy is it?; ndoxe kudighiset? how far is it?

ndoxi, nduughi CLM, ndaxoy W (int) how many (non-human): nduughi gigi nilaen? how
many berries are there?; nduughi nlaen utakutni'itaax count how many there are!
ndaxoy (nduughi) skaa 'ila? how many spoons are left?; ndoxoy kulaen? W what
time is it? lit. 'how many are there'

ndoxne, nduughne (int) how many (human): nduughe (ndoxne) kilaen? how many
people are there?

ndoxden, ndoxde, nduude (int,adv) how many times, how many places; for a few days:
ndoxden c'a daniyaaenen? how many times did he enter?; ndoxde hwtnax
tay'nidaen? how many houses are lit up?; ndoxde c'a niyuuldiniggaet? how many
days did he camp?; yets'en ndoxde c'a koht'aene 'ei ts'eneyel from that time we
stayed with the people a few days

da**
da (upf) adverbial

da#d (ads:n mom) scattering, cluttering: dahwdinidzaac he tore up the area and left it
cluttered
da13 /escape/
da (vvp) bound postposition, escape
P+da# (ads:gh mom) escaping from P: xiiaghidae'tl' they escaped from him
P+gha+da+ts'is#d+gh+i (ads:i mom) slipping away from P: uten' ghadats'i'dghils'et it
slipped off the handle; badats'idghilnen something slipped away from him

da14
da (vvp) bound postposition; perhaps only in a single theme: P+da#c'+d+1+kay eat P slowly
> da in -ensdagha' eyebrow see daak1

da'/hurt/ cf. 'egeda aouch
conc   da'
       cust   daax

d+n+D+da' (conv) become hurt, injured; caus. hurt, injure O
conc tnesda' he got hurt; 'ele' tnuasda'a gutse I hope he doesn't get hurt; itnelda' he
hurt him; itse' tnelda' he hurt his (someone else's) head; tnelda' he hurt himself;
nildenta tnedax he gets hurt sometimes (cust); natnesda' she aborted; sc'aen
'enantelda' the baby was aborted

> -da' beak, snout see da1; plan see daa1; sg sits, stays see daa1; talk see yaa1

da'a CLW, dan'a M *-n* /in the past/
da'a CLW, dan'a M (adv) in the past, previously, already, ago: da'a k'edeltaen he is
already full grown; nadaeggi da'a yaltaen he already found two (animals)
c'edan'ats'en' M (adv) previously: c'edan'ats'en' nayes gha kath'ats they had
previously trained for war
k'ada'a, 'ada'a CLW, k'adan'a M (adv) yesterday
dzensda'a CLW, dzensdan'a M (adv) this past morning
ginda'a (adv) a few days ago
senda'a CLW, sendan'a M (adv) last year: senda'a xay last winter
yenida'a CLW, yenidan'a M (n,adv;d) myth, story from the time when animals could
talk; in story times
tiyda'a, ti'yda'a, tiyda'ata (adv) a long time ago, one or more generations ago
da'atnæ CLW, dan'tnæ M (n) old man, elderly person; king in cards, lit. 'man of the
past'

dagoli loanword from Russian topór 'axe'
dagoli, -dagole' (n;O/a'an) axe

daghe
yidaghe' (int) why, how come; possibly from yidi what plus daaghe' because of: yidaghe
duaghe su gGUUX 'eldael? why am I here eating worms?, yidaghe niyaa da? why did
he come?

> dax up, in daxi rack see dak1; pl experience event see daek1

dah
P+nandah (pp) in expectation of P: unandah sasuhwi'da' I got happy expecting him;
inandah nikuni'aan he got prepared in expectation of him

> dah in -yidah M in the throat see da1; up see dak1
dahbaac CW, dahbaay L loanword from Alutiiq taqmak 'dress', also cf. Tanaina dahmak 'skirt, dress'
dahbaac CW, dahbaay L, -dahbaage' (n;Ø/niic) skirt
dahdaak L loanword from Alutiiq taugeaq 'cockle'
dahdaak L (n) clam
dak1 possibly a blend, cf. Alutiiq tekeq, Eyak yidigeq, and Tanaina luk'deq
lay'dak CLW, lacdak M (n;Ø/aan) thimble, lit. 'hand + ?'
dak2, tgge1 /up/, cf. da-, up a verb prefix; also cf. ghatgge among, listed under gge1:tgge2
df: dak, dah, dax, tggat, tggu, tgge', gge'
daxi (n;Ø/aan) meat rack, fish rack, lit. 'that which is up'
-daxe' (n;Ø/taan) sides of a boat
dax-, dah- (c) elevated
dahtsaa (n;Ø/aan) pole cache, elevated cache
dahbiil M (n;Ø/laa) suspended baby cradle, swing
dah gige W (n) American dogwood berry (Cornus stolonifera), lit. 'elevated berry'
dah, dahtah CWM, dahtah L (an) among the branches of a tree: dahtah 'itsiitl' it snowed among the branches; dah keg'hiya he climbed among the branches

dahtah liggaaye' CM (n;Ø/laan) pussywillow bud, lit. 'puppy among the branches'

neu dak

"tran diik "
da#d+n+l+dak (stat) be deep, steep
datneldak it (pail) is deep (neu); nilkaedze' dahwtneldak it (canyon) is steep on both sides (neu); datitnaldiik it will become deep (tran)
-tgge (dir) up, upward: 'utgge kazyaa he walked up; ts'itgge keletdetsaa' the smoke goes straight up
Ben Datgge Bene' (pn) lake near Valdez Creek, lit. 'upper lake lake'
Tatggey Na' (pn) creek into Ewan lake, lit. 'upper water creek'; with y relative suffix
-tggedze, -tggets'e (dir) from above, down from above
Datggedze Titeztaan (pn) trail toward Gakona River, lit. 'trail starts from up above'
-tggat, -tgga (dir) at a specific place above: Tez'dlen Menn' 'utggat ubaagha ts'ets'edel we come out to the upper shore of Tetlin Lake
-tggu (dir) in a general area above: 'utggu 'ael ninilaa he set traps in the area up above
Una' Hwdatgguxi Na' (pn) creek into Charley Lake, lit. 'upper area creek'
tgge', gge' (adv) upward, upright, up: tgge' zdaa he is sitting up; gge' delniic he got up (from bed)
tgge', gge' n# (ads:rev) standing up, lifting up: tgge' nnezyaa he stood up; tgge' ntyaax he will stand up
bets'tgge' (adv) upright
tiketgge (adv) illegitimate, out of wedlock: tiketgge nil'taen he was born out of wedlock, illegitimate
datgganya' (adv) in midair: datgganya' ilyetl' he is grabbing them in midair
P+natggeta (pp) in the absence of P: snatggeta tkudyaa it happened in my absence

> dak in dzigundak L wild sweet pea see dzigundak
dan M *-n

dane sel M (n) fur-lined boots; reanalyzed from dghani fur-lined CLW; see gha'

> dan'a M in the past see da'a

dayaan loanword from Siberian Russian toyón 'chief, rich man'
dayaan, -dayaane' (n) spokesman, officer, appointed political figure

> das in dastnaey Tanaina see nse

dae'1/cousin/

-adae (n) older sister, older female parallel cousin
-ezdae (n) woman's female cross-cousin
-udae (n) man's female, woman's male cross-cousin, boyfriend, girlfriend

dae'2 /heat, light extends/

neu daen de' dael de'
cust daex "

I+Ø+dae (ext) I (heat, fire-light, lamp-light) extends, shines, reflects, be illuminated, be bright; caus. keep O (heat) on P

neu key'nidaen there is something (heat) against it, there is a light shining in against it; key'ghide' there was something (heat, light) against it; 'ele' kec'ideh there is no heat, light against it; kec'enldaen I am keeping something (heat, light) on it;
deyene' 'ey'nidaen he is warming his back (by the fire); ben 'ey'nidaen something (light) is reflected, is bright on the lake; kon' ben 'enidaen the light of the fire is reflected on the lake; utsi'nidaen something (heat) is coming from it;
ndoxde hwnax tay'nidaen? how many houses are illuminated?; ndoxe c'a kanc'ezdaen? how many lights are lit?; yahwk'etl'aa hwdidaen light is reflected in the corner; syene' i'dghilde' he kept something (heat, hot pack) on my back;
uyi'ghidaen something (light) is reflected in it; tay'ghidaen something (light) is reflected on the water

Sbaay Ts'ezdaenden (pn) on lower Copper River

dae'3 /get sick from eating grease/

tran daes de' dael dael
cust daes "

na#n+i+Ø+dae (u:tran) get sick from eating, drinking too much grease

nanide' he got sick from eating grease (tran); natinaasdael I will get sick from eating grease (tran)

dae'4, duughe /in this way/ cf. yae', yuughe in that way with the same vowel alternations

dae' (adv) in this way, in this direction, thus
da' da? is this the way?, is this how?; dae' tni2 he says thus; dae' dyilaak he did it this way; 'utgge dae' kubiidizts'aan he heard them (saying) thus up above; t'ae'
da'e' k'a zdaa he just stays like this (without anything)

duughe, duugh, duu (adv) around here; from dae' + ugeh general area
duughe yae' tene kuqaen there is a trail around here; duughe tatiis'aan I lost it around here; xona duugh hwk'el yae'n dahwdighilnaes it (story) is only this long;
duughe du' right here; duughe yae' cu ggax hwdeldon' here a rabbit was thumping

xanduughe (adv) for the last time; xanduughe naltsiis nac'udaan'de that would be the last time wolverine would eat

Xanduughe Ciisi K'ae Bene' (pn) lake west of Fish Lake, lit. 'last dipnet hole lake'
Scedae' Bene' (pn) Fog Lakes; analysis uncertain

> daex heat, light extends see dae'; pl S experience event see daek

daek

nadaeggi (n) two things; see naa

daek²/plural S experience event/

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1. themes of plural objects move independently

G+Ω+daek (mot) pl objects move independently, fall; pl motorized vehicles move; sg rope-like object moves independently; plural theme of the themes of falling such as l+ts'et compact object falls, Ω+nak fabric-like object falls. Note that the theme G+Ω+daek pl S experience event listed below has the same structure but is the corresponding plural to the singular theme Ω+zet; no causative.

mom naghidaek things (clothes, nails) fell down, dropped; c'et'aan' nadghidaek leaves fell; ts'aex tanghidaek sinew fell in the water; tlagh hwnighidaek grease soaked into it; nadaexi txidaek snow fell; nadaexi tedax snow falls (cust); 'o' kaghadaex bubbles are coming up (prog); na'aay nildzighidaek the solstice occurred lit. 'the sun divided in two'; ts'a'ane nezadghidaek finally we memorized it (story) lit. 'at last it fell into our mouths'; udzenghese' kaghidaek M his muscle got pulled out of place; takedaex they are falling in the water; tgs'ey' kaghidaek something (prices) went up; ts'inidaek things fell out, moved out; uyits'inidaek they (bullets) came out from it (gun); uyits'inedax they (bullets) come out (cust); utsen'

uts'inidaek the lost weight lit. 'his flesh fell from him'; 'alk'e'a ninidaek they stopped moving, settled in one place; uggase' uk'etl'anidaek his property is left behind him (after he died); ku'el stahwghinidaek they are drunk lit. 'the situation has fallen away from them'; uc'ahwghinidaek it (muscle) got pulled; kaskae itsegah wniec dedax news comes in advance of the chief (cust); stse' i'nidaek 1fell (a game); ht'aex ugheldze' tadiili baninidaek very good things to eat came to him; yae' tezdaek things got used up, worn out; yaes uke'edazdaek warts broke out on him; uke' yae' tezdaek his feet slipped; k'a'ate' nen'k'e tezdaek bullets started to arrive in the country; u'el ts'estniije nts'e c'a tezdaek I don't know what happened; uk'ees satatezdaek one of a pair got lost on me; nadaexi 'ele' utidaex the snow hasn't gone, hasn't melted; nadaexi 'uzdaek the snow moved past (being pushed by a plow); u'el kets'i'didaek things on it (screws) came loose; ts'ees 'idaex rocks fell down; ts'ees 'idaex rocks customarily fall (cust); st'ay'ghidaek got goose bumps lit. 'something went beneath me (beneath my skin)'; tunidaex they (vehicles, guns) were going around, were circulating (per)

nadaexi (n;Ω/laa) snow, lit. 'that which falls down'

Saas Daexi (pn) bluff on Tazlina River, lit. 'falling sand'
denehtl'aa danatdaxde M (an) post office, lit. 'where paper enters'
natu' k'e natedaxi (n;Ω/taan) steamship, ocean-going boat, lit. 'that which goes on the ocean'

ts'eyh nkenadaxde M (an) boat landing
loodaxi CLW, natetdaxa M (n;O/’aan) car, automobile, motorized vehicle, lit. ‘those which go around’
c’etsiy tene loodaxi (n;O/taan) train, lit. ‘iron trail vehicle’
inc#G+O+daek (mot) pl inc move independently, fall
mom naxaghidaek hair fell, was shed; ba nitinidaek dogs are in heat; kasotl’dax bubbles are rising (cust)
la+x#gh+O+daek (mot) pl branches, plants move
mom uk’elayhtzadaxa branches are striking him; nek’elahtxezdaek we got struck by branches; kanlahgighidaek plants sprouted up
O+I+daek (mot) nature causes O (especially ice) to move
mom iteldaeek it (nature) caused it (ice) to move; nilkeyildaek it (nature) moved it (ice) to shore; ldayinildaek it (nature) caused it (ice) to jam
d+I+daek M (mot) bring, take pl O (people)
ts’akaey nakitdeldaek they brought back women (mom); ninaxuhdinildaek they brought them back again (mom)
P+naex#n+gh+O+daek (w/gh mom []) see P in the distance; watch until P disappears
saaneta unaexngaasdaek I could barely see it in the distance (mom); inaexnighidaek he watched him until he disappeared, the is with him (dying person) at his deathbed (mom)
P#O+I+daek (op) wipe P (rectum) with O (toilet tissue, moss)
dur1 ic’ghildaek he wiped it (baby’s rectum) with something; i’daldaek he wiped himself
la/naen’#c’+I+daek (op) wash one’s hands, face
dur1 lac’eldaex he is washing his hands; lac’aldaek he washed his hands, ground squirrel’s paws turned gray color in late summer; dateii ‘ele’ lay’zeldaeghe I haven’t washed my hands yet; naen’c’ildaex wash your face!; naen’i’ghaldaek I washed my face; naen’i’staldaex we will wash our faces
belate’eldaxi W (n/taan) wash basin
2. themes of pl S experience event, cf. G+O+zet sg S experiences event
G+O+daek (mot) pl S experience event involving abstract process (time, environment, emotion); caus. cause event to happen to pl O; see singular theme G+O+zet for further examples
mom c’ahnidaek they drowned; ts’ihnidaek they woke up; titahnidaek they are orphaned; kehnidaek they got sick; ndeden kohdaek? when did you get sick?; k’enakidaek they grew up; ts’ilden k’ekidaek they grew up together; k’enenildaek he raised us; nina’idaek they (bears) went into hibernation; kuk’ehhtzexdaek they woke up; kuk’ehhtiildaek I woke them up; kiik’ehhtieldaek they had hopes for it (but didn’t get it); nil’et ts’ikidaek they are siblings; nilk’ehghidaek they resemble each other; tidahghidaek they have gone wrong, have become insane, mentally ill; kuyihwghidaek they got angry; c’ets’e’ niqidaek they are fierce, warlike (new); xu’ saen hghidaek they spent the summer that way; kubehwghinidaek they got sick; skadahwghidaek they argued; snakaey ‘iinn gha c’ehwadaxa M it will be hard for the children
-t’et ts’inidaekne (n) maternal relatives
-t’et ghadaxne (n) peers, people of the same age, members of the same generation
-tseghadaxne (n) elders, members of the oldest generation
n+O+daek (mot) pl go being destitute, starving
nen’k’e luhninidaek they went about the country destitute (per)
t+I+daek W (u:smom) pl animals go into hibernation
teldaeek they went into hibernation (mom)
ni#c’+D+daek (op) pl think; pl of ni#c’+O+zet
dur2 nini’kedaex they are thinking; sa nini’kedaex they are thinking of me; nini’kadaex they were thinking; ninic’ehtadaex they will think
mom caan du 'uka nihtezdaek they started thinking in order for it to rain; 
nani'stesdaek we are starting to recall; kiik'eni'ghidaek they figured it out; 
stanihnesdaek they are lonesome, depressed; ne'el nahkolnis xu' ts'utsae 
ugh'a nanicstudaxi gha M they used to tell us that so that we would think about the past (cust)

dael¹ /young ground squirrel/ 
c'edaeli (n) young ground squirrel

dael² 
Ts'edael Na' (pn) St. Anne Creek; analysis uncertain

dael /crane/ 
daet (n) sandhill crane (Grus canadensis)

> dael heat, light extends see dæl; get sick from eating grease see dæl; pl go see daetl; talk see (y)aa²

daetl¹, detl² /plural go/

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0+daetl¹ (mot) plural go, walk; pl fish swim; cf. O+(y)aa² sg goes; no causative
mom hnidaetl¹ they arrived; nakidaetl¹ they returned; tedze gaa nats'idaetl¹ we came back here last night; lke'snidaetl¹ we went across; stanidaetl¹ they (animals, fish) went away; nihnidaetl¹ they stopped, came to a point; ke'idaeetl¹ they (fish) stopped running; tihetadel they will go out; da'snidaetl¹ we entered; kakezdaetl¹ they ascended, went uphill; stahnesdaetl¹ they got lost; ts'uzdaetl¹ we passed by; 'stedzaetl¹ we are starting off; kenakughesaetl¹ they made it back, managed to return; nilkanats'udaetl¹ let's go together!; nilna'sghidaetl¹ we met together, merged; nahghidaetl¹ they came down; ka'uhdaetl¹ you come up from below!; snakaey yits'edaetl¹ the children became hysterical; ts'ehghidaetl¹ they came down the river; 'snats'adaetl¹ we came back downriver; dighidaetl¹ they (fish) swam in (trap); nic'akidaetl¹ they went out from shore; hwtsihidaetl¹ they went down to the water; xilaghidaetl¹ they escaped from him

other aspects nkezaetl¹ they kept on going (cont); nekekezdaetl¹ they went down and back (rev); tsge' nts'es'daetl¹ we got up, stood up (rev); unake'ohdel you surround it! (rev); kadel they are going along (prog); luhnidaetl¹ they were going around (per); nits'edel we customarily stop, come to a point (cust); ghaye ts'en nilkenastedel ts'en' xona 'u'aadze Ledidlende ninats'edel M we come back making a round trip to there and then we stop again out at Ledidlende (cust); una' ts'ets'edel we customarily come down the river (cust); tsabaey natedel the trout are moving, swimming (cust); nildzikedel they are zigzagging (rep)

nasdaetl¹ne CWM, nisdaetl¹ne L (n) ghosts, lit. 'the ones who come back'
uk'ena'sghideli (an) stairway, lit. 'that on which we descend'
luk'ae keniidaetl¹de (an) good fishing place where salmon stay, lit. 'where salmon go up to a place'
Di'idaedl Na' (pn) Indian River, lit. 'fish swim in river'
k'e'idaeli 'dliis CL, dedaeli c'eliis M (n;d) war song
tney#0+daetl' (mot) group of people goes
negha'aan nitneyndaetl' a group stopped outside by us (mom); hwts'itneyndaetl' a
group started off (mom)
ba'ane tinatnedelde W (n;Ω/′aan) toilet, outhouse, lit. 'where people go outside'
lit. 'fish swim in river'

li#0+daetl' C (mot) pl hunt with dogs
lihtezdaetl' they started off hunting with dogs (mom)
ta'yed#0+daetl' (mot) pl wade, walk in water, snow
tahdadel they are wading in the water (prog); iketa'sdinidaetl' they waded across
(mom); luyes'sdinidaetl' we were wading in snow (per)
bii#0+daetl' (mot) pl go holding a line
lkebiihndidaetl' they crossed holding a line (mom)

inc#0+gh#0+daetl' (mot) pl go making inc oral sound
naexhdaetl', naexhdghadel they are going along looking, watching (prog);
lunaexhghadetl' they are going around looking (per); xiiik'et tsinanaexdidel they
go down onto it (hill) to look (for game) (cust); dzihdaetl' they are going along
listening (prog)
si#l+daetl' (mot) pl run in fear, flee
kiic'a' stasinildaetl' they ran away from him in fear (mom); stansikeldael' they fled
in different directions (dist); nasihteldael' they fled back (mom)

inc#0+gh#0+daetl' (mot) pl go making inc oral sound
i'dliishdaldetl' they are going along singing (prog); tduudetl' they (flock of geese,
cranes) are flying about honking, chattering (per); nhaexhdaetl' they are walking
along talking (prog); nac'uyiishdubetl' they returned whistling (mom);
dlo'hdaetl' they are going along laughing (prog); hutagbdaetl' they are going
around crying (per); fusel dupel' they (mosquitoes) are whining about (per)

O+n#0+daetl' (mot) pl follow O
kiinadel they are following him (prog); na'sninidaetl' we followed him across (mom)
n+n#0+daetl' (mot) pl fly; cf. n+n#0+t'ak sg fly
mom nanedaetl' they flew back; staninidaetl' they flew away; kuggaedi datinadel
mosquitoes will fly in (the house); det'seni tangidaetl' ducks landed on the water;
kuggaedi sentisiis k'e nangidaetl' mosquitos landed on my nose; ledyngidaetl'
they flew into a V formation; uk'e'ungidaetl' they flew out of a V formation;
nunidaetl' they flew past again; nadel they are flying (prog)
Nay'nadeli (pn) mountain on upper Susitna River, lit. 'those (birds) that are flying
back'

uts'e' likec'endeli na'aaye' (n) October-November, lit. 'those (birds) that are flying
across to it'; this refers to birds gathering up before the migration

nac'endelde (an) airfield, lit. 'where things land'

O+G#0+daetl' (mot) move pl O quickly, throw pl O; move sg rope-like O quickly; corresponds
to the singular themes of throwing such as O+G+I+t'ak move animate or elongated O
quickly
mom niyinildaetl' he put them at a place quickly; stanakunildaetl clear off a place;
stayinildaetl' he put them away; kon' tidyndael take the fire out!; ucan
ts'sinildaetl take out its stomach!; k'es keyinildaetl' he pushed them aside; utes
aldaetl' I threw them over it; niec'ayildaetl' he threw them up in the air; yae'
iteldael' he threw them away; nildina yudghildaetl' he exchanged, reversed them;
gilagk naghldaetl' he dropped the papers; dina'ildael put them inside;
'utggu daklidghildaetl' they hung them up above; izaghidael' he put them in
her mouth; innay'dghildaetl' he dressed him; inic'ac'dildaetl' he undressed him;
nic'ac'ildaetl' he took his own clothes off, he undressed; nic'anakeldel' they toss
them up in the air (cust); debeldih ya niec'a'ildaetl' he took his coat off for him;
iniy'tngildaetl' he put a rope with a loop over it; yaldel he is moving them along (prog); luyaldel he is moving them around, is sorting them out (per)
ic#G+l+daetl' (mot) move pl inc quickly
kukon'ghildael' he threw the coals inside (mom)
ic#O+G+l+daetl' (mot) move pl O in manner of inc: tsuugi ce' tubesdiniadetl' he dragged around the marten tails (mom); nabesi'deldel he drags something (logs) back (cust); naxaelc'aldel he is packing back somethings (prog)
c'+d+l+daetl' (mot) pl fish jump
kay'daldel they (fish) are jumping up above the surface (prog)
naex+l+daetl' (mot) move the eyes
'ele' sc'anaexldele he doesn't take his eyes off me (cust); 'ele' kac'anaexteldele he avoids looking at him (cust); bikanaextildael follow it with your eyes! (mom); nics'anaexnildael open your eyes! (mom)
ca#n+l+daetl' (mot) pl lie down feebly, exhausted, grief-stricken
nicahneldael' they lay down feebly (mom)
na#c'+n+l+0+daetl' (op-rep) blink
nac'endel, nay'neldel he is blinking (rep); nay'ngidel, nay'ngildael he was blinking (rep)
P#O+G+l+daetl' (suc) throw, hit; strike pl O against P; note reduced root detl' in consecutive
xyildel he threw them against a place once (sem); x'ildael' throw them against a place repeatedly! (cons); 'aas nildghidel' he struck the snowshoes together repeatedly (cons); 'aas nildeldel he struck the snowshoes together once (sem); a sign of a successful hunt
nil+inc#l+detl' (suc) strike pl inc body parts together
nikeldel' he is knocking his feet together (cons); kii'el nillaldel they are clapping (cust)
d+n+D+deldel' (desc) be covered with specks, dots
katnadetl' it is covered with specks, dots; utnedetl' dots are on it
O+G+l+daetl' (op) eat pl O
dur yeldaetl' he is eating them (pieces of meat); yaldaetl' he ate them; tsele'utsaey kuggae lidael the dragonfly is eating mosquitoes; tsas daldaetl' he ate Indian potatoes; kiineldael they are eating them (berries); nanterdel' they (fish) are eating each other
mom kaydaldaetl' he chewed it to pieces; tsu' c'ahees ta'ildaetl' the beaver ate the cottonwoods so they fell in the water; yaygheldaetl' he ate some of them from it; c'e'el teldaetl' it (beaver) toppled something (tree) by eating it; digi ya'ildaetl' the squirrel ate a hole through it; ubaaghe nekezeldaetl' I ate around the edge of it (rev)
tneldael' (n) cannibals in yenida'a stories, lit. 'those who eat people'
dede' naldael' (n) long-horned beetle (Cerambycidae), lit. 'that which eats its own horn'
ic#G+l+daetl' (mot) go eating, grazing on inc
lukay'ghadal he is going around grazing on willows (per); luc'aandelaetl' it was going around grazing on food (per)
P#O+G+l+daetl' (op) feed pl O to P
iy'ghildaetl' he was feeding something to him (dur); inayghildaetl' he fed them to him again (dur)

daets *-ch* /younger sister/
-daeze' (n) younger sister, younger female parallel cousin
sdaedze' (n) flycatcher (Tyrannidae), lit. 'my younger sister'

> daets in saldaets, seldaets, seldaedze' soldier see saldaets

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daey¹ M

nadaey M (n) marmot, "whistler" (Marmota caligata)
Nadaey Ghu' (pn) Mt. Neuberger, lit. 'marmot tooth'

> daey in ghesdaey baby mountain sheep see de¹, dae¹

daes¹ */-sh*/ /shallows/
daes, -daeze' (an) shallows, shallow area in lake or stream, bar
Mendaesde (pn) Mentasta, lit. 'shallows lake place'
Bendaes Bene' (pn) Old Man Lake; Mentasta Lake, lit. 'shallows lake'
C'edaeze' (pn) place on west shore of Ewan Lake, lit. 'the shallows'

daes² */-l[
Hwdedaes Na' (pn) Osar Creek; analysis uncertain

> daes get sick from eating grease see dae³; talk see (y)aa³; singe see (y)aats

de³ perhaps several de roots or prefixes are involved in compounds, cf. the use of d¹, de¹

denes CLW (n) bearberry; see nes³
deniigi (n) moose; see niic
denae (n) man, wealthy man; see nae³
debae (n) sheep; see bae²
deghaec (n) coat, shirt; see ghaec¹

de⁴, dae⁴ */horn/

-de', de- (nic;O'/aam) horn, antler, insect's antennae: nadey'ghila it shed its antlers;
nadey'tezdilaa it is scraping its antlers
c'ede' ghatggehi (n;O'/aam) brow tine on caribou antler, lit. 'antler that is in between'
nin' de' M (n;O'/laa) red-tipped lichen, lit. 'land antler'
dede' naldaelii (n) long-horned beetle (Cerambycidae), lit. 'that which eats its own horn'
c'edexal (n;O'/taan) antler club soaked in grease

ghsedaey W (n) baby mountain sheep; from archaic stative verb be horned

de⁵:cde /dear/

cde (nsf) dear one, suffix of endearment; in modern Ahtna commonly occurs only with
grandmother, however -cde is attested in Wrangell, Pinart, and Doroshin with terms for
mother, father, grandfather, and younger brother; this suffix is quite commonly used in
Tanaina

tsucde (n) grandmother, lit. 'dear grandmother'
a'aaacde (n) mother; obsolete term found only in songs

> de specific place, time see den²; in ndede' when (in the future), in ndeden when (in the past) see da²;
in deta' his own father, in -dezes skin with hair on one side see d¹, de¹; in dezdaa CL it is sitting
up at an elevation see da¹, de¹

de² /in the future/

-de² (pp) in the future; attaches to nouns, adverbs to form adverbs of time and interrogatives;
cf. da'a, dan'a in the past
bende' (adv) tomorrow
tsaede' (adv) in the future, later on
tetsde' (adv) tonight
saende' (adv) in the (next) summer

ndede' (int) when (in the future): ndede' natxidaal? when will you return?
d' (senj) if, when; forms subordinate clause: hwdik'aats de' kan'sdalaal when it is cold, we will dig them up; 'ele' yana'idaale de' ggax kutasdle'e if he hadn't returned for it, the rabbits would have disappeared; 'ele' ik'e nic'izele de' dats'ii k'a ggax netaghaal if he hadn't figured it out, the rabbits would still have been killing us; nilyaats de' ldu' tsets nadidighilyael if it snows, you will bring in dry wood

d**:nde' *n- /give it/

nde' CLM, ndu'e W (exc) hand it here, give it here: nde' tsay'tsiy hand me the knife
d**

-ghahde' (n;d/taan) main root of tree; analysis uncertain
d**
c'egholde' M (n;0/laa) large white lichen eaten by caribou []; analysis uncertain
d**:ts'ede' *ch'- /blanket/ the PA root *ch'ede' has been reanalyzed in Ahtna with de' being treated as the root

ts'ede', sde', -ts'edae' (n;0/niic, 0/taan) blanket, robe; dorsal fin of grayling

ggax ts'ede' (n;d/niic) rabbit-skin blanket

nel'i ts'ede' (n;d/niic) black-bear skin robe

tsicogh sde' (n;0/niic) printed wall-hanging, lit. 'sea otter blanket'
ts'ede' lggayi (n;0/niic) Hudson Bay blanket, lit. 'blanket that is white'
nalbaey ggaay ts'ede' (n;0/niic) a type of blanket [], lit. 'little seagull's blanket'
naghaay ts'ede' (n) coltsfoot (Petasites frigidus), lit. 'frog blanket'
sde' t'aeni (n) grayling (Thymallus arcticus), lit. 'that which has a blanket'
tcen ts'ede' (n;d/taan) armor made of sticks, lit. 'wooden blanket'

> de' get sick from eating too much grease see dae; heat, light extends see dae; in besde' W coal see besde'; in gulide' L steambath washtub see gulide'; in sguulide' CW frying pan see sguulide'

deh'

Dghelaay Deh (pn) mountain on Mahlo Creek

deh2

c'edeh 'aede (adv) naked, lit. '? + without'
del /blood/

del, -dele' (n;0/kaan) blood: del k'etnedyaak the looked guilty, lit. 'his face looked like blood'

lintsiis dele' (n) strawberry spinach (Chenopodium capitatum), lit. 'dog nose blood'

neu del "

tran dii,diilt "

d+G+D+del (dim) be red; transitional takes D

neu del del it is red; unaen' tnel del his face is red; duugh nitnel xu nt'aenen the one here with a red face []
tran hwdidiil it (sky) became red; tnildiil, tnidiil he turned red (in the face), he blushed, got embarrassed; unallegge' didiil his eyes got red; naydildiil he dyed it red; taydildiil he dyed it (skin) red

tehwtneldeli M (n) water plant (unidentified), lit. 'red one that is in the water'
Hwtneldel Na' (pn) Wickersham Creek, lit. 'red area creek'

dembah CLW, demba' M loanword from Russian dáma 'lady, queen at checkers'
dembah CLW, demba' M (n;n/laa) checkers

den1 *-n' /know/

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{den} & \text{diin'} & \text{diil} & \text{diin'} \\
\text{neu} & \text{dene} & \text{diin'e} & \text{diin'e} \\
\text{neu-neg} & \text{---} & \text{diide} & \text{diighe} & \text{---} \\
\text{trn-neg} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\
\text{rev} & \text{diix} & \text{diin'} & \text{diix} \\
\text{cust} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\
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O+lt+den (desc) know O (a skill); note the unusual classifier alternation, I appears in some third person forms

neu 'elden I know it; yilden he knows it; 'se'eldesi niden he knows how to dance;
daydilden he knows it (a language, a story); c'edliis dadaghardiin' I used to know the song; kulden he is handy, skillful

ts'обр+den-e (desc-neg) not know, be unable to do, be incompetent at O

neu-neg ts'eldene, ts'e'eldene I don't know it; ts'eyilden he doesn't know it;
'skuldene he doesn't know how, is incapable, inept; ts'ehkwuldene they don't know how;
'syaghardiin'e he didn't know it; 'sahwde'eldene I don't know it (song, language); yidi 'sdatni'ildene? what don't you know (verbal information)?;
ts'ehnaghaldiniin'he was incompetent, helpless, inept; ts'sinildene he has a difference of opinion with him []

P+gha+ts'+da#ko+d+n+1+den+e (u:tran-neg) mispronounce P
ba'sahwtezteldiide I mispronounced it (tran-neg); ya'sahwttitnaldiiige he will mispronounce it (tran-neg)

la#ko+t+den (desc) be handy, good with one’s hands, adroit
lakulden he is handy, skillful (neu); lahwhgildiin' he was handy (neu)
lakoldiixi (n) a beetle [, lit. 'that which is handy'

O+l+den (op-rev) learn O (a skill); with da#d learn O (verbal information); read, study O
rev 'eldiix I am learning it (a skill); yaldiin' he learned it; kaldiin' he learned how;
hwtezdiiin' I started to learn how; dahwde'diix he is learning (a language, a song, story); dahwhaldiiin' he learned (a language); dahwdezeldiiin' I am starting to learn (a language); dahwdhgoldiixde let me learn; giligak dadeldiix he is reading, studying a book

ut'aa dats'ehwdeldiixi (an) school, lit. 'place where we learn'
P#ko+l+den (op-rev) teach skill to P; with da#d teach verbal information to P, teach P to write, sing, read
rev no'celye'dze' ihwhgildiin' he taught him how to play; nhwtxaldiix I will teach you how; hwkoldiix he is teaching them; sdahwdlidiin' you teach me (song, language)!

idahwdgildiin' he taught him (verbally); ndahwdghaldiiin' I will teach you verbally; kudats'hweldiix we are teaching them verbally

c'edahwdeldiixen (n) teacher
dats'ehwdeldiixde (an) school, lit. 'place where we learn'
koldiixi (n) tame animal, pet animal L

ts'обр+den+e (desc-neg) be lonesome, melancholy, sad
'skuldene he is lonesome (neu-neg); 'sku'uldene da? are you lonesome? (neu-neg);
xuk'e ts'axoldene M I am lonesome for them
ts'naex#n+i+l+den+e (desc-neg) be unable to see because of glare
snaexnildene he can't see because of the glare (neu-neg); snaexne'eldene I can't see because of the glare (neu-neg)

den2 *n /specific place, time/ contrasts with xu, uge general area and tah among; several places, times
den, de (usf3) specific place; de is usually joined to the preceding verb phrase as it does not carry stem stress; cf. de' when (in the future) which usually carries stem stress
den, de (scnj) when, whenever, then, at that time; where, there, at the; forms subordinate clause: keleute'aade hwts'iniyaa he came out where the smoke was going up; snize'xnilt'akde ts'es nelkon'i talice when they kill me, it will rain hot rocks; ciil ale'de Latsibese' Cae'e 'sdaghalts'e' when I was a boy, we lived at Dry Creek; stsiye ghida'de yiht'sen xona stedel then we left for where my grandfather was staying; kanaalighitaendze' ild'setde he had fallen asleep when he fell; xona inatatniic dyulaexde then he failed when he tried to do it
den is common in place names and in areal nouns
'Skosii'den (pn) at south end of Lake Louise, lit. 'where we gather birch sap'
Anaay Zelghaenden (pn) hill at Hudson Lake, lit. 'where a caribou was killed'
c'enaexde (an) garden, lit. 'where something grows'
kac'e'aasde (an) where the sun rises
denen (n) chief's title, chief of a place; nominalizes place names to form an unusual (for Athabaskan) inherited title that was reserved for the most prominent Ahtna chiefs; below is a list of the Ahtna chief titles; also compare the use of ghaxen (see ghax3); see Kari 1986:15: Taghnel Denen chief of Taral; Tats'abelghi'aa Denen chief of village opposite Canyon Creek; Hwts'a Cae'e Denen chief of Fox Creek village; C'elax Denen chief of Long Lake village; Sdaghaay Denen chief of village north of Chetasilna River; Tsedi Kulaen Denen chief of Copper Village; Nic'akuni'aa Denen chief of village south of Wood Camp; Bendil Denen chief of Tazlina Lake village; Hwca'e Denen chief of Gulkana River mouth village; St'aa Caegge Denen chief of Slana-Batzulnetas villages
den- (c) land, terrain
denyii (an) canyon, lit. 'in the land'
den gige' CLW, dembaa' M (n) silverberry CLM (Elaeagnus commutata); pussywillow catkin W lit. 'land berry', 'land gray'
[den gige' tahwt'aene], [demba' hwt'aene] (n) Silverberry Clan; cited in de Laguna and McClellan 1981:654; alternative names for nige' kulaen hwt'aene
-den, -de (adv) specific place, time; occurs in numerous compounds
ndeden (int) when (in the past or customarily): ndeden tkudyak? when did it happen?; ndeden nitaes? when do you usually go to bed?
nduude, ndoxde (int) how many times, how many places see da" for examples
cu'den (adv) another time, another place see cu
nildentah (adv) sometimes, now and then: nildentah sa dayaas sometimes he comes to me
nahuude (adv) in the fall
saende (adv) in the summer
sden, sdenta, dasdenta (adv) separately, apart: sden c'eyaan she is eating separately; sdenta zdan he lives apart
Dasdenta Nizdlaayi (pn) ridge on upper Wells Creek, lit. 'ridge that extends apart'
diisden (adv) somewhere: ts'ute'laa diisden he pointed somewhere
yedenta (adv) at some previous time: yedenta inez'iiin at some previous time he stole it
xanden CLW, kanden M (n) the last one (non-human): xanden ts'a' laen' sc'a'
yuznic he took my last nickle from me
kanden naa'enn M (n) last strong wind of winter
xanden (n) the last person: xanden en utse' kan' gha nesdah his last daughter
got married
xanden (n) the last persons
den, de (sf) times; suffixed to numerals to form ordinal numbers: ts'iliden once; naade
twice; denesde four times
t (sf) specific place; suffixed to directionals and to some postpositions: 'utggat at a place
above; daniiit at a place downriver
P+k'et (pp) on P, at a place on P
-k'aet (an) in the cavity of
-yiiit (an) at a place inside
-doxe (pp) place; from den plus xu general area; occurs in compound adverbs and
interrogatives
cu'doxe, cu'doxo, cu'y'doxe (adv) in a different place: cu'doxo tiyini'aan he set it in
the water in a different place; cu'y'doxe nikedel they stop in different places
nilsdoxet (adv) here and there, in some places: nilsdoxet nihnidael they stopped
here and there
nilsdoxedo (adv) now and then: nilsdoxedo yaene' su xu lu'dstedel we only go around
there now and then

den* [-]
hwden (n) poverty: hwden sdzalghael poverty might kill me; hwden slaen he is poor
hwden slaenen (n) poor person, person of low status
denc', denes *denc', deneyh /four/
denc'i CL, denc'ii MW (n) four things
denc'i naa'ayee CLW (n) December, lit. 'fourth month'
denesne (n) four people
deneses (adv) four times
denessexu (adv) four places, ways
denes xundelaayi CLW, denc'ii deztaann M (n) forty
lk'edenci CL, lk'edenc'ii MW (n) eight things, lit. 'four together'
lk'edenci (n) eight people
lk'edenci xundelaayi CLW, lk'edenc'ii deztaann M (n) eighty

> dene know see den in hwden poverty see den*

detl'2 /tick/ cf. detl" the reduced form of daetl', pl go, perhaps a related root
ono detl'

dur detl'

 cust diitl'

d+1+detl' CLM (op-ono) be ticking, snapping noise
deldetl' it (clock) is ticking, it (trap) snapped (ono)
deldetl'ii CL (n;O/aa'n) clock, watch
fidget, keep moving
Idetl' he is fidgeting (dur); li'î c'a idetl'edze' xuk'a ztaen he keeps lying down without moving (dur)

> detl' pl go see daetl'

dets\(^1\) *-ts /twist/

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O+G+O+dets (mot) twist, turn O
mom yae' tniisdets I turned it (radio) on; ik'ey'nidets he twisted it in two;
uninanidiis twist it (screw) into it!; i'el tezdets he twisted it off; udaay
ts'ina'y/densdets I unscrewed the lid; udaay nay'dghasdets I screwed on the lid;
neke'ides turn it (door knob); nekeyades he is turning it (auger) (rev); bentsiis
yedes he twists her nose (cust); kayizdets he turned it up []

na#O+O+dets (conv) fold O
utl'aane na'idets (conv) fold the hem!; nayizdets he folded it (conv)

O+n+O+dets (conv) spin O (sinew) into thread
ts'aex nesdets I am spinning sinew (conc); i'nezdets he spun something (conc);
inediis he customarily spins it (cust); i'ngesdets I spun something several times (dur)
ts'aex ngeseddzi (n,n/laa) twisted sinew thread

ka#O+dets (u:gh mom) wind gusts, whirls up
lts'ibaay kaadets the wind whirled up (mom) []; kalts'ighetdets the wind whirled up
(mom)
P+gha#c'+I+dets (u:n mom) drill hole through P
mom bay'nildis drill a hole through it!; yac'ildets he drilled a hole through it; 'aas
ghanc'eldets he drilled many holes in the snowshoe (dist); katnaldets it is drilled,
decorated with circles

dets\(^2\) *-ts /driftwood/
tadedze' (n;\(d/\)taan) driftwood
deyh M /spruce grouse/
deyh M (n) spruce grouse, "spruce hen" (Dendragapus canadensis)

des\(^1\) *-s /heavy/

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G+I+des (dim) be heavy; see paradigm in Appendix H:12.1

neu dhgilides it is heavy; tce'n deldes the log is heavy; tl'uul neldes the rope is heavy;
tatneldes the soup is thick; uyighildes it, he is as heavy as him;
nighalides they are equally heavy; c'asta nildes he is the heaviest; sughildes it is heavy enough; nduugh ghildes? how heavy is it?; gaani saghildes it is too heavy for me; uk'ey'dilides make yourself heavy! (add weight to your pack); 'ildiis,
tc'eldiis it became heavy (tran); 'italdiis it will become heavy (tran)
c'e'el tideldesi (n;\(O/\)a'an) anchor, lit. 'that with which something is weighted down in the water'
des² *-s
-desnen' (n) paternal relative, relative of father's clan; see nen’²

> des twist see dets¹ shoot arrow see dic’

dii¹ /self/

  dii (pro) he himself, on his own; cf. de¹ reflexive pronominal prefix, one's own: dii 'a
  tnayilaak he fixed it himself; dii k’a uiiye it is his own property; dii xa’k’a
  ninay’dalyaa he got dressed by himself

kaydii (pro) they themselves, on their own: kaydii hdek’e k’a xu’ kenii they say it in
their own way

dii² /adverbial/

  dii (adv) adverbial of time; found only in these compound adverbs
  'udi, 'udiik’a, 'udiia (adv) always: 'udiia naal sdestlaan I am always sleepy
  k’adii (adv) now
  k’adiidi (n) a new thing
  da’sdii L (adv) still; see ts’i¹
  sdiitle (adv) a little bit; see tle for examples

dii² *-

  diisden (adv) somewhere; dii plus sden separately: diisden k’a’ ilaa I have a gun
  somewhere

dii⁴

  tseldii (n;0/’aan) large fish trap for king salmon, lit. ‘rectum plus dii’

> dii in ndalasdii hello see ndalasdii
> diide know see den¹
> diighe know see den¹
> diix know see den¹
> diik steep, deep see dak²
> diil in ‘eldii M tea see ‘eldii; in bediile’ CL, hwidiiile’ W lamp wick see bediile, hwidiiile’; red see del
> diil red see del; pl go see daetl’; know see den¹; eat see (y)aan

  diin CLW, diinyh M *-n /redpoll/
  diin CLW, diinyh M (n) redpoll (Acanthis sp.)

> diin in galdiine’ WC photograph see galdiine’
> diin’ know see den¹

   diit

   xa’diidi (n) yellow-rumped warbler (Dendroica coronata); imitative of its call
di

/noun suffix/
di (nsf) thing, object; probably from a suffix t + (y)i relative suffix; forms nouns from
postpositions or adverbs
  c'edaaaydi (n) lid, cover
  k'adiidi (n) a new thing
  -in'idi, -ni'idi (an) sinuses, nasal cavity
  c'eciidi (n) blouse

di

/in/ related to yii inside

di (vpf) adverbial, in
  di# (ads:gh mom) in, into: diighiltliiit' he poured it in (to a cup)
  di+ts'i# (ads:n mom) out from an enclosure: dits'iniyaa he came out (from a canyon)

di

/vpf/ adverbial
  di# (ads:n mom) getting up; only attested in two themes: gge' di'ilniic he got up (to his
feet); gge' diniltsiit get up (quickly)!

di

/thematic; only in a single theme: P+gha di+n#ko+d+n+l+taan explain to, instruct

P

> di in guzdi WC nail, spike see guzdi
> di' shoot arrow, explode see dic'

dic /expression of doubt/

dic /exc) why; expression of doubt, skepticism: dic! sii n'tse n'el txestnes da? why! how
do I know you?

> dic in nadic CW pistol see nadic

dic' /shoot arrow/

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O+G+l+dic' (suc) shoot, hit, strike O with arrow, bullet; shoot O (arrow), fire O (gun)
mom yildes he shot it (with arrow, bullet) once (sem); ldes it was shot (sem); 'el teldi'
he shot it down; yuninildi' he shot at it; yuldiis he keeps shooting at it (drv);
xu'uldiis k'alii xuzilhae1e M he keeps shooting at them but doesn't kill them
(driv); day'nildi' he shot inside (building); xay'nildi' he shot through an opening;
nay'nildi' he shot across; hny'ghildi' he shot embedding something into a place;
t'i'nildi' he shot out (from inside); stay'nildi' he shot off the mark; baydghalidli' I
shot and missed it; nadaegge 'iinn naletnildic M he shot two people with one
shot; kughankiidelidli' they shot and missed them several times (dist);
xtutane'ehnelic M they shot something (pl arrows) among them (dist); nts'e
teldesde if he is shot (cust); naniidelidli' he is target-practicing, repeatedly shooting
it across (dist); unidalidli' it (bullet) got embedded in it; ts'itayldi' I shot straight;
'snezeldi' I shot inaccurately
Netsel ‘sghildi’den (pn) hill near Chitina Bridge, lit. ‘where someone shot someone in the rectum’

l-dic’ (mot [l]) explode, blow up, gun fires, volcano erupts
i’teldes there are gunshots (cust); s’el teldi’ it fired, exploded on me (mom); Uk’eledi teldi’ Mount Wrangell erupted; kaghaldi’ it exploded, erupted (mom)

dih
sa’dih (n) violet CL (Viola episila) (n) valerian W (Valeriana capitata)

> dih in beldih cont see beldih

dil
Bendilna’ (pn) Mendeltna Creek; analysis uncertain, perhaps truncated from len current lows
Bendilbene’ (pn) Tazlina Lake

dil /reverse/
P+dilghaay (pp) trading, exchanging P
k’edilgha (adv) on the return trip
sadilgha (adv) counterclockwise, against the direction of the sun
nadilna (adv) reversing, exchanging

dingi CLW loanword from Russian děn’gi ‘money’
dingi, -dingii’ CLW (n;Ø’aan (coin), Ø/niic (paper)) money

diy¹ /short, near/
   neu    diye   "
   tran   diiyе   "
G+i+diy+e (dim) be short, low, near
   neu  dghildiye he, it is short, it is near, low; tцен deldiye the log is short; dadeldiye it (story) is short; tehwdeldiye the water is shallow; uzeze’ neldiye his belt is short; kudeldiye the distance is short, it is near; xay kuduldiye let winter be short traditional formulaic ending to stories; natneldiye it (wall) is low; nakunrdlidiye it became short again (tran)
nadinildiyeden (an) narrows on a lake, stream
kudeldiyedze’ (adv) a short distance, a little ways

diy² perhaps more than one root of the shape diy is represented in these nouns
   dahts’adiye C (n) sucker (Catostomus catostomus); also said dahts’adyeh
   neghadiye C (n) porcupine (hunting name) (Erethizon dorsatum)
   xaydudiye CLW (n) pine grosbeak (Pinicola enucleator)
   sadiye (n) yellowlegs (Tringa sp.)
   k’ects’udiye M (n) pika, coney, ”rock rabbit” (Pika pika)

> doo in sdoo stove see sdoo
> dooxe downriver see daa’
dogh /burst, amorphous substance moves/

sem  dox  
dur  dogh  
dur-cus  duugh  
mom  duux  dogh  dox  duux  
ono  dox  
neu  dox  
rev  dox  dogh  dox  dox  
cust  dox  

g+l+dogh (suc) burst, crack, boom; be bursting, booming noise; gun fires; caus. cause O to crack, boom; crack O; with ko make potlatch speech

sem  ldogh it cracked; nen' kuldogh the ground cracked; ukak'ae nakuldogh his wound broke open again; i'nezeldox I cracked something (a knuckle); utse' neldox he bruised his head

dur  c'eldogh something is booming, cracking; lteni ldogh thunder is booming; koldogh he is making a potlatch speech; hwghildogh he made a potlatch speech

mom  k'a' teldogh a gun fired; unaen' katnaldogh his face is cut up; ten katnaldogh ice shattered; katnaldogh I cracked, shattered it; ts'es natnilduux crack the rocks!; uk'eyildogh it cracked in two; bac'ildogh something (tire, appendix) burst; iyits'i'dinildogh he shot off all his shells

G+l+dogh (stat) be cracked, fissured, chapped

kuldogh area (paint, ground) is cracked (neu); sdabele' ldogh my lips are chapped (neu)

d+l+dogh (op-ono) be bursting, booming, cracking sound

k'a' deldogh there is the sound of a gunshot (ono); ten tneldogh ice is cracking (ono)

dogh- (i) potlatch speech: ludoghdalyaal he's walking about making a speech

G+l+dogh (mot) amorphous substance (fog, smoke, breath, scent, flavor) moves

mom  kekuldogh the area became foggy lit. 'fog moved against a place'; 'aa' ke'ildogh fog moved up to a place; iyits' kenildogh there is vapor, a layer of fog against a place; let teldogh it is getting smoky; sengestah naldogh it (aroma) struck my nostrils; ugheldze' szaghaldogh it (flavor) tastes good in my mouth

inc#G+l+dogh (mot) amorphous inc moves; caus. cause amorphous inc to move

mom  kekuldogh the area became foggy lit. 'fog moved against a place'; 'aa' ke'ildogh fog moved up to a place; iyits' kenildogh there is vapor, a layer of fog against a place; let teldogh it is getting smoky; sengestah naldogh it (aroma) struck my nostrils; ugheldze' szaghaldogh it (flavor) tastes good in my mouth

O+l+dogh (op-rev) untie O

rev  na'ildogh untie it; nayghildogh he untied it; naghaldogh it came untied; k'ec'aldogh he untied himself

ts'i+na+x#O+gh+l+dogh (u:ss mom) unroll, unfold O
ts'inahghilduux unroll it! (mom); ts'inahgheldogh it came unrolled (mom)
ts'i+la+x#d+gh+l+dogh (u:gh mom) leaves unfold, plant develops leaves
c'et'aan' ts'ilahdghaldogh leaves have unfolded (mom)

> dox in ndoxe, ndoxo where, which way, in ndoxde how many times, places, in ndoxoy how many (non-human), in ndoxne how many (human) see da"; specific time, place see den'


dok' M /full/

neu  dok  "
mom  duux  dok  dox  duux

da#d+n+l+dok M (stat) container is full
datneldok it (bucket) is full (neu)
da#O+d+n+l+dok M (mot) fill O
datninilduux fill it! (mom)

dok² /lung/
-dzeldogge' (n;O/laan) lung
-dzeldogge' tl'uule' (n;n/laa) bronchial tubes

dok³
sdok (exc) oh; expression used by raven: sii sdok xuts'e' txosya' oh I (raven) should go to
them
isdok (exc) you got it (riddle); exclamation used when another guesses the answer to a riddle
isdoggi (exc) you're getting close (to guessing riddle); exclamation used when another is
getting close to guessing the answer to a riddle

> dok in ladok CLW handkerchief see ladok

don² *-m /taut/

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G+O+don' (ext) be taut, stretched tight, bloated; caus. keep O taut, tighten O
neu balatga' nidon' the tent is stretched tight; tinadon' it will be tight; nk'os nidon'
stretch out your neck!; tl'uul ninidon' the rope is taut; c'ezes dinidon' the skin is
taut; stsaadle' 'iduun' my stomach is bloated (tran); its'e' 'iduun' he stretched
(reaching) to it (tran); niduun' it (line) became taut (tran); cu yits'e inifuun' he
tightened it some more (tran)

O+n+l+don' (suc) jerk O (a line)
tl'uul neldon' it (dog) is jerking the rope (cons)
d+n+l+don' (op-ono) be sound of stringed instrument, twang; caus. play O (guitar, fiddle)
tneldon' there is the sound of a guitar (ono); i'tneldon' he is playing something (guitar)
(ono)
don', done' (adj) taut, firm
sesdon' (n;O/laa) packed snow (on trail)
tene done' (an) well worn trail
nen' done' (an) firm ground
tes done' (an) firm ground on a hill
cen done' (an) flat with firm ground
dlaadon' M (n) a thick moss |
-ketandone' (n;n/laa) Achilles tendon

> don' in dghildon' it (wood) is light and dry see daan", don"

dots' *-ch' /clench with tweezers/

| sem    | dos    | "   |
| cons   | dots'  | "   |
| dist   | dots'  | "   |
| neu    | dots'  | "   |
| mom    | duus   | dots' dos duus |

O+G+I+dots' (suc) clench, grip, clip, squeeze, pinch O with fingers, toes, tweezers, pliers;
cut O with scissors
i'zildos squeeze, clench something! (sem); dekelaghose' kae yildos he clenched it with
his toes (sem); u'el nc'ildots' you clipped them off (dist) []; dedayaane' 'el
ndeldots' he is clipping off his beard (dist); ideldots' he is cutting it with scissors (cons)

u'el koldots'i, u'el c'eldots'i (n;O/’aan) tweezers, pliars, lit. 'with it something is clipped'

lineldots'i, nilnadeldots'i CL, nilladeldots'i W, ladeldodzi M (n;O/’aan) scissors, lit. 'that which is clenched together'

li+xu#d+l+dots' (stat) have teeth clenched
lixudeldots' his teeth are clenched (new)

li+xu#d+l+dots' (mot) clenched one's teeth
lixudinilduus clench your teeth! (mom); ts'aex 'el lixudenldots' I clenched my teeth on the sinew (mom)

> dos in nadosi ant see (d)uus; grasp, grip see dots'

duu

duuhwk'etle (adv) a little bit, not much: duuhwk'etle yaen' 'el dade'estnes I understand only a little bit; taas da ni'izen? duuhwk'etle do you want some soup? just a little bit

> duu in nduu where, in nduude how many times, places, in nduughi how many (non-human), in nduughe how many (human) see da

> duude' in -entaduude' L eyebrow see duut'

> duugh amorphous substance moves see doh

> duughe around here, in xanduughe for the last time see dae", duughe

duul', duul' L/crumble/

dur duul,duul "
mom duul "

O+n+l+duul, duul (op) clean O (berries) by winnowing out twigs and leaves
inelduul CMW, inelduul L she's cleaning them (berries) (dur); ingilduul she cleaned them (dur)

G+O+duul, duul (mot) crumble into pieces; caus. crumble O
mom yaghiduul it (dry fish) flaked, crumbled into pieces; yayghilduul he crumbled it into pieces; kayngilduul he crumbled it up; hk'eyngilduul he crumbled it into two pieces!

hwduule' CLW, nen' lduul' M (n;d/laa) humus, duff, rotting twigs, leaves on forest floor

duul², duul² /habit/

-duule', -duule' (n;O) habit, custom, manner: uduule' kulaen; 'udii k'a kenaes it is his habit; he always talks

> duun' taut see don'

duut /chatter/

ono duut "

d+G+l+duut (op-ono) be chatter of tree squirrel
ono delduut it is chattering
delduudi (n) tree squirrel (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus), lit. 'that which chatters'

naʃ+d+n+l+duut (op-ono) be noise of engine running; caus. start O (engine)
ono natnelduut it (engine) is running again; natnizilduut da? did you start the car?

duut- (i) chattering sound, call of sandhill crane: nekeduutdalde' they (cranes) are flying in a circle calling
duutl' /eyelash, eyebrow/
-entaduudle' CWM, -entaduude' L (n; d/laa) eyebrow
-nehduudle' CWM, -nehduude' L (n; d/laa) eyelash: riddle: tic'aata sen xat k'e'deltl'iit' out in the woods is the noise of a medicine club; answer: besiini nehduudle': owl's eyelashes

duuts¹ *-[l] perhaps related to duuts' dung
laduudze' CWM, naduudze' CL (n) Labrador tea, Hudson Bay tea (Ledum sp.)

duuts² C *-[l] /groom /[v]
BOX  duuts
n+ta#d+n+gh+O+duuts C (f) groom oneself in the water; only in the following example
ntatnaasduuts it (muskrat) is standing up grooming itself in the water; noted by de Laguna as a hunting name for muskrat

duuts' *-ch(*)'/dung/
duuts', -duudze' (n; d/ laaan) small hard excrement, dung of rabbit, moose
  neu  duuts' e
l/ O + duuts' * e (dim) be tiny, undersized, dwarfed
  neu  dghalduuts' e it, he is tiny, undersized, dwarfed in size; 'iduu's L it is tiny; du' li
yaghelduuts M he is a little squirt

> duux full see dok'; taut see don'; amorphous substance moves see dogh

duuy¹ /spruce cone/
lay'duuy CLW, laeduuy M (n; d/ laaan) spruce cone

duuy² CLM
niduuy CLM (n) lynx (Lynx canadensis); cf. nudyii W lynx

(d)uus *h-s /crawl/ a vowel initial root with D, cf. (y)uus stretch and luus drag, related roots
  mom  duus  "
  per  duus  "
  prog  duus
  cust  duus

  note that these stems never have a reduced vowel

D + uus (mot) crawl
  mom  tesduus he started to crawl; da'iduus he crawled in; tiosduus let me crawl out;
  sta'iduus he crawled away; saaneta su ke'ughiisduus le' I barely made it there crawlding; lu'iduus he was crawling around (per)

nadosi (n) ant (Formicidae)

yes#d+D+uus (mot) walk in snow without snowshoes, wade, trudge through snow
yesdghasduus I am walking along in the snow (prog); hniyestnaduus he floundered down into the snow (mom)

n#d+D+uus (op) stretch oneself
ndesduus I am stretching myself (dur); lutenaaduus M it (muskrat) is swimming on the edge of the ice (per) /

duus CW *[] /floor covering/
duusi CW (an) floor covering, floorboards []; obsolete term; refers to part of traditional winter house

> duus grasp, grip see dots'; stretch see (y)uus
du' /and then/

**du' (adv)** exactly (location, amount, time): **duughe du'** right around here; **yet du' 'a** it should be exactly right there; **ngges' katxosya'de** li'i **c'a du'** statxiyaal? if I go for the skewers, you won't leave here?; **yet du' xona nuxon uk'edolt'aeyi** now you use that place right there!; **xona du' 'udaa' tezyaa** just then he started downriver; **yehwna du' gaa du' lazeni 'iinn tl'akahwdilnen** meanwhile right here they killed off the Russians

**du' (exc)** enough

**ldu' CL, du' M, lu' W (enc)** then, and then: **nen ldu'? nen du'? nen lu'? how about you?; **uce' ldu' xananits'i'** and his tail got curled; **Ciil Hwyaa ldu' kudze' natesdyaa** and then Fox started back to them; **xay tnaey ldu' hk'eni'ghizet** and then the root people figured something out

**yet ldu', yeldu' CLM, yelu' W (cpc)** and then, well then; **proclitic that commonly occurs in sentence or clause initial position, sometimes following xona**: **yet ldu' scent'aa kehwtinilkaydze' yeldu' neztaen** and then he chopped out (brush) beneath a tree and then he lay down; **xona yelu' da'ilggaac** and then he entered; **yeldu' 'unuuxe hdze' kahnaesggiilen** and then someone spoke out from in back; **yeldu' Ciil Hwyaa t'ay'sghiyaa** and then someone went in front of Fox

> **du' in ndu'e W** give it here see de"
Note that in s-perfective verbs the sequence z+l becomes zdl: zdlaa pl objects are in position; zdlets he urinated; ts'ezdlaets we cooked it; such examples are in the la section.

> dlaa in dlaadon' thick moss see dlaat'; classify pl objects see laa'
> dlaa'l algae see dlaat'
> dlaade abundant see laa'
> dlaaghe abundant see laa'
> dlaax classify pl objects see laa'; pl die see laak
> dlaaf classify pl objects see laa'; dream see laal
> dlaan become true, see laa'; in dghesdlaani one hundred see laa'

(d)laat /ripe/

dur  laat  "
cust  dlet  "

I+n+D+laat (op) I (berries) become ripe, ripen
dur c'endlaat berries are getting ripe; c'enadlaat berries became ripe; i'tnadlaat berries will become ripe; nahluude xay gige' ndlet in fall the lowbush cranberry gets ripe (cust)

dlaat' /algae/

df: dlaat', dlan', dlaa
dlaat', dlaa- (nc;0/laa) algae
tealdaa (n;0/laa) algae
dlaadon' M (n;0/laa) a thick moss [], lit. 'hard algae'

> dla' classify pl objects see laa'
> dla' a abundant see laa'
> dlah in sdahwe'esdlaah I wish see laa'

dlax /branches/

dlax, dlaxtah L (an) among the branches of a tree; cf. dahtah CWM: nuuni dlax keghiya the porcupine climbed up into the branches

> dlax abundant see laa'; fish swims see laex; in basdlax butter see basdlax

dlae

nondlae M (n) white person; said to mean 'one who comes and goes'; probably a loan word from Upper Tanana or Tanacross

nondlae 'iinn M (n) white people

dlae'

tsinsndlae CL (n;0/aan) mattock

> dlace classify pl objects see laa'
> dlaehe be see lae
> dlaex classify pl objects see laa'; be see lae; fish swims see laex
dlaek fish swim M see laex
> dlaele be see lae
> dlael classify pl objects see laa'; be see lae
dlaen
tanahwdlaeni (n;Ø/ltan) large knife sharpened on both edges of blade; etymology not known, perhaps from lae be
> dlaen be see lae; in hwendlaenen Ahtna person of low status, commoner see lae
> dlaet be see lae
> dlaets cook by boiling see laets'
> dlaes classify pl objects see laa'; cook by boiling see laets'
> dle' classify pl objects see laa'; be see lae; sing see lii'; cold see dlii'
> dleh be see lae
> dlet dream see laal; smolder see let'
dlen' M loanword from French la clef 'key' via Upper Tanana lidlin, cf. Kutchin lidlij
Idleni (n;Ø/'aan) key
the stem dlen has been reanalyzed and is used as a verb theme, cf. the use of geluuts key
and O+Ø+luuts lock O in CLW

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d+n+l+dlen M (stat) be locked
c'e'dlen it is locked; sdanatneldliin' I am locked out (neu); idatneldliin' it is locked (neu)

O+d+n+l+dlen M (mot) lock O
mom u'el danactneldliin' lock it inside! note that the momentaneous imperfective stem is dliin'; syuu' datneldliin' I locked up my clothes; natneldliin' lock it closed!
natneldliin' I locked it closed
u'el danacnedliisi M (n;Ø/ltan) lock
dlen² +n' /steep/

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>neu</th>
<th>dlen</th>
<th>dlii'</th>
<th>dliil</th>
<th>dliin'</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>dliin'</td>
<td>dliin'</td>
<td>dliil</td>
<td>dliin'</td>
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</table>

d+n+D+dlen (ext) be steep, be at a sharp angle
hwtnedlen, hwdedlen it is steep (neu); naktnadlen, nahwtnadlen it is steep going down (neu); nahwtneldliin' it became steep (tran)

> dlen install snowshoe webbing see len'; flow see len²
> dlet melt see let'; smolder see let'; ripe see dlaat
> dlets urinate see lets
> dles cook by boiling see laets'; urinate see lets; snare see lic'
> dlii sing, talk in manner of comp see lii'
dlii' (dlux) /cold/

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<tr>
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<th>neu</th>
<th>dlii</th>
<th>dle'</th>
<th>dluux</th>
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<td>cust</td>
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'edlii (padji) cold; it is cold; exclamation expressing feeling cold: 'edlii kulaen it is cold
G+D+dlii' (stat) animate is cold, becomes cold, frostbitten, frozen; cf. G+Ø+k'ats' weather, inanimate is cold; see paradigm in Appendix H:8.1
neu isdlii CLW, zesdlii M I am cold, am frostbitten; sdlii he is cold, is frostbitten; asdle' I was cold; tadluux he will get cold, get frostbitten; sla' takusdlii my fingers

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are getting cold; snaen’ nosdlii my face is cold, is frostbitten; ntsuuye satesdlii your grandchildren are starting to get cold on me

Kusdlii Na’ (pn) Bottley Creek, lit. ‘cold area creek’

dlii, dlii- (ni) cold; dlii dyilaak he froze to death; nutandliidulneni gha xu’ kel’aen they did this so that they would freeze to death; uyii dliidalnen he froze to death; sdliizyaa I am chilly

dlii nadelk’ani $M$ (n) your grandchildren are starting to get cold on me

dlii nadink’ani M (n) your grandchildren are starting to get cold on me

hwdlii (n;Ø/laa) red northern lights, lit. ‘that which is burning the cold’

hwdlii na’aaye’ (n) April, lit. ‘crusted snow month’

> dlii’e be see lae
> dliix flow see len; sing see lii
> dliil flow see len; sing see lii; be locked see dlen; steep see dlen
> dliin’ flow see len; be locked see dlen; steep see dlen
> dliit worry see lii
> dliis flow see len; sing, song see lii; urinate see luts; be locked see dlen
> dli’ snare see lice

dlic /chatter/

ono dlic

d+l+dlic (op-ono) be chattering sound of tree or ground squirrel

tseles deldlic the ground squirrel is chattering (ono); uaza hwdeldlic the is a chatterbox (ono), lit. ‘his mouth chatters’

dligi (n) tree squirrel (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus)

dligi nuule’ (n;Ø/aan) tree squirrel’s nest

> dlo’ laugh see dlok
> dlox cold see dlii; laugh see dlok

dlok’ /laugh/ dur dlok’

mom dluux dlok’ dlox dluux

sem dlox

per dlox dlok’ dlox dluux

conc dlok’

ono dlok’

cust dlox

(c’+)Ø+dlok’ (sue) laugh; caus. make O laugh; the most common derivative is with n#c’

dur nc’edlo’ he is laughing; in’ghasdlo’ I was laughing; ya nc’edlo’ he is laughing about it; ya in’tadlo’ he will laugh about it; yidi gha sa nc’idlo’? why are you laughing at me?; ns’c’eldlo’ he makes me laugh; ineldlo he (his face) causes him to laugh (cust); cin’eddelo’ CL, c’eddelo’ W he is pretending to laugh

other aspects tezdlo’ he started laughing (mom); c’ezdlo’ he giggled (sem); kay’ghidlo’ he burst out laughing (mom); day’nidlo’ he entered laughing; yanatedlo’ he customarily laughs about it (cust); luy’nidlo’ he was going around laughing (per);

dzic’aldlo’ CLW, dzic’neldlo’ M he laughed excessively, laughed until he was completely done (mom); xanac’edlo’ he laughs now and then (cust)

P#gh+Ø+dlok’ (conu) ridicule, mock P, make fun of P

ighezdlo’ he ridiculed, mocked him (conc); kughisdlo’ I mocked them (conc)

ta#d+l+dlok’ (op-ono) water babbles, gurgles

tadeldlo’ water is gurgling (ono)

ta#d+l+dlok’ (op-ono) splash water

dzen tadeldlo’ a muskrat is splashing (ono)
dlo' CLW, dlok M (ni) laughter, smile: its'e' dlo' gha naniltsiis he is smiling at him; idlo'dalzet he laughed nervously at him; dlo'dalyaal he is walking along laughing dlok' (ads:gh mom) enter laughing: dlok'ghiyaa he entered laughing

dloz' *-/0 /wrinkle/

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{dur} & \text{dloz} & " \\
\text{cust} & \text{dluuz} & " \\
\end{array}
\]

G+D+dloz (op) become wrinkled, become softened by crumpling, flexing; caus. wrinkle O, soften O by crumpling
dur c'ezez ghadloz the skin got wrinkled, was softened by flexing; ighildloz he softened it by crumpling; nanadloz he (his face) became wrinkled

P+gha+na#c'+d+n+D+dloz CBOX (op) P becomes impotent
banay'tnadloz he (P) became impotent (dur)

dloz" *-/0 /wheeze/

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ono} & \text{dloz} & " \\
\end{array}
\]

d+l+dloz (op-ono) wheeze, be sound of hacking cough
deldloz he is wheezing, there is the noise of a hacking cough (ono)

dlos W *-/0 /fabric is thin/ perhaps related to dloz wrinkled

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{neu} & \text{dlose} & " \\
\end{array}
\]

ts'd+l+dlos+e (dim) fabric is thin; uncommon
tel 'sdeldlose the socks are thin (neu)

> dluu'l slurp see dluut'
> dluux cold see dlii'; laugh see dlok'

dluun *-/n /mouse/
dlunni (n) mouse, small rodent
dlunni tnaey (n) mouse people in stories
dlunni la' W (n) soapberry (Shepherdia canadensis), lit. 'mouse's hand'

> dluun' snare O see luun'

dlulet'/slurp/

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{ono} & \text{dluut'} & " \\
\end{array}
\]

d+l+dluut' (op-ono) be slurping sound (of someone drinking); caus. slurp O
deldluut' there is a slurping sound (ono); tsaey diildluut' I slurped the tea (ono)

> dluuts locked see luuts
> dluuz wrinkle see dloz'
> dluus drag see luus

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dz

dzaabaas L, dzaavaas W, dzoobaas C loanword from Upper Inlet Tanaina dzabas, possibly reanalyzed from Outer Inlet Tanaina dasbaldina, possibly from Russian poldina 'fifty kopeks'
dzaabaas L, dzaavaas W, dzoobaas C (n,Ø/‘aan) half dollar; Russian coin used as decoration on puberty hood

dzaac1 (dzes) *j*- /claw/
  sem  dzes          
  dur  dzaas dzaac dzaas dzaas  
  mom  dzaas dzaac dzes dzaas  
  cust dzes          

O+G+Ø+dzaac (suc) claw, scratch, tear O with fingernails, claws
  yizdzes he scratched it once (sem); ighidzaac he scratched it repeatedly (dur); kodzaas it is clawing an area, he is rummaging with his fingers (dur)
  mom nakhghidzaac it (bear) clawed down a structure; yuka tezdzaac he clawed at him; kiike’e tezdzaac he clawed short of it; uk’eeyghidzaac he made a scratch on it; kadadzaac it got clawed up, torn to shreds

dzaage’ (adj) tattered: yene dzaage’ they are tattered, useless

dzaac2 (dzes) *j*- /multiple objects are in position/
  neu  dzaac          
  mom  dzaas dzaac dzes dzaas  

G+D+dzaac (ext) multiple objects are in position
  neu nakhwdesdzaac area is cluttered with objects; hwnax dahwdedzaac the house is cluttered inside; ’alden ni’idzaac things are piled in one place; tl’uul katnadzaac rope is in a heap (not coiled)

O+G+Ø+dzaac (mot) move multiple O
  mom uhwnaghe dahwdinidzaac he scattered things inside his house; ’alden nikunidzaac he put things in one place; stakunidzaac he put things away

> dzaade’ lower leg see dzaat
> dzaadze’ tangled see dzaaats’
> dzaage’ tattered see dzaac1

dzaan1 *j-n /murky/
  dzaan (ni,Ø,n) vapor, steam; murky, cloudy, silty water: kadzaanellt’ax steam is escaping (out of a steambath); tadzaannat’uut’ water is silty

Dzaan Yighilende (pn) on Copper River near confluence of the Gulkana River, lit. ‘where it flows into silty water’

  nen’ dzaane’ (n) vaporous heat waves
  -dadzaane’ (n) vapor, steam over a kettle
  neu  dzaan dzaan’    

1+dzaan W (desc) water is murky
  tuu nildzaan water is murky (neu)

Taldzaan Na’ (pn) Black Creek, lit. ‘murky water creek’
dzaan$^2$ $M$ *j(*)-n

saedzaan $M$ (n,exc) devil, evil one; darn it; used as epithet, possibly a loanword

dzaan$'$ $M$ *j(*)-n /woman's daughter/

-dzaan$'$ $M$ (n) woman's daughter; uncommon and obsolete

dzaan$'$ *j(*)-n /go in anger/

mom dziis dzaan$'$ dziil dzaan$'$

per dziil dzaan$'$ dziil dzaan$'$

D+dzaan$'$ (mot) go in anger, go in a huff

tina'idzaan$'$ he went back out in a huff (mom); loodziil he is going around mad (per)

> dzaan$'$ murky see dzaan$'$

dzaat *j/-lower leg/

-dzaade', dza-, dzi-, dzu- (nc;Ô/taan) lower leg (below the knee), shank

xl dzaade' (n;d/taan) sled stanchion

-dzak'a' (n;Ô/taan) shin, lit. 'lower leg blade'

-dzats'ene' (n;Ô/taan) shin bone, tibia

-dzazes (n;Ô/níic) tanned skin from leg of moose, caribou

-dzak'e (an) tracks in snow, animal's characteristic track pattern: deniigi k'edilgha
dedzak'e naghalaac a moose followed its own tracks back

-dzidaceze', -dzudaceze' (n;nl/laa) beaded garter; vowel in dz-, dzu- not otherwise attested

> dzaat distant, long in duration see zet$^3$

dzaats$'$ *j-ts' /tangled/ possibly reanalyzed from D+yaats' tie

neu dzats$'$, dzaas

G+l/D+dzaats' (desc) be tangled, matted, frayed, brushy

neu utse' gheldzaats', tsitneldzaats' his hair is tangled; tl'uul nadzaas rope is

frayed; dedzaats M it is brushy

dzaadze' (adj) tangled

tsidzaadze' (n;d/laa) tangled, matted hair

dzaay *[[-Ts'edzaay Na' (pn) creek from Slide Mountain

dzaas$^1$ *j/-y/h-sh*

dadzaasi (n) dead, spawned out salmon; from obsolete verb d+Ô+dzaas fish dies spawning

dzaas$^2$ *j/-y/h /brushy, brushy object/ possibly related to dzaats' tangled

dzaas (n) bushy, brushy object: nadzaastelts'et a bushy object moved

lay'dzaas, dahdzaas CLW, laedzaas, dacedzaas M, cin'dzaas W (n;d/taan)

clump-forming plant parasitic on spruce, "brushy spruce" (Loranthaceae)

Cedidzaasi Na' (pn) Dadina Lake outlet stream, lit. 'brushy tail creek'

> dza in -dzaghal neck area see ghal$^1$; lower leg see dzaat; ear see dzagh

> dza$'$ riddle see dzak$^2$; divine, foretell see dzak$^2$; become stuck see dzak$^3$; light moves see dzak$^4$; punch see dzak$^5$ get hooked see zak$^6$
dzagh *j- /ear/
def: dzagh, dzaghe', dza, dzii
-dzaghe' (n;O'/aan) ear
  C'edzaghe' Na' (pn) Trail Creek, lit. 'ear creek'
  -ladzaghe' (n;O'/aan) bony knob on wrist, radial sesamoid, lit. 'hand's ear'
  -key'dzaghe' (n;O'/aan) bony knob on ankle, radial sesamoid, lit. 'foot ear'
  -dzaghe' cii (n;O'/aan) earlobe
  luu dzaghe' (an) glacial moraine
  bedzaghe' (n;O'/aan) cottonwood fungus; dried apples
    nen' bedzaghe' CL, c'ebedzaghe' lt'eli M (n;n'/aan) dry peaches, lit. 'land fungus'
    c'udzaghi CW, ts'udzagha M (n) great horned owl (Bubo virginianus)
  -k'ey'dzaghe' (an) corner of a cube

dzagh- (i) ear: bendzaghnestgots its (owl's) "ears" are pointed
  dzaghts'elyaay (n;O'/laa) earring, lit. 'objects that we keep at the ears'
  bedzagh'nez'aay ggaay (n) dog with straight ears, lit. 'little one with erect ears'; said to be the main breed of dog of the aboriginal Ahtnas

dza- (c) ear
  dzaggez, dzaggezi (n;O'/laa) earring
  -dzaluudze' (nd'/laa) sideburns, lit. 'ear tuft'

-dzii, dzi- (an,ic) hearing, inner ear; from dzagh + yii inside: udzii kOle he is deaf, the is reckless, obstinate, he doesn't pay attention; kedzinil'aa he has his ear against a surface; idzii hghiya' he advised him, told him something important, lit. 'he talked into his ear'

  -dzilogge' (n;O'/aan) eardrum
  neu dzagh

-dn+dzagh (ext) small object protrudes, sticks up
  kanhwtnaldzagh protrusions stick up here and there (neu)

> dzagh in stanedzagh he went off to die see zagh'

dzax1 *j(*)- /gizzard/
  -dzaxe' (n;O'/aan) gizzard

dzax2 *j[-

-dzax- (i) barefooted, barelegged []; rare, only in the following: tsitl' hwnidzaxdghatses he walked barefooted into the snow

dzax2 *j(*)- /odd/

  hwdzax, dzax (adv) oddly, strangely, ominously, dangerously as a foreboding omen:
  hwdzax kulyaak something odd happened; dzax kidalniic he got into a dangerous situation; hwdzax dadedlili he is foretelling something dangerous
  hwdzax ts'ilitsaes (n) yellow caterpillar [], lit. 'one that is ominous for us to see'
  dzax c'eghu' (n;O'/aan) fossil tooth, lit. 'odd tooth'
  Dzax Niide (pn) site on Copper Lake, lit. 'dangerously mentioned place'

  hwdzaxgu (adv) odd, strange: dzaxgu nts'e tniinen da how odd it is he said that!
  dzaxdze' (adv) very much: dzaxdze' tsiin'aen thank you very much
Nadzax Na' (pn) White River; analysis uncertain

> dzak riddle see dzak; divine, foretell see dzak; become stuck see dzak; light moves see dzak; punch see dzak; gum, resin see dzaek; snow becomes soft see dzaek; suffer see zagh; belch see zaek

dzak M *j*- /tickle/ perhaps related to dzak riddle

P+i#c'+dzak M (op) tickle P
dur sic'ildzak tickle me!; yic'eldzak he tickled him; xu'ec'oldzak let me tickle them;
bic'eldzak da nts'e tniinen? what is he saying as he is being tickled?; nts'e
sic'eldzaggada don't tickle me!

dzak (dzaex) *j*- /riddle/
dur dzak'
dur-cus dzaik'

mom dzaex dzak' dzax dzaex
cust dzax
dzak' (dzaex) *j- /become stuck/
dur dzak'

O+l+dzak' (op) ask, pose O (riddle)
dur 'sc'uldza' let's ask something (riddles); c'ildza' ask something (a riddle);
nittac'ekeldza' they are asking each other something (riddles); nilc'a'sc'eldza' we
are asking something back and forth, we are riddling; c'ekeldzii' they customarily
ask something (dur-cus); bastac'enldzai' I stumped him on something (a riddle)
(mom)

c'edza' (n,d) riddle
c'edzak saa M (n) January, lit. 'riddle moon'

dzak *j- /divine/
dur dzak'

sem dzax
cust dzax
prog dzax

O+l+dzak' [] (op) divine, foretell, prophesy O; especially used to divine the location of game;
a string is placed on the foot, the foot is lifted and "weighed", and a person divines the
location of game animals

dur yeldzax he divines it (cust); tsic'eldzai' he is divining something with his feet;

P+t+i#c'+l+dzak' [] (op) divine, foretell, prophesy O; especially used to divine the location of game;
a string is placed on the foot, the foot is lifted and "weighed", and a person divines the
location of game animals

dur yeldzax he divines it (cust); tsic'eldzai' he is divining something with his feet;

G+i+dzak' (mot) become stuck (in snow, mud); caus. get O stuck, embed O

mom lic'ae hwnighaldza' the dog got stuck (in snow, mud); hwni'ghaldza' I got
something stuck; ts'es hwnidaldza' the rock got stuck; hwninezeldza' I
accidentally got it stuck; xal tsiitl' naghaldza' the sled got embedded in the snow;
nadaexi yighaldza' it fell into the snow; hniyestneldza' he got stuck in the snow

G+i+dzak' (mot) become stuck (in snow, mud); caus. get O stuck, embed O

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dur yeldzax he divines it (cust); tsic'eldzai' he is divining something with his feet;

P+t+i#c'+l+dzak' [] (op) divine, foretell, prophesy O; especially used to divine the location of game;
a string is placed on the foot, the foot is lifted and "weighed", and a person divines the
location of game animals

dur yeldzax he divines it (cust); tsic'eldzai' he is divining something with his feet;
**dzak** (dzaex), C *j(-)/punch/  
  **sem** dzaex "  
  **dru** dzaex "  
  **mom** dzaex dzak' dzax dzaex  

O+G+l+dzak' C (suc) strike, hit, punch O with fist; rarely used; mainly a diffusion from Tanaina; the common Ahtna theme is O+G+l+t'ets'  

ineldzax he hit him once in the face (sem); yunldzaex he is punching at him (dru)

> dzak' get hooked see zak'  
> dzae' belch see zaek'; gum, resin see dzaek'

(d)zaex *j(-)/snow becomes soft/  
  **tran** dzaex dzaex dzax dzaex  
  **prog** dzax  

ko+n+i+D+zaex (u.tran) area of snow becomes soft  
  **tran** hwtnidzaex the snow became soft; hwtnesdzaex the snow is starting to get soft; nahwnadzax it is becoming soft again (prog)

> dzaex riddle see dzak'; divine, foretell see dzak'; become stuck see dzak'; light moves see dzak'; punch see dzak'; gum, resin see dzaek'; suffer see zagh'; belch see zaek'

**dzaek** *j- or dz-/light-weight/  
  **neu** dzaegge "  
  **tran** dzaegge "  

G+l+dzaek+e (dim) be light-weight, be light in weight  
  neu dghildzaegge it is light; tcen deldzaegge the log is light; uk'e naal deldzaegge he is a light sleeper; lik'key denldzaegge the dogs are light in weight; cots' utsigha'le' yidalyayi yidaaghe' dghildzaegge she was light because of the feathers she had put in her hair; cots' k'e dgholdzaegge she became light because of the feathers; uk'ey'di'ildzaegge lighten yourself up (i.e. take something out of your pack); 'ildzaegge, t'e'ildzaegge it became light (tran)

> dzaek spit M see zaek'

**dzaek'** *j- /gum, resin/  

   **dzaex, -dzaegge'** (n;d'/aan) gum, resin, hardened pitch on outside of spruce  
  t'adzaex (n;d'/aan) soft sticky pitch; spruce pitch hair dressing, lit. 'inner gum'  
  i'ladzaegge' (n;d'/aan) cottonwood bud resin, lit. 'branch gum'  
  **conc** dzaex dzaek' dzaex dzaex  
  **mom** dzaex dzaek' dzaex dzaex  
  **rev** dzaex dzaek' dzaex dzaex  

O+G+Ø+dzaek' (conu) caulk, smear O with gum, resin, pitch, glue; see paradigm in Appendix H.3.1

conc yizdzae' he caulked it; utsgaha'le' naysdzae' I put pitch on my hair bun; ts'aex dzaex kae nghudzaex you should smear the sinew with pitch; ik'ae idezdzae' gaa uc'ela' he smeared the end of the arrow with it
other aspects ighidzae' he caulked several objects (dur); leytnildzaek M he glued them together (mom); dahwdinidzae' CLW, le dahwdinidzaek M he caulked the place closed (mom); nilkehwnidzax put pitch around it! (rev)

> dzaek' belch see zaek" in tsenghadzaek' it (animal) became exhausted so that its meat became bad in taste see zaek".

dzaen *j"-n /day/ perhaps related to dzaes shine

dzaen (ni;d) day: nadzaendidzu' it is a nice day again; dzaen kuzdlaen it became daylight
dzaen c'+ (ads:prog-gh mom) all day long: dzaen c'ayaal he is walking all day long
dzaene CLW, dzaenn M, k'adii dzaene (adv) today
k'ada'a dzaen (adv) yesterday
dzaenta (adv) in the daytime
dzaenta 'udii (adv) every day
dzaen ce'e (adv) the whole day
dzaen yiidi (adv) Sunday, holiday
ts'idzaenniidze CLW, dzaen tuniidze M (adv) midday, noon

dzen-, dzens-, dzins-, dzes-, dzis- (c) day
dzensde', dzisde' (adv) later in the day, in the (coming) afternoon
dzensda'a, dzinsda'a, dzisda'a CLW, dzendan'a M (adv) this past morning

dzaey *j"- /heart/

-dzeaye', dzaey (nc;Ö/’aan) heart; inner basket of fish trap; most commonly used to mean heart in M; cf. -ciz'aani CLW

Luu Tahwdzaeye' (pn) Donnelly Dome, lit. 'heart among glaciers'
tandzaey (an) small island, lake island (an;Ö/’aan)
dze- (ic) heart: nidzedeldogh he became winded
-dzenases (n;Ö/’aan) fat around the heart
-dzedghaane' CWM, -dzeggaane' M (an) chest area
-dzidace' (n;Ö/taan) bottom of the brisket, cartilaginous lower end of the sternum, lit. 'tail of heart opening'

dzaey² *j"- (ext or mot) I (light of moon, candle, lamp) shines; not used for sunlight

neu kec'ilidaezas something (moonlight) is shining; ghaldzaey ke'ildzaes the moon is shining; ninak kenildaezas the lamp is shining; xac'ilidaezas something is shining through; dac'ilidaezas something is shining inside; ts'abacli tac'ilidaezas something is shining among the trees; k'eneldzaes it (moon) became full (mom); cinildaezas it became light (with lamplight) []

ghaldzaey (n;Ö/’aan) moon, lit. 'that which shines'
O+n+l+dzaes M (mot) carry O (light, torch)
    kon' tininildzaes he went out with a light, torch (mom); nunak natneldzes he goes about with a candle (cust)

**dze** *j*-.
    ts'idezeggaak (exc) call of the chickadee

> dze heart see dzaey'; in 'udaadze from downriver see ts'en'
> dze' in manner of see ts'en' (ts'e', dze', dze); call name see zii'

**dze'** M *ll- /woman's daughter/ cf. tse'e man's daughter
    -dze' M (n) woman's daughter; obsolete

> dzedze kidney see dzets'
> dzedzi in c'edzedzi female Dall sheep see dzets'

**dzel**1 *dz- /chop/

<table>
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<th>sem</th>
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<td>cust</td>
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O+G+Ø+dzel (suc) chop, split O with axe, dice O with knife; cf. tsael' chop O
    yizdzel he chopped it once (sem); ighidzel he chopped, diced it repeatedly (cons); k'ay'
        'esdzel I am chopping willows (cons)
    mom i'el tezdzel he chopped it down; yuninidzel he chopped at it; yudziil he is
        chopping at it (dzu); beynidzel he made a chop on it; uk'ec'idzel it got chopped in
        two; ik'ey'nidzel he chopped something in two; uk'etl'aa nayadzel he chopped at
        him where he had been; dzidghidzel he chopped, split it in two lengthwise; ya
        ts'iinidzel he chopped his way out to him; ya dayinidzel he chopped his way in to
        him; kadidziil dice, chop it up!

**dzii" cene' C (n;dl'aan) stump, chopping block; cf. tsael cene'

**nendziil**1 u'el kandedzeli (n;f2Jitaan) hoe, lit. 'that with which ground is chopped'
    dghalnesi kadadzeli (n) cube sugar, lit. 'sugar that has been chopped up'

**kataghidzel** he chopped a hole in the ice
    yizdzel he chopped a hole in the ice (mom)

**dzel**2 *dz- /thick/

<table>
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<th>neu</th>
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<td>tran</td>
<td>dziil</td>
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D+G+Ø+dzel (dim) be thick
    neu lets' deldzel the board is thick; dineldzel they (boards) are thick; ten deldzel
        the ice is thick; nil'edaghaldzel they are equally thick; nadildziil it became thick
        (tran)

**dzel**3 M *j*-.
    ndzeli M (n) canvasback (Aythya valisineria)

**dzel**1 *j- /shelf/
    dzel CLW, dahdzel M (n;dl'taan) bed, bunk; wide shelf in traditional house
        neu dzel "

D+G+Ø+dzel (ext) shelf is in position
    datneldzel a shelf is elevated (neu); ketnildzes a shelf is against a place (neu)
dzelo2 *dz- /mountain/
dzel, -dzele', -dzele' (n,n/‘aan) mountain; most common in M; dghelaay is more common elsewhere
dzel dziidze' WM (n) harlequin duck (Histrionicus histrionicus), lit. ‘mountain duck’
dzel k'aaale' (n) rock ptarmigan (Lagopus mutus), lit. ‘mountain screamer’
dzel tl'uule' (n) club moss W (Lycopodium sp.) (n) heath M (Cassiope sp.), lit. ‘mountain rope’
dzel gige' M (n) juniper berry, lit. ‘mountain berry’
Dzel Ghaan' (pn) mountain at the head of Matanuska River, lit. ‘half mountain’
Mendaes Dzele' (pn) Mentasta Mountain, lit. ‘shallows lake mountain’
Dzel Cene (pn) upper Tanana River region, lit. ‘base of the mountains’
dzel tahwtaene (n) Nabesna-Chisana people, lit. ‘people among the mountains’

dzel3 *j-.
-dzeldogge' (n,Ø/ltaan) lung

dzelo4 *j- /tie noose/

**conc** dzelo

**mom**
dzel dziil dzelo dzelo

O+n+l+dzelo (conv) tie O (bow knot, noose, slip knot for snare); braid O (rope of four or eight strands)
ineldzel, itneldzelo he tied it (noose, bow knot) (conc); nelidzel it is tied in a noose, bow; it is braided (conc); dayn'mildzel I tied it (snare noose) (mom); dayneldzelo he tied it (snare noose) (mom)

dzel5 L *[]-
ludaldzeli L (n) shrew (Sorex sp.); analysis uncertain

dzel6 CL *j-
dadzeli CL (n) steelhead trout (Salmo gairdneri); often called "dog fish"; analysis uncertain, may refer to marks on fish’s skin

> dzelo chop see dzelo; sg experiences event see zelo1

dzen1 *j-n /muskrat/
dzen (n) muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus)

Dzen Bene' (pn) Kenny Lake, lit. ‘muskrat lake’

dzen2 *j(‘)-[]

sudzendahwk'e (adv) enough: sudzendahwk'e c'ooaskat I bought enough

dzen3 *j-n'
dadzeni (n) common loon (Gavia immer)

(d)zen4 *z-n /stand/

neu dzen dziin' dziil dzoin'

tran __ dzoin' __

n+gh+D+zen CLM, n#gh+D+zen W (pos) sg stands; caus. make O stand; cf. n#d+l+laa'
pl are standing

neu ngedzen CLW, nadzen M he is standing; nge'esdzen CLW, ngasdzen MW I am standing; ngadziin' CLW, ngidziin' M he was standing; ngosdziiin' let me stand;
uk'engidzen stand on it!; ingeldZen C, nyighildzen W he is making him stand; na'idziin' C, nan'idziin' W // he was left standing (tran)

> dzen dark color see zen'; day see dzaen

dzenax loanword from Alutiiq cin'aq ‘fermented fish'

> dzets sg experiences event see zet1

dzets1 CLW, dziits M *j(*)-ts /whisper/

ono dzets,dziits "

+1+dzets, dziits (op-ono) whisper
ono deldzets CLW, deldziits M he is whispering; n'el dgholdzetsde let me whisper to you; yidi di ya deldzedzi? what is he whispering about?

dzets2 *j(*)-ts /ewe/

c'edzedzi (n) ewe, female Dall sheep

dzets* *j*-ch" /kidney/
-dzedze M, -zedze CL, -dzets'i W (n;0/ 'aan) kidney

dzes1 *j()-sh(")/lap/
-dzest'aan (an) lap; with t'aa beneath

dzes2 *j*-yh /try/

*sem dzes 0 sem "

cust dziis 0 cust "

O+u+t+l+dzes (u:sem) try, attempt, sample, test O

sem 'uti'il'dzes try it!; yuteldzses he tried, tested it; suteldzses he tried me out

na'ko+u+t+l+dzes (u:sem) try to return
nakutildzses you try to return! (sem); nakutogholdzsesde I should try to go back (sem)

> dzes* *j()-sh(")

bedzes (n;0/luuut) meat cut into meal-sized portion; analysis uncertain

dzes4 *[-[]]

Dzes Yedze' (pn) mountain on Tonsina River

> dzei claw see dzaac'; objects are scattered see dzaac'; shine see dzaes; dance see dziits' sip see zes1

> -dziii inner ear, hearing see dzagh; name see zii2

> dziil' riddle see dzak4

> dziidi round see dziit'; in ta'endziidi bumblebee see dziit3

> dziik' riddle see dzak4

> dziil thick see dzel3

> dziil L *[-[ /stir/ perhaps from PA *jwel paddle quickly

conc dziil "

O+n+l+dziil L (conv ///) stir O
ineldziil he stirred it (conc)
dzel1 *-j- /round/

neu  dziit  "
tran  dziit  "

g+1+dziit (dim) be spherical, round, circular, concave, chubby
neu ula' dghaldziit his hands are chubby; unaen' neldziit his face is chubby; deldziit
it (lake) is round, it (bowl) is concave; uyii hwdeldziit it is concave inside; 'ildziit
he got chubby (tran)

Ben Deldziidi (pn) Bell Lake, lit. 'lake that is round'
ts'any' deldziidi (n;d/taan) soup bowl, lit. 'dish that is concave'
deldziidi diisdiats (exc) call of the white-crowned sparrow, lit. 'I cooked the round
one for myself'
-dziidi, -dziide' (n,adj;Ø/'aan) reticulum; spherical, rounded
-yidah dziide' CL (n;'/aan) Adam's apple, lit. 'larynx round one'
c'edziidi, c'edziide' (n;'/aan) bullethead
cila' dziidi (exc) call of the robin, lit. 'rounded fish tail'

dziit sg experiences event see zet'; name see zii'

dziits1 C *]-[|
konldziidze' C (n;'/aan) unripe rosehip

dziits2 *-j-ch /duck/

dziidzi (n) waterfowl (ducks or geese in general)
dzel dziidze' WM (n) harlequin duck (Histrionicus histrionicus), lit. 'mountain duck'
dziidzi naegge' (n) yellowjacket, wasp (Vespinae), lit. 'fish bee', 'narrow bee'

-dziits3 *]-[|
c'entadziidzi CLW, c'enstadziidzi M (n) marsh hawk, northern harrier (Circaus cyaneus)

dziits' *-j-ch' /dance/

rev  dzes  dziits'  dzes  dzes
mom  dziis  dziits'  dzes  dziis
per  dzes  dziits'  dzes  dziis
cust  dzes  "

c+1+dziits' (op-rev) to dance; see paradigm in Appendix H:4.5
rev c'eldzes he is dancing; i'keldzes they are dancing; kon' c'eldzes the fire is
'dancing'; se'aldziits' we danced; se'uldzesde let's dance; riddle: yidi dghisuunen

ts'aka' ben baaghe c'eldzes a very pretty lady dancing on the lakeshore; answer:
nunak hwidiile' wick burning in stone lamp; tents'iisi k'e nay'teldzes he dances out on the ice
mom k'ec'ildziits' he quit dancing; ya nic'ildziits' he danced up to him; ts'ic'ildziits' he danced out; tidanac'aldziits' he danced incorrectly again; luc'aldzes he is dancing around (per)
Uti'sneldziits'i (pn) The Peninsula (lower Copper River) (pn) 'the one we danced out to'
'ul el 'sc'eldzesi (n,Ø/‘aan) dance rattle, lit. 'that which we dance with'
c'edzes (n,Ø) dance
  c'edzes c'eliis (n,d) dance song
  c'edzes dghaec (n,Ø/niic) dance shirt, dress

dziis1 CL *[-][-] /slosh/
dur dziis "
O+n+l+dziis CL (op) slosh O (liquid in a container), splash O
ingildziis he was sloshing it (dur)
dziis2 *[-][-] /blow nose/
dur dziis "
-engestah O+dziis (op) blow nose
sengesta ghasdziis I blew my nose (dur)
> dziis go in anger see dzaan; try see dzes; dance see dziits'
dzi1 *j- /dividing/
dzi (vpf) adverbial, dividing
  nil+dzi (ads:gh mom) separating, dividing, splitting apart lengthwise: nildziighidzetai they separated, divided into separate groups; nildziighidzel he split it in two lengthwise with an axe
  P+dzi+da+tes#u (ads:3 mom) over P (a barrier): idzidates'uzyaa he went over it

dzi2 *j(‘)·
dzi (vpf) adverbial
  dzi#e+4 (n+4) (ads/) until stopped, until completed: dzi'tnelkos he coughed to completion; dzic'aldlo', dzi'tnelldlo' he laughed to completion; dzi'tneldkal he cried himself to sleep

dzi3 *[-] perhaps related to dze- , the incorporate of heart
dzi- (i) excited, nervous, surprised: xadzighidyaa he got excited, nervous; badziggesgaa I surprised him; udadzidalnen he was shocked (to see him)

dzi4 *j(‘)·
c'edzi (i) quadruped, four-legged animal []; rare, only in the following: tinac'edzini'aan it (quadruped) ran out; stay'dzidiniilen it ran away

dzi5 *j- possibly from PA *j"aq chest
dzi (vpf) thematic, only in the following: dzitaex he is dancing the mourning dance

> dzi in -dzidaceze' beaded garter see dzaat; in -dzidace' cartilaginous lower end of the sternum see dzaey
dzic1 *j(-) /call of ground squirrel/

ondzic

d+ldzic (op-ono) be call of ground squirrel
deldzic there is the call of a ground squirrel (ono)

dzic2 M *j(-) /curly/

neudzic

G+l+dzic M (desc) be curly, tangled; caus. curl O
neu detse' neldzic his hair is curly; stsigha' neldzic she curled my hair; katnaldzic it (string) is tangled

dzic3 M *j(-) /wild chive/

c'edzic M (n) wild chives, "wild onions" (Allium schoenoprasum)

dzic4 *[-]

luu dzige' (n) supra-glacial debris, black sand and rocks on glacier

dzigundak L loanword from uncertain source, cf. Tlingit kantaqw, and Alutiiq akataq 'lupine'
and Eyak gaandeq 'plant, unidentified'
dzigundak L (n) wild sweet pea (Hedysarum mackenzii)

dzih:udzih *j-yh /caribou/

udzih (n) caribou, cow caribou; female Dall sheep (Rangifer arcticus)

udzih cox (n) bull caribou, lit. 'big caribou'

udzih kaska' (n) lead bull caribou, lit. 'caribou's boss'

udzih yats'iidi (n) barren cow caribou

udzih dastsi'gi (n) calf caribou

udzih c'aane' (n;Ø/laa) reindeer lichen (Cladonia rangiferina), lit. 'caribou food'

udzih tael (n;δ/niic) caribou skin mat

udzis- (c) caribou

udzisyu (n) Caribou Clan

dzincbaas CLW loanword from uncertain source

dzincbaas CLW (n;Ø/aan) fancy pocket watch

> dzis in udzisyu caribou clan see dzih

> dzoobaas C half dollar; coin decorations on puberty hood see dzaabaas

dzoo *j(-)

dzoogaey (n) potlatch guests; analysis uncertain; possibly a loanword from a Tanana River
Athabaskan language

dzogh scrape see zogh1

> dzo scrape see zogh1; warped see zok'

dzon1 *j(-)-m /chop with knife/

sem dzon

mom dzuu'n dzon dzuul dzuun'
cust dzuus

note that dzuu'n and not dzuus is used in momentaneous imperfective
O+G+Ø+dzon (suc) chop, hack, cut O with knife

mom i'el tezdzon he hacked it off; uk'ey'ninidzuun' hack it in two!; ik'ey'nidzon he hacked it in two; uk'ec'esdzon I customarily hack it in two (cust); katngasdzon I hacked it up; isdzon I hacked it once with a knife (sem); kata'idzuun' chop a water hole through the ice!; kataghidzon he chopped a hole through the ice

uk'ey'nedzoni CL, k'ac'edzon M (n,Ø/łaan) table knife

dzon² *j(º)-m /plunk/

ono       dzon        "
ta#d+n+l+dzon (op-ono) be plunking sound of footsteps or rocks striking water
ts'es tatedaxi tatlendzon falling rocks are plunking in the water (ono)
ta#d+n+l+dzon (op-ono) 'dive in water with a splash

tatniildzon I dove into the water with a splash (ono)

> dzuu' warped see zok'
> dzuuc fondle see zuuc
> dzuux scape see zogh'; warped see zok'

dzuuk *j- or dz- /favor/

dur          dzuuk     "
O+d+l+dzuuk (op) favor O (a child), give O special attention
idghildzuuk he favored her (dur); deldzuuk she is favored, spoiled (dur)
dzuuggi, -dzuugge' (n) 'princess,' precious one, favorite child, chief's favorite daughter or son; child who receives special attention and training from infancy to adulthood
tehdzuugge' (n) nickname for silver salmon, lit. 'underwater princess'
Dzuuggi Laedze' (pn) Sheep Mountain, lit. 'princess's sand'

> dzuuk' warped see zok'
> dzuul' chop with knife see dzon'

dzuun *[l-] /tiny/

neu        dzuune     "
G+l+dzuun+e (dim) be tiny
dgheldzuune, ghaldzuune it is tiny (neu)
dzuune (adj) tiny
sc'aen dzuune (n) tiny infant
ta#d+l+dzuun+e (ext) water trickles, small rivulet flows
tadeldzuune water is trickling (neu)

> dzuun' chop with knife see dzon'

dzuuts *[l-] /swallow (bird)/

dzuuts (n) swallow (bird) (Hirundinidae)

dzuuy M *[l-]

ladzuuy M (n) unidentified water plant []

> dzuuy in gendzuuy Tlingit people see gendzuuy
> dzuus chop with knife see dzon'
> du in -dzudacæze' beaded garter see dzaat
> dzu' beautiful see zuu
In L a velarization rule occurs, \( d + y > g \); see sec. 4.2: na'idyaa CWM, na'igaa L he returned; c'adyu' CWM, c'agu' L lichen; dyenen CWM, genen L shaman

Gaa /here/ cf. ghat there and yet there

gaa (dem) here, this place: gaa ilaaghe yutezniiic he was about to take it from him here; gaa its'eni'la t'aa yay'delgots he shot it here under its wing; gaa uk'eze cu l'uk'ae ltaen here beside him lay a fish

Gaani (dem) this thing, this one (non-human): gaani c'unghae gha this one is for the older brother; gaani ldu' nts'e nt'ae? what is this thing here?

Gaane (dem) these persons

gaad (adv) at this time, at this place, now, here: gaad su gigi lkec'el'as at this time of year they go across for berries

Gaade (adv) at this time, at this place, now, here: gaade su gigi lkec'el'as at this time of year they go across for berries

Gah W (exc) here, take it

> gaa in na'igan L he returned see yaa'

> gaa's in naysgaa's L I got dressed see yaats'

gaac (ges) /glide; impale/

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{mom} & \text{gaas} & \text{gaac} & \text{ges} & \text{gaas} \\
\text{per} & \text{ges} & \text{gaac} & \text{ges} & \text{gaas} \\
\text{prog} & \text{ges} \\
\text{rev} & \text{ges} & \text{gaac} & \text{ges} & \text{ges} \\
\text{cust} & \text{ges} \\
\end{array}
\]

G+1+gaac (mot) glide, slide, slip, skate, ski on surface; multiple objects (snow, leaves) drift in air

mom da'ilgaac it, he slid in; xal sta'ilgaac the sled slid away; na'ilgaac it slid back; ts'ilts'en ya'ilgaac one side (foot) slipped through; snakaey htsinadilges the children slid down (cust); c'et'a'n' naghelgaac, nay't'aan'ghelgaac leaves drifted down; tsii't' telgaas snow is blowing; lughalges he is skating, skiing around (per)

uyii nats'elgesi (n;O/niic) sleeping bag, lit. 'that in which we slide about'

inc#l+gaac (mot) inc glides, slides, drifts

texotsghelgaac a boat sank; datsiiit'ilgaac snow drifted in

d+1+gaac (mot) glide, soar in air; cf. d+1+k'aec' soar

dalges it is gliding, soaring along (prog); nadalgaac it glided back (mom); nekedalges it is gliding in a circle (rev)

d+G+1+gaac (suc) become impaled (on elongated object); caus. thrust O (elongated object); spear, pierce, stick O with elongated object

mom ye yatgge dghilgaac he thrust it (pole) between them; dudaay kae yay'dinilgaac he stuck a spear through something; baydelgaac it was thrust through it; uday'delgaac something got thrust inside of it; kay'dghilgaac the sang (a fast happy song) lit. 'he thrust something up'; kuciz'aani k'edze'
hwtaketnilgaac it (needle) pierced their hearts; its'e' kudalges naak'e it (bird) is pecking at them (bugs) on the sandbar (cust)
gaac (mot) talk sarcastically, talk out of turn
luhneč'alges he is talking sarcastically (per); kahneghilgaac he spoke up out of turn (mom)

> gaax dirty see gak"; walk lacking strength see gak"

> gaak L it occurred see yaak

gaan' loanword from Russian kon' 'horse' note the semantic distinction in CW between gaan' and gon horse

gaan', -gaane' (n;0/laa) trade goods, personal belongings, wealth CMW; horse L: gaan'
telyaa he was trading
Gaan' Tene (pn) horse trail to Valdez Creek, lit. 'trade goods trail'

gasts *-ts'
'ołgaadzi CW, c'ulgaadzi M (n) northern pike (Esox lucius); from obsolete verb theme
l+gaats' fish swims rapidly

gaas L loanword from uncertain source, cf. Eyak O+ggahch-k 'make O resound by striking' and
Tlingit gaaw 'drum'
gaas, -gaaze' L (n;d/taan) drum

> gaas glide see gaac

ga
gaxan (adv) rapidly, quickly; see ghan⁸ for examples

> ga' dirty see gak"; walk lacking strength see gak"; in natuga' L he should go back see yaa"; in badiga'
CLW syrup, honey see badiga'; in balatga', balega' tent see balatga'; in bendahga' single-shot .22
see bendahga'; in tsesga' cup see tsesga'

gabiin CW loanword from Russian kamin 'stove'
gabiin, -gabiine' CW (n;0/l'aan) stove

> gah, gak in tsilgah, tsilgak church see tsilgah
> gah here, take it see gaa; in saghadusgah, sabadusgah CL, saghudusgah W cross fox see
saghudusgah;
> gak in giligak paper, book, letter see giligak

gak" /dirty/

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G+D+gak' WM, G+gh+D+gak' CL (stat) be dirty
neu stga' it is dirty; ts'aay' destga', dghostega' the plate is dirty; 'ele' itgak'e it is not
dirty; unnan' nghostga' his face is dirty; 'itaga' he will get dirty; nts'e ghugak'ida
don't get dirty!; hwnav' kustga', hwghostega' the house is dirty; dahwdetga' it is
dirty inside; datnestga' the area around his mouth is dirty; danhtnestga' their
mouths are dirty

O+G+O+gak' WM, O+G+gh+O+gak' CL (conu) make, get O dirty
conc yizga', WM, ighezga' CL he made it dirty; ghestga' he got dirty; stighiga' you'll
get me dirty; nts'e ghugak'ida don't get it dirty; i'txitgak'ingii you might get
dirty
O+n+O+gak' C (conv) overcook O, cook O until soft

inez ga' he overcooked it (conc); nestig a' it got overcooked (conc); datniniga' you cooked a potful of soft food (mom); datnetiga' a potful of soft food got cooked (mom)

P#t+n+gh+l+gak' CL (stat) P is, becomes covered with a sticky substance

neu latngelga' his hands are covered with a sticky substance; unaen latngelga' his face is covered with a sticky substance (from his hands); tl'atngelga' his rear end is sticky; stl'astle' hwtinilga' my pants got covered with a sticky substance (tran); sgaane' ukngilga' my arm got covered with a sticky substance (tran)

gak'2 /walk lacking strength/ perhaps same root as gak' dirty

per gax gak' gax gaax
mom gaax gak' gax gaax
cust gax "

x#n+gh+l+gak' (mot) walk lacking strength, limp, barely walk, walk with difficulty due to weakness
tuhngalgax he is limping, barely walking around (per); dahnginiliga' he barely walked in (mom)

galdi CLW, galdas M loanword from Russian kárty 'pl cards', Mentasta form may be of distinct origin, source uncertain

galdi CLW, galdas M (n;0/laa) playing cards: galdi 'el hnat'aen, galdi nelye' he is playing cards

galdiine' WC loanword from Russian kartina 'picture'

galdiine', -galdiine' CW (n;0/niie) picture, painting, photograph, reflection: tuu yii
degaldiine' nanal'aen he saw his reflection in the water

galedaan C loanword from Russian ládan 'incense', via Tanaina galadan
galedaan C (n;d/aan) incense

> gan in ganhoo, ganhook dancing staff see hoo, hook

gae1 W

loolgae W (n) rotten willow; greenish in color, used as pigment for snowshoes

gae2

Gulgae (pn) Paxson Mountain; etymology not known; gu- prefix is also unusual

gae3, gaey1 /riddling call/

'entsigae CLW, kontsagaey, kontsaggaey M (exc) here is a riddle; riddling call

gae*, gaey2 /scrape skin smooth/ gae and gaey vary freely in durative

dur gae,gaey "
mom gae
dist gae' gae gae' gae'
cust gaex "

na#O+l+gae*, gaey (op) scrape O (skin) smooth after it is fleshed; scrape hair off O (skin)
dur naylgaey, naylgaef he is scraping it; nayghilgaey, nayghilgae he scraped it;
naytalgaef he will scrape it; nalgaey it is being scraped; nanc'elgae' he is scraping something (plural skins) (dist); kaydghilgaef he scraped it all over (mom)
nac'igaeyi (n;d/taan) side scraper of moose or caribou leg bone for scraping skin residue, lit. 'that which scrapes something'
c'igaeyi M, uk'e nac'igaeyi CLW (n;ld/taan) beaming tool; post rounded on one end
that is placed under skin during scraping lit. 'that on which something is scraped'

> gaex scrape skin see gae'

gae'y W /skin bag/
hwgaey W (n;0/taan) skin bag; obsolete; perhaps related to gae', gaeey scrape skin

gae'y4

dzoogaey (n) potlatch guests; possibly a loanword from a Tanana River Athabaskan
language

ge1 M
ts'its'aange M (n;ld/taan) winter solstice; wishing stick used at winter solstice; analysis
uncertain; see ts'aan'

g2
gedadze' (adv) really, too much, excessively; see da', perhaps related to Koyukon gida' great

g3, gi
genaa, ginaa (exc) ouch; expression of pain, mainly used in yenida'a stories

g4
'egedaa (exc) ouch; this is the common expression of pain; see daa'

> ge in tege pity see tege; in getse M wishing see gu

g1 CLW
-yenghasge' CLW (n;nl/laa) yellowish tube attached to the heart []

g2
-dakonsge' (n;0/kaan) foam, scum on top of kettle of boiled fish; not used of meat foam;
perhaps from obsolete stative verb, da opening of container + ko area

g3
nige' (n) silverberry (Elaegnus commmutata); analysis uncertain; only attested in this clan
and place name, the common word for silverberry is den gige'
Nige' Kulaenden (pn) on Copper River south of Klutina River, lit. said to mean 'where
silverberries exist'
nige' kulaen hwt'aene (n) Silverberry Clan; identified in de Laguna 1975 as a clan but
seems to be mainly a name for people from this former village

> ge' in naage' L it healed see yae'
> ge's drill holes in snowshoes L see yet's
> -gedze' mittens see ge'ts
> geh in dats'ageh L sucker see yeh

gel

segele M (n) small grayling (Thymallus arcticus); analysis uncertain; in other dialects
appears only in a few place names
Segele Na' (pn) Nickel Creek; Gilahina River, lit. 'grayling creek'
> gel in yanay'degel L he put something long through it see yel

-gelbaane', -galebaane' CLW loanword from Russian karmán 'pocket'
-gelbaane', -galebaane' CLW (n;Ø/itaan) pocket

gelliis loanword from Russian krest 'cross'
ngelliis, -geliize' (n;Ø/taen) cross, crucifix; clubs in cards.

geluuts CLW loanword from Russian klyuch 'key' see also luuts lock a rare loan verb root; cf.
Idleni M key
geluuts, -geluluudze' CLW (n;Ø/aaan) key

gel loanword from uncertain source, cf. Tlingit gweil and Tsimshian gweł 'bag'
gel CLW, hwgel M, -gele' (n;Ø/itaan) bag, carrying case for tools, made of moose skin

> gel rot, smoke moves, be afraid see get

> gen he is a shaman L see yel'

gendzuuy loanword from Tlingit kinjicwaan, kinjoochwaan 'Canadians, Englishmen',
originally from English King George's (men)
gendzuuy (n) Tlingit people

get (guut) /rot, smoke moves, be afraid/ Leer 1981 treats 'rot' and 'afraid' as extensions of
'amorphous substance (smoke) moves'

dur  get  "
cust  gia  "
mom1  giit  get  gel  giit

G+I+get (op) rot, become rotten

dur  ghilget it (meat) is rotten; c'etsen' telget the meat is starting to rot; tssets
dghilget the wood is rotten

mom1  azna  ts'ikunilget it (tooth) rotted from his mouth; ts'abaeli  nadghilget a
spruce rotted down; c'ezes  kadghilget the skin rotted to pieces; dahwdi  nalget it
(house) rotted inside; uk'ey'nilget something rotted apart

nen' lgedi (an) humus, lit. 'rotten ground'

nela' ts'enliidi W (n;Ø/aaan) mushroom, lit. 'that which rots our hands'

get (adj) rotten

(tsgiit (n;Ø/aaan) sore on the head

(1+)+D+get (stat) be smoky; caus. keep O (smoke, smudge fire) burning; I+ prefix occurs in
a few derivatives but its function is uncertain

neu  destget it is smoky, smudge fire is burning; sts'ey'destget smoke is coming toward
me; diliig get I am keeping a smudge burning, I am making smoke; idaalget,
ididaalget I will keep a smudge; sts' eye' ididatget let yil txalnesdze' it will be put
in the smoke so that the smoke will go into it

tran  ditguut it became smoky; daxi t'aa naydilguut make a smoky fire under the
rack!; kuggaei  c'a' naydidalget he'll make smoke to keep away the mosquitoes;
utt'aa  ts'delgiit we customarily keep smoke under it (cust)

c'+d+D+guut (mot) smoke, odor moves; caus. cause O to move with smoke

mom2  day'detguut it got smoky, odorous inside; s'el  k'ey'datguut I got smoked out;
u'el  kudghalguut I made something (bear) go inside (den) with smoke
(P+)ni#l+get (desc) be afraid, scared (of P); caus. scare O; see paradigms in Appendix H:11.3

neu nilget he is afraid; nighalget he was afraid; nts'e nizilgedigi don't be afraid;
uni'elget I am afraid of him; unis'elgedi k'e kulaen there is a track which we fear;
kunikelget they are afraid of them; nts'e uni'ilgedida don't be afraid of him
tran n'unelguut he became afraid; uni'unezelguut I became afraid of him;
ni'utinaghelgel I will get scared; ni'unilguut I scared him; nisunelguut he scared me

niget (ni;0) fear: tinigetyiniltaen he went out being scared

gets¹ *-ts'/hook/

ges, -gese' (n;0/'aan) small hook for fishing, fishhook, jigging hook
dur  gets' "
cust  giits' "

O+n+l+gets' CWM (op) jig, move O (hook); in L O+l+gi' is used
't'nglgets' he was moving something (a hook) (dur); tsabaey ghay'nelgets' he is jigging
for fish (dur)
c'enigets'i WCM (n;0/'aan) jigging hook

gets² *-chw'/mittens/

gets', -gedze' (n;0/laa) mittens
lagets', -lagedze' (n;0/'aan) gloves, lit. 'finger mittens'
gets' tl'uule' (n;0/laa) mitten string, cord attached to a pair of mittens

ges¹ W *-[] /human beings/

ges W (n) people, human beings (in bear's language): ges koltsen I smell people; said by bear in story

ges² *-[] /nostril/

-engestah CWM, -engese' L (an) nostrils
-engestah gha' (n;d/laa) nostril hair

ges³ *[]

Ben Ges (pn) lake south of Dog Lake; said to mean 'deep lake'

ges⁴ *[-]

K'ay' Gese' (pn) mountain at Upper Tonsina; possibly related to giis in k'ay' giis species of willow

> ges glide see gaac; hook see gets"; in ges L he is safe see yile

gii¹

xasgii CLM, kasgii W (n;0/'aan) firedrill; perhaps from an archaic verb theme with
s-perfective
xasgii tsogge' (n;d/taan) firedrill stick, lit. 'firedrill's penis'


> gii, gih in hwgii, hwgih spruce root basket see hwgii
gii'
'ezgii' (exc) danger, watch out, be careful; an expression of fear or danger

> gii' jig for fish see gi'
> gii's in htesgii's L they are attacking see yiits'
> giidze' cartilage see giits

giinhaey M loanword from Kutchin ginkhii 'he is speaking'

giinhaey, kihay (n) preacher, Protestant minister

giis *[-]

Xolgiis Na' (pn) Bear Valley Creek

giits¹ *-ch" /cartilage, flex/

- giits, giis, -giidze' (n, Ω/aan) soft bones of baby, elderly person; cartilage: giits nasdlæn
  his bones became soft again
  - engiidze' (n) nose cartilage (n, η/aan)
  k'elagiidzi (n) willow sprouts
  k'ay' giis (n) a type of willow []

**giits² L *-[]

ono giits "

d+1+giits L (op-ono) be sound of footsteps in snow
  delgiits there is the sound of footsteps in snow (ono)

> giits' hook see gets'²

> gi /perhaps/

- gi (vsf4) perhaps

(y)igi (venc) one might, may, perhaps V; used with future or optative modes and a
  relative suffix: uk'e natdatæan'igi it might get rusty; satayaæalengi he might come
  for me; statayaæalengi he might go away

(y)igi (venc) don't V; used with nts'e, optative mode, and relative suffix: nts'e
  ghutnaan'igi don't drink!; nts'e 'ughuniisigi don't take it!

> gi in gitse wishing see gu; in dingi money see dingi; in lasgi chewing tobacco see lasgi; in ginaa ouch
  see naa²

**gi¹ L /jig for fish/ possibly from gic'; cf. gets' CWM

dur gi' "

cust gi' "

O+n+l+gi¹ L (op) move, manipulate O (jigging hook)
  tsabaey gha i'ngiigi' he was jigging for fish (dur); i'snulgi' saxi kae let's jig with a
  hook (dur)

**gic' /split kindling/

dur gic' "

O+l+gic' (op) split O (wood) into kindling
  c'ilgi' split something into kindling! (dur); ighilgi' he split it into kindling (dur)
  ghalgic'i (n, Ω/læ) kindling
gigi /berry/
gigi, -gige’ (n;n’aan) berry, berries

gigi M, gigi gheli CLW (n) blueberry (Vaccinium uliginosum), lit. ‘real berry’

xay gige’ (n) lowbush cranberry (Vaccinium vitis-idaea); bog cranberry CL (Vaccinium microcaipus), lit. ‘winter berry’

saghani gige’ (n) bunchberry (Cornus canadensis), lit. ‘raven berry’

dzel gige’ WM (n) juniper berry (Juniperis communis), lit. ‘mountain berry’

ligige’ CLW, sos gige’ M (n) soapberry (Shepherdia canadensis), lit. ‘dog berry’; ‘bear berry’

gigi ntsen CLW, ligige’ M (n) northern black currant (Ribes hudsonianum), lit. ‘smelly berry’; ‘dog berry’

den gige’ CL (n) silverberry; pussywillow bud W, lit. ‘land berry’ (Elaeagnus commutata)

c’eyuuni gige’ L, dahgige’ W (n) American dogwood berry, lit. ‘brush man berry’; ‘upper berry’ (Cornus stolonifera)

giliba’ CLW loanword from Russian koróva ‘cow’

giliba’ CLW (n) cow

giligak CLW loanword from Chugach Alutiiq kalikaq originally from Chukchi kelikel ‘paper’, ‘book’

giligak, -giligagge’ (n;Ø/niic (paper), Ø’aan (book)) CLW paper, book, letter; cf.

denehtl’aa M

giligak dalyaesde CLW (an) post office, lit. ‘where there are papers’

gin *-n

ginda’a CLW, gindan’a M (adv) a few days ago

gis’ *-s

gistaani (n) six things

gistaanne (n) six people

gis’ CLW *-[]

gist’aene CLW (n) white people, Americans; a loanword from Tanaina gasht’ana possibly from Russian kazák ‘cossack’

gists’aeey (n) white women

giz *-zh” reanalyzed root, cf. Tanaina crowberry gigazhna ‘dark berry’ and gizha nagha ‘camprobber’s eye’

giznae CMW, giznaey L (n) crowberry CLW (Empetrum nigrum); bearberry M (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi)

gizaelde CW loanword from Russian kazárma ‘barracks’

gizaelde CW (n) lodge, frame building in non-native style

goc /grumble/

ono goc

d+1+goc (op-ono) grumble, mutter
delgoc he is grumbling, muttering (ono); yidi badilgogi? what are you grumbling about? (ono)
> gok in hnidagoggi L see yok'

gol W loanword from English gold
gol W (n;0/taan) gold
gol gha hghetnaade W (an) gold mine, lit. ‘where they work for gold’

> gol in dagoli axe see dagoli

gol W /neck cavity/ cf. cot’ Adam’s apple CLM and Tanaina gela’ throat
gol’ae W (an) cavity on the neck below the Adam’s apple

gon C loanword from Russian kon’ ‘horse’
gon C, guuni W (n) horse; cf. gaan’ CW trade goods, L horse, xoos horse

> gos shoot arrow see gots'; pl objects extend see guuc'

gots1 *-O /shoot arrow/

mom  
guo  
gos  
gots  
gos  
guo  

O+G+O/1+gots (sue) shoot O with arrow, shoot O (arrow); cf. O+G+l+dic'
mom yizgos he shot it with an arrow; i'el tezgots he shot it down, felled it with an arrow; day'nigots he shot something (arrow) inside; yaydatgots he shot it and missed; hwmidatgots it (arrow) got embedded in it; its'enla' t'aa yay'delgots he shot something (arrow) under its wing; xu'ec'ehdelgots M they shot them; note 1 in the last two examples

> guu's L furry see yuuts'

guuc', guc /plural elongated objects extend/

mom  
guo  
guo  
guo  
guo  
guo  

O+O+guuc M (conv) affix, insert pl O (pegs, tacks)
yizguuc he put them (tacks, pegs) up (conc)
O+O+guuc M (sue) skewer O with a fork
yizguuc he skewered it (sem) ()
c'egugi M (n;0/taan) fork
O+G+n+O+guuc (mot) place O (poles) in a row
its'i'inniguc he placed something (poles) out from it (mom); inekey'tnezguuc he put something (poles) around it (rev); unekey'tnigos put something (poles) around it! (rev); Tanagos he is surveying, going along placing poles (prog)

n+D+guuc (ext) series of poles, stakes, elongated objects extends in a direction
neu taadzi neketnestguuc lynx trap stakes extend in a circle; tsTnestguuc things (poles) extend in a row; 'unaane skenetguuc stakes extend across
c'eguuge' (n;O'/aan) screw, bolt CLW; nail M
-daguuge' (n;O'/aan) stick used to twist containers or bags closed

guuc³
Dahwnelguugi Na' (pn) Gold Creek; analysis uncertain; said to mean 'steep canyon creek'

guuxi CL, guuxe' MW loanword from Russian kófe 'coffee'
guuxi CL, guuxe' MW (n;O) coffee

guuxiniic CW loanword from Russian koféynik 'coffee pot'
guuxiniic CW (n;d/taan) coffee pot

guun CL loanword from English gold via Tlingit gú:n 'gold'
guun CL (n;O) twenty dollars

> guuni horse see gon

guut perhaps related to get (guut)
-ghaguude' (n;O/laa) shavings from outer side of skin

> guut rot, smoke moves, be afraid see get; in tinininiguut L he chased us back out see yuut

guuzdi, guzdi CW loanword from Russian gvózdi 'nails'
guuzdi, guzdi CW (n;O'/aan) nail, spike

> guus shoot arrow see gots'; pl objects extend see guuc³

gu, gu' /adverb [l/ meaning uncertain, in various adverbs and exclamations
xonagu (adv) just then, just now: xonagu 'unaa gaa deniigi 'alk'ae nixdelggez just then they stopped across at the moose kill site
k'aagu (adv) almost: k'aagu c'ets'e' lukults'et an emergency almost occurred
hwdzaxgu (adv) odd, strange: hwdzaxgu kulyaak something strange occurred
xuligu (exc) certainly, that's for sure: xuligu tezyaa it is certain that he left
sigu' (exc) dear: tege sigu' poor dear
gudah (enc) darned; expresses disgust: li'kae gudah xu' t'iix; stanakel'as the darned dogs always do this; they run off
gutse, gitse CLW, getse M (enc) wishing that, hoping that; used with an optative verb: tael gutse dulniis I wish he would take the mat; 'ele' gutse tsiyusdle' I hope he doesn't worry about him; k'al'a gutse lalsicde' gutse dakiiduldiix I wish that they would learn it correctly and entirely; olcaan' gutse I hope that it rains

gu' CLW /magnificent/
neu gu' "
d+D+gu' (desc) be magnificent, special, great
neu hwnax dagu' the house is magnificent; denae dagu' he he a special, great person;
cenuu dedegu' the inside of the canoe is magnificent

> gu' in c'agu' L reindeer lichen see yu"; in hwnegu' L it is smoldering see yu"
> guc in c'egugi fork see guuc¹
guxaa, guhaa C, guhaat L, guhwaa W loanword from Tlingit guxa: 'abalone' or perhaps an early diffusion

guxaa, guhaa C, guhaat L, guhwaa W (n;Ø/l'aan) button

guxaa k'ae (an) button hole

guxaa dghaec (n;Ø/niic) coat decorated with buttons

gulide' L loanword from Russian koryto 'trough'

gulide' L (n;d/taan) steambath washtub made from hollowed out log

gusge loanword from Russian kòshka 'cat'

gusgoggaay (n) cat; from the Russian plus ggaay little
Note that in \( Ld + gh > gg \); see sec. 4.2; these roots are listed under \( gh \): dghaec CMW, ggaec L coat, dress; dghol CWM, ggoL it broke; adghaan' CW, aggaan' L it is moldy

**gg gaac** /sg goes; stretch/ cf. ggez pl go, move flexible object which has a similar semantic range

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\( l+ggaac \) (mot) sg goes; similar in meaning to \( O+yaa' \) sg goes. The plural theme is \( d+1+ggez \)

mom sta'ililgaac he went away; staniilggaas go away!; na'ililgaac he returned; tina'ililgaac he went back out, ‡she is menstruating; hwdanadilggaac he walked back down; keghilggaac he climbed up (tree); ku'el kukelggaas they customarily pass through with them (cust); k'ees kenilggaas move aside!

**tl'uul#gh+l+ggaac** (mot) walk in a line, walk in single-file

tsi'tl'uulghelggaac they walked in a straight line (mom); lketl'uulghilggaac they went across in a line (mom); kiinakel'tuultxalggas they will surround it (rev)

**inc#d+gh+l+ggaac** (mot) go making inc verbal sound

tiseldghelggaac she went out hollering (mom); yenatsaghdghelggaac he went around it crying (mom)

\( x#t+G+gh+l+ggaac \) (stat) be stretched, taut

neu htxelggaac it (cloth) is stretched; snaayta htnelggaac my body is stretched, ‡I ache all over; nile'a' 'ethtxelggaac it is stretched apart; 'utgga ninahtnelggaas it springs up and down (cust)

tsaex ngelggaagi (n;n/laa) wire, lit. 'stretched sinew'

\( x#O+t+G+gh+l+ggaac \) (mot) stretch out O

mom xtxilggaas stretch it out!; xiitxelggaac he stretched it out; xtnigilggaas stretch it (rope); xiitnelggaac he stretched it (rope); nilyits'ae xtniilggaas stretch it (rope) out further!; nile'a' 'etxnelggaac I stretched them apart; nile'a' ggoilggaas L I should stretch them apart

**del luxhelggaac** (mot) liquid spurts, drips

tuulxhelggaac blood spurting all over (per); tuu naxalggas [] water will drip down (mom)

> ggaac hard see gga
> ggaaggi bird see ggaak'

**gg aak** /stout/

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**G+l+ggaak** (dim) be stout, fat, thick, big in girth

dghalggakaak, ghalggaak he is fat (neu); delggaak it (tree) is thick, big in girth (neu); nelggaak it (thread) is thick; 'ilggaak, t'elilggaak it, he got fat (tran); bey'detggaaggi tsiniic a tea kettle with a big spout (neu)
ggaak² /bird/ cf. kets'algaeggi flying squirrel

ggaaggi CLW, ts'eggagaagga M (n) bird (generic term)

dzel ggaagga' M (n) horned lark (Erenophila alpestris), lit. 'mountain bird'
xel ggaagga' M (n) little brown bat (Myotis lucifugus), lit. 'darkness bird'
ggaaggi ggaay (n) passerine, small bird, lit. 'little bird'

\textbf{ggaak³ /caw/}

ggaak (exc) caw of raven

ts'idzegggaak (exc) call of the chickadee

\textbf{ggaal¹ /snare/}

ggaal, -ggaale' (n,n/laa) snare for small game; cf. biil snare for large game:
k'eggaalngilaa he set a snare under the ground

tsulahdzaey ggaal' M (n,n/laa) rainbow, lit. 'spider's snare'

\textbf{ggaal² /speed/ historically from gh progressive prefix plus (y)aa' sg goes plus l instrumental suffix}

ggaal (n;Ø) speed, swiftness: ggaal laenen he is swift, speedy

\textbf{BOX}

ggaal

O+n+Ø+ggaal M (mot) track O with speed, stalk O quickly

c'enegggaal he is stalking something []

> ggaal dry see ggan¹

> ggaan in aggaan L they were made see ghaan¹

\textbf{ggaan¹ *-n /arm/}

-ggaane' (n;Ø/taan) arm

\textbf{sos ggaane' L (n) bush cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa), lit. 'bear's arm'}

C'eggaann' Ts'enn' Na' (pn) Bone Creek, lit. 'armbone creek'

ggaan¹ (ic) arm: naggaan'stelyaa we started running back, lit. 'we started moving the arms'

-ggaan' cene' (n;Ø/taan) upper arm, lit. 'arm base'

-ggaan' yizdany (n;Ø/taan) biceps, lit. 'that which is sitting in the arm'

-ggaan' ditaani (n;Ø/taan) wooden armor, stick vest used in war

-ggaan' cela' (n;Ø/taan) shoulderblade

> ggaat in deggaat L it is shaking itself see ghaat

\textbf{ggaats² *-ts' /tear forcefully/}

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O+G+Ø+ggaats' (mot) tear, rip O forcefully; cf. Ø+c'el tear, a less forceful tear

mom tl'ogh kadhigggaats' he tore up the grass; kac'idighggaats' it (animal) tore him up; kanitdagggaas he will tear them up (dist); c'ekaen' kandezggaas it customarily tears up dens (cust); nen'ots'i ts'il'ehwhezggaats' it (bear) tore the marsh up; ts'il'exihheyzggaats' he tore it to shreds; ts'il'exihtxezggaats' it started to tear it to shreds; ts'il'exinistggaats' I tore it (rope) to shreds; dziihigggaats' he tore it in two (lengthways); uk'ensggaats' I tore it in two (crossways); deghu'kae its'ey'niggaats' he tore it open with his teeth; kadahwtneggasaen he is articulate (cust), lit. 'he tears up words'
ta#ko+Ø+ggaats' (mot) water erodes area
'uygga nitahwghigggaats' water drained down, eroding an area (mom)
ti#c'+d+Ø+ggaats' (u:n mom) dive into water
ts'elbae ti'dininpgaats' the loon dived into the water (mom)
P+n#e+Ø+ggaats' (u:s mom) skin P (small game) by tearing off skin
inasezggaats' he skinned it, tearing off the skin (mom)

-ggaay (n) baby or yearling animal, e.g. calf moose, caribou
-ggaay (adj) little, small: hwnax ggaay a small house
liggaay (n) puppy
xel ggaay CLW (n) little brown bat (Myotis lucifugus), lit. 'little darkness'
nunyeggaay CL, ninyuggaay W, yunegggaay M (n) fox, red fox (Vulpes fulva), lit. 'small creature'
saghi ggaay (n) raven on mythical times, lit. 'little raven'
gusgeggaay (n) cat
dagoli ggaay (n;Ø/aan) hatchet, lit. 'small axe'
tsigi ggaay CL (n;Ø/lcut) whole fish barbecued on a stick

> ggaas white see gga; dry see ggan; sg goes; stretch see ggaac tear vigorously; in naggaas L it is rough see gas'
> gga in 'utgga above see dak; in 'ungga upland see ngge; in 'uygga below see yax, ygge

-ggac, ggaac' /hard/
-ggac (n;d/taan) hardwood; hard birch or spruce used for making handles
-neu ggal ac "
-tran ggaac "
ono ggaac "
-sem ggaac "

G+l+ggac (dim) be hard to the touch
-neu tsets delggac the wood is hard; gigi nelggac the berries are hard; gigi nilggaac the berries turned hard; bestl'es na'ilggaac the mud turned hard; tene kalggac the trail is firm
tsiitl' kaggagi M (n;Ø) hard-packed snow
O+l+G+l+ggac (suc) strike O lightly with stick
tniillggaac I hit it (on the head) lightly with a stick (sem)
d+l+ggac (op-ono) make knocking, rapping sound as of a stick striking wood or of teeth clinking
ONO hwdelggac there is a knocking sound; sghu' ledelggac my teeth clinked together; limudilggac clink your teeth!

-ggak /mumble/
-ono ggaak "

d+l+ggak (op-ono) mumble, mutter
-i'el delggak he is mumbling to him (ono)

-ggan' *-n' /dry/
-conc ggan "
-mom ggaas ggan ggaal ggaas
-cust ggaas,ggiin "

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G+O+ggan (conv) become dry, dried; caus. dry O; cf. n+gh+l+ggan become overly dry, withered, lts'aa'c' wet object becomes dry; d+D+tsets wood dries, plant dies
conc zg'gan it (meat) is dry; oggande let it dry; dezg'gan it (wood) is dry; c'ets'en' lgg'an he is drying the meat; kiliggaas they customarily dry it (cust); kuzg'gan the area is dry; nakustg'gan the area got dry again; ukazg'gan it is dry on the surface; tadezg'gan the skin got dry; c'ezes ta'sdellg'gan we dried a skin; yet debee degg'i n M sheep are dried there (cust)
ukazg'gan (n;O//icaut) partially dried fish, lit. 'that which is dry on the surface'
uk'e tay'deeggaashi CLW, uk'et taadaggani M (n;O/taan) skin stretcher, lit. 'that on which skin is dried'
G+n+gh+l+ggan (conv) become overly dry, withered; caus. overdry O
conc ngelgg'an it is overly dry, it (bread) is stale; 'ele' ngilggane it is not too dry; ingelgg'an he overdried it; nahwngelgg'an the area got too dry again
mom dakngelgg'an it (container) got dry inside; ts'itangelgg'an the skin dried lying flat; nilyingalgg'an they dried sticking together; ts'aan' nts'e' tangelgg'an feces dried in your head; said to Raven by his grandmother
c'aan ngelgg'ani (n;n/laa) crackers, pilot bread, lit. 'dry bread'
ggan (adj) dried; thin
c'egg'an (n;O/niic) dry hide, dry skin
tsi'tagg'an (n;n/laa) dry king salmon head
ts'en ggan (adv) underweight, skinny, thin
Ts'akae Ggan Nats'ilbaalden (pn) creek off Tanada Peak, lit. 'where we lowered the thin lady down by a rope'

ggan* -n' /fingernail/
-laggane' (n;O/laan) fingernail; claw, hoof of forefoot.
-kelaggane' (n;O/laa) toenail, hindclaw

> ggan in ggani ggaee L fur-lined coat see gha'

> ggap, gga in 'utg'at, 'utgg'a at a place up above see dak, tgge; in 'uyg'at, 'uygga at a place down below see yax, ygge; in 'ungg'at, 'ungga at a place upland see ngge; in nesg'at L it is laced see ghat'l

ggat
'elg'ade' CLW, 'el laggade' M (n;d/taan) spruce needles

ggax /rabbit/

ggax (n) snowshoe hare, "rabbit" (Lepus americanus): ggax hwbaa ghatiiil rabbit is carrying along grayness also a hunting nickname for rabbit; utse' ggax k'edyaak the became gray-haired, lit. 'his head became like a rabbit'

ggax ts'akae (n) rabbit woman in stories

ggax delzeni (n) hare, rabbit in summer phase, lit. 'dark rabbit'
ggax sde' (n;d/niic) rabbit skin blanket
ggax st'l'uunii (n;d/niic) woven rabbit skin blanket

ggax dadoghael M (n) marsh hawk, northern harrier (Circus cyaneus), lit. 'rabbits are quiet'

Ggax Kuna' (pn) Gakona River; Gakona village, lit. 'rabbit river'

ggay CLW, ggey M, ggaas /white/

neu ggay,ggey "
tran ggaas "
trn-cus ggaas "

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G+I+D+ggay (dim) be white; D is used in the transitional; see paradigms in Appendix H:12.3

neu lggay, dghelggay it is white; talggay it will be white; tsaeyg nelggay the tea is weak; tuu nelggay the water is clear; dats'ii 'a kolloggay it is still light;
ukadelggay it is partly white; iyits'e lggay it is the whitest; unizaghe nekedestggay there is a white ring around its neck note the D classifier in this form; tsitnelggay his hair is white

iran 'itggaas it turned white; na'itatggas it will turn white again; kutggas the area turned white (after a snowfall); tsitnitggaas his hair turned white; yilggaas he made it white; taydilggaas he bleached it white; xu'el xooolggas M it becomes daylight for them (trans-cust)

lggayi (n;O/niic) linen, white cloth, terry cloth
ts'edo' lggayi (n;O/niic) Hudson Bay blanket, lit. 'blanket that is white'
tsidelggayi CL (n) carrion beetle (Silphidae), lit. 'that which is white headed'
usti'ahqdelggayi M (n) yarrow (Achillea borealis), lit. 'that which is white below the top'

ldzentnestggayi C (n) white-crowned sparrow (Zonotrichia leucophrys)
taex na'itggayi M (n;O/laa) reflector sticks placed below fish weir to make fish visible, lit. 'that which turns white under water'

Una' Ts'esaa'si'tggayi Na' (pn) Shindata Creek, lit. 'creek in which sand comes out white'
k'ensggayi (n;O/aan) white bead

ggaye' (adj) white

-nehggaye' (n;O/aan) white of the eye

ggas1 *-yh perhaps related to ggay white

-caggas (n;O/niic) abdominal muscles

ggas2 *-sh* /dirt/

-ggas (n;O) dirt, grime, impurity: ba ggas kolo it is pure, clean

-ggase' (n;O/laa) property after one dies

ggas3

Ggasa Tl'aa (pn) head of Kiagna River (off Chitina River); analysis uncertain.

> ggas tear forcefully see ggaats'; white see ggay; sg goes; stretch see ggaac1
> ggaec L coat see ghae1, dghaec
> ggaede in u'skahwdelggaede he is in a desperate situation see ggaet1
> ggaex snow bunting see ggaek2

Ggase1 /call of raven/

ggaek sok (exc) call of raven as he departs

be'l ggaek L (n) northern waterthrush (Seiurus novaeboracensis), lit. 'stomach caws'

ono ggaek

d+ggaek (op-ono) be caw of raven

delggaek it is cawing (ono)

Ggase2 perhaps related to ggaek2 bird

kets'elggaegggi CWM, ke'sghelggaegggi L (n) flying squirrel (Glaucomys sabrinus)
ggaek³, ggaex /snow bunting/

hwggaek, hwggaex CLW, ggaex M (n) snow bunting, "snowbird" (Plectrophenax nivalis)
hwggaexyu, ggaexyu (n) Snowbird Clan

> ggaen in nayiggaen L he packed it back see ghae⁸

ggaet¹ (ggot) /stab/ perhaps more than one root has merged in the following verb themes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sem</th>
<th>cons</th>
<th>cons-cus</th>
<th>mom</th>
<th>cust</th>
<th>per</th>
<th>neu</th>
<th>neu-neg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ggot</td>
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<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>ggaet</td>
<td>ggaet</td>
<td>ggoľ</td>
<td>ggaet</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

O+G+0+ggaet (suc) stab, spear, poke, prick, lance O with pointed instrument

yizggoťt he stabbed, poked it once (sem); ighggoťt he stabbed it repeatedly (cons);
utat'a'akuggot ŭyou flesh it! (cons) lit. 'poke its underside'; c'izaeggi kae
kiuggùt they customarily spear them with spears (cons-cust)
mom kaydghggaet he stabbed it all over; sni'ghggaet he gave me a shot, an
inoculation; nt'ay'taggoľt he will give you a shot; itat'a'at'sikuniggaet ŭhe fleshed
it lit. 'he poked an area from its underside'; bec'etggoťt W something customarily
gets speared in it (lake) (cust)

Tsec'elggodi Na' (pn) Jacksina Creek; refers to the chipping of stones for steps

kuggaedi (n) mosquito (Culicidae), lit. 'that which pokes'
kuggaedi ubaľn (n) cranely (Tipula sp.), lit. 'mosquito's mother'
ggoľ (n;O/taan) small awl used for minor surgery, lancet, lit. 'instrument for poking'

O+I+ggaet (mot) move elongated O quickly

mom ilak'eydgghggaet he gave it (gun) to him; k'a' baniniggaet he gave a gun to
him as a potlatch gift; k'a' kughaniyiggaet a gun was potlatched to them;
hwdanytniniggaet close something (the door)!, hwts'i'tniniggaet he opened
something (the door); ts'ine ninadeniggaet I set it (can) upright

inc#G+n+I+ggaet [] (mot) elongated inc moves

naxelnalggot it got dark (in fall with shorter days) (cust); manketnelggoťt my foot
breaks through it (cust) M

P+i#ko+I+ggaet (u:n mom) try to cure P with medicine

bikuniggaet you tried to cure him (mom); yihwhgilggaet he tried to cure him (mom)

P2+ts'e' Pl+e#ko+d+I+ggaet (stat) P1 is compelled, forced to (do) P2
uts'e' nehwdelggaet we are compelled, forced to do it (new)

P+n#I+d+I+ggaet (stat) I (weather) has P stranded, stormbound
neni'delggaet we are stranded (new); its'ii hwnidelggaet the wind has them stranded
(new)

P+ts'+ka#d+I+ggaet+e (stat) P is desperate

u'skahwdelggaede, u'skats'delggaede he is in a desperate situation (new);
s'skadaelggaede I am at a loss for words, I don't have what is being asked for
(new)

P#ko+d+I+ggaet (mot) P goes bumming, begging, seeking charity

nuhwdalggol you are going around bumming (per)

P+el t'les#t+I+ggaet (u:s mom) knock P unconscious

u'el t'lestelggaet he knocked him out (mom)

da'd+I+ggaet (mot) talk

mom ititadadelggaet he spoke out of turn; inidadelggaet he persuaded, convinced
him; snidadidalggolingi he might convince, persuade me; stikadadelggaet he put
me on the spot by asking
**ggaet² (ggot) /frozen overflow/**

*ggaet (an) frozen overflow, aufeis*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mmm</th>
<th>ggaet</th>
<th>ggaet</th>
<th>ggoł</th>
<th>ggaet</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cust</td>
<td>ggtot</td>
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**G+ggaet (mot) water overflows and freezes, aufeis forms, stream "glaciers"; ice forms; pitch hardens**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mmm</th>
<th>telggaet</th>
<th>kaghalggaet</th>
<th>hwta'ilggaet</th>
<th>dzaex nangalggaet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>stream is overflowing and freezing; naghalggaet it overflowed and froze downward; kaghalggaet it flowed up and froze; hwta'ilggaet it overflowed and froze over an area; dzaex nangalggaet pitch ran down and hardened; ts'abaelitah luu ngelggaet ice covers the trees</td>
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*Kedelggaet Na' (pn) creek into Tazlina River*

Ts'ilggaedi Na' (pn) creek into Copper River near Chistochina, lit. 'creek where overflow comes out'*

**inc#1+ggaet (mot) inc overflows, hardens: nahuungalggaet an icicle formed, it overflowed and froze downward; kanats'iisghalggaet skin (on wound) became healed over**

**ggaet³ W /trampled snow/**

*ggaet W (i) trampled snow: 'el ggaet-l'aan area moose or caribou have trampled down the snow; 'el niggaetdelzes the herd customarily tramples the snow; 'aas kae niggaetdelzes he trampled down the snow with snowshoes**

**ggaets¹ MC *-[l] (oldest chief)/*

-ggaedze' MC (n) elderly chief, oldest chief, oldest man, grandfather; *an obscure term, rarely known*

**ggaets² *-ts**

-tsengalgggaedze' (n) fish gut with stringy end, pyloric caecum

**ggaets⁷ CW *-ts' /root/ perhaps related to ggets² twist**

**ggaets' CW (n,d'/aan) secondary tree root**

**ggaets², ggets² *-ch' /open eyes/**

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<tr>
<th>nnu1</th>
<th>ggaets²</th>
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<tr>
<td>tran</td>
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<td>neu2</td>
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l+ggaets' (stat) have eyes open wide, be wide-eyed, open one's eyes

lggaets' he is wide-eyed (neu1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tran</th>
<th>na'ilggaets' he opened his eyes; na'ilggaes open your eyes!; nts'e c'a na'ughulggaezida don't open your eyes!; 'uygge nangibaal de' yelde'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>na'ilggaes when I lower you down with a rope then you will open your eyes; na'ilggaes you customarily look mean (cust) /!</td>
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</table>

O+n+l+ggaets' (op) stare at O

hwnalgggaets' he was staring at a place (dur); snqilggaets¹ you were staring at me (dur)

P#c'+u+d+n+O+ggets' (stat /!) scowl at P, make eye contact with P then quickly avert the eyes

uc'utniisggets' I am scowling at him (neu2); sc'utneggets' he scowled at me (neu2); sc'utnegges he scowls at me (cust)
ggaets' CLW, ggiints M *-l /creak/
  ono  ggaets',ggiints "
d+G+l+ggiints, ggaets' (op-ono) be grinding, creaking sound; caus. cause O to make
  grinding, creaking sound
  ono delggaets' CLW, delggiints M there is a creaking sound (of trees); 'aas
tnelggaets' snowshoes are making a whooshing sound; deghu' tnelggaets' he is
  grinding his teeth

> ggaets' wring, twist see ggets'³
ggaey M
  kontsaggaey (exc) riddling call, here is a riddle; cf. 'entsigaey CLW riddling call
> ggaes open the eyes see ggaets'³; wring, twist see ggets'³; move flexible object see ggez

ggetgge² /between/ a reanalyzed root, possibly from the directional dak up, cf. Tanaina
  -eghdeq between or from the postposition tah among, cf. Koyukon -takk'a between
P+ghatgge (pp) between P; ye yatgge dghilaqga he thrust it (spear) between them (trees);
dghelaaq ghatgge ts'ihnakaen they paddled out from between the mountains
  c'ede' ghatggehi (n:/l'aan) brow tine on caribou antler, lit. 'horn that is in between'
i'ghatgge M (n) second strong wind of winter, lit. 'the one in between'
Dzel Ghatgge (n) Isabel Pass, lit. 'between the mountains'
dzel ghatggey (n) cold north wind, lit. 'the one between the mountains'
Ben K'atgge (n) Tyone Village, lit. 'between the lakes'
> gge, gge' in 'utgge, tgge', gge' up see dak, tgge'; in 'ungge, ngge' upland, up from river see ngge; in
  'uygge, igge' down see yax, -ygge
> ggel in banac'iggel L he got an erection see ghel¹

ggets², ggaets'³ *-ts' /wring, twist/ cf. ggaets' tree root, perhaps a related root
  cons  ggets' "
  sem  gges "
  mom  ggaes ggets' gges ggaes
  neu  ggets' "
  tran  ggaets' "
  cust  gges "

O+G+O+ggets' (suc) wring, twist O
  ighiggets' he wrung it repeatedly (cons); yizgges he wrung, twisted it once (sem);
  k'eyinigteggets' he finished wringing it (mom)
G+D+ggets' (stat) be twisted; in transitional become twisted; have a convulsion, seizure
  destggets' it (wood) is twisted (neu); ditggaets' it became twisted (tran); na'itggaets' he
  had a convulsion, seizure (tran)
tsisdaggets'i (n) crossbill (Loxia sp.), lit. 'that with a twisted nose'
Tsiniggedzi (pn) mountain on Tok River, lit. 'twisted head'
ggets'⁴ *-ts'
naggets'i (n) fox (Vulpes fulva)
> ggets' in sco'uneggets' he scowled at me see ggaets'³, ggets'³
> ggey M white see ggay
ggez (ggas) *-zh* /move flexible object; pl go/ cf. ggaac stretch; sg go, which has a similar semantic range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mom</th>
<th>ggas</th>
<th>ggez</th>
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O+G+0+ggez (mot) stretch out, spread out, hang O (line, cloth, body, flexible object); thread O

mom inininiggez he stretched it (line) out; inu' niniggeez he threaded it through a hole;
unu' sa i'niniggaes thread it for me!; nayghiggez he hung it (cloth) on a line;
ts'iiziggez he straightened him (his body) out

ta#O+d+O+ggez (mot) spread out, stretch O (skin, fabric)
ts'itaydezggez he stretched it (skin) out (mom); neketadigges turn it (garment) inside out!
(rev); neketaydezggez he turned it inside out (rev)

D+ggez (mot) crawl, stretch out one's body

mom na'itggez he crawled back; ts'istggez he lay out straight; ts'izitggaes stretch out (and relax);
ts'idestggez he stretched himself out; ts'abaeliggez he stretched out flush with the tree (hiding);
luitggez he (baby) was crawling about (per); se'ahen lutestggez the baby is starting to crawl (per)

G+D+ggez (mot) become worn by friction

mom ughu' testggez his teeth became worn; u'el testggez it wore off; utlaec'estggez
something wore away, wore out; banstggez it wore through in places (dist);
uk'ec'itggez it wore apart; kac'estggez something (clothes) wore out

O+n+gh+0+ggez (conv) (weather) erodes, sweeps O (earth), wears O clear of vegetation;
with passive earth becomes eroded; teeth become worn

cone ts'iin gegzggez the wind swept the place clear of vegetation; bes tngestggez the
bank has become eroded, worn clear of vegetation; ughu' langestggez his teeth
wore down

d+ggez (mot) pl go; cf. O+daetl' pl go, the corresponding singular theme is l+ggaac

mom sta'delggez we went away; stadonolggaes you go away!; tihdelggez they went out;
denigl' alk'ae nihdelggez they stopped at the moose kill site; kadozolggaes
you go up a slope; nildoxe stahdelggez they went off in different directions;
luhdelggez they were walking around (per); nekedolgges you go down and back!
(rev); 'sdalgges we are walking along (prog)

Ggez *-zh* /forked/

neu ggez "

G+ggez (ext) be forked

neu delggez it is forked; nildzi'tnahalggez it (branch) is forked

K'elggezi Na' (pn) creek into Chistochina River

cidelggez M (n) arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea), lit. 'that whose tail is forked'
c'ilggezi (n) one- or two-year old moose (n) 'that which is forked'

ggeze (adj) forked, gap between pair of objects

dzel ggeze (an) mountain pass
-laggeze (an) space between fingers
-kelaggeze (an) space between toes
-entaggeze (an) between the eyes
ggez\(^2\) *-[]

dzaggez, -dzaggeze' (n;\(\emptyset\)'aan) earring

ggez\(^4\) *-[] /fire hisses/ 

\(\text{ono ggez} \quad "\) 

d+1\(\text{ggez (op-ono)}\) fire hisses

delggez it (fire) is hissing (ono); nunyeggaay yiige' delggez the spirit of the fox is

hisssing in the fire

gges *-sh* /cooking spit/

gges, -gges'e' (n;\(d\)'/taan) spit, roasting stick, skewer

Ggesge Na' (pn) Manker Creek, lit. 'roasting stick creek'

> gges move flexible object see ggez; open eyes see ggaets\(^a\); wring, twist see ggets\(^*\)

> ggiin dry see ggan\(^1\)

ggiin' M *-[] /sound of marmot/ 

\(\text{ono ggiin'} \quad "\) 

d+1\(\text{ggiiin' (op-ono)}\) be call of marmot

delggiiin' it (marmot) is calling (ono)

> ggiints in deghu' ntelggiints M he is grinding his teeth see ggaets\(^a\), ggiints

> ggo'l knee see ggot'; in kadaggo'l L it shattered see gholt'

ggox /bridge of nose/ 

-niggoxe' (n;\(n\)'/aan) bridge of nose

ggok /call of swan/ 

\(\text{ono ggok} \quad "\) 

d+1\(\text{ggok (op-ono)}\) swan calls, be the call of a swan

kaggos delggok a swan is calling (ono)

ggol /call of raven/ 

ggol (exc) call of raven when approaching food or when somersaulting 

\(\text{ono ggol} \quad "\) 

d+1\(\text{ggol (op-ono)}\) raven makes the sound ggol

delggol it is calling ggol (ono)

> ggol in aggol L it was scraped see gholt'

> ggol stab, small awl see ggaet'; aufeis forms see ggaet\(^*\)

ggon L *-m 

laggoni L (n) willow ptarmigan (Lagopus lagopus)

ggon\(^1\) *-n' /lukewarm/ 

\(\text{neu ggon'} \quad "\) 

\(\text{tran gguux gguun' gguux gguux} \quad "\) 

\(\text{trn-cus gguus} \quad "\) 

\(n+\emptyset+\text{ggon'} (\text{stat}) \text{ liquid is lukewarm}\)

nezggon' it is lukewarm (neu); nigguun' it became lukewarm (tran)

ta\(\#d+1+\text{ggon'} (\text{ext}) \text{ be open water amidst ice}\)

tadinilggon' there is open water amidst ice (neu)
ko+L-ggon' (stat) weather is warm in spring
nakalggon' it is warm (spring) again (neu); kulguun' it became spring (tran);
hwtelgguun' it is starting to become spring (tran); hwtelgguus it becomes spring (cust); nakalguus 'el nilkeliix it becomes spring again and they get together (tran-cust)

bakulguun'i (n,n (berries), Ø (fish, mosquito)) old berries on branches in spring; leftover dry fish used in the spring; early spring mosquitoes W

u'el kulguun'i CL (n,n/’aan) old berries on branches in spring, lit. 'with it it turns spring'

hwggon' (an) warm weather during spring

> ggot stab see ggaet'; aufeis forms see ggaet'

ggot' /knee/
- -ggot' (ni,Ø/’aan) knee: ggot’dghalyaa he is kneeling
c'eggot' tak'ax (n,Ø/’aan) moose, caribou knee fat; used as a baby pacifier and as an ointment
- -ggot' k'ez’aani (n,Ø/’aan) kneecap
- -laggot' (n,Ø/’aan) knuckle
tsì'ggoli L (n,Ø/taan) straight pin
Sdaggot'i (pn) bend on Copper River above Sanford River, lit. 'knee point'

ggots *-

- k'ay' tneggodze' (n,n/laa) colon, lit. 'pelvis + ?'

ggots" *-ch(*) /mass moves quickly/
mom  gguus  ggots'  ggos  gguus
pers  ggos  "
sem  ggos  "
cust  ggos  "

Ø+ggots' (mot) mass (earth, snow) moves quickly, falls
mom nen' tezggots' the land shifted, settled; tsìital hwdadiggots' snow avalanched, slid down; neghiggots' it (earth, snow) fell down, caved in; u'el niniggots' he moved with it (snow) to a place; unaegge' k'ec'ezezggots' he has a cataract on his eye []

Natsii'lggosden (pn) Ptarmigan Drop, lit. 'where the snow avalanches'
n+Ø+ggots' (suc) wobble, be rickety; caus. rock, shake Ø
nggos it is rickety, wobbly (pers); s'el nezggos xananelggaac it started wobbling on me and I turned back (sem); ineelggos he is rocking it, shaking it, pushing it back and forth (pers)

ggots'' *-ch'' /drink liquid quickly/
mom  gguus  ggots'  ggos  gguus
pers  ggos  "
cust  ggos  "

O+t+i/1+ggots' (us: mom) drink O (liquid) quickly, gulp, chug O
itelggsot' he swallowed it quickly (mom); i'delggots' he chugged something (mom)

O+t+i/1+ggots' (us: mom) squirt O (urine), urinate O (a squirt of urine)
lets telggos he is urinating urine in squirts (cust)

ggots"" *-ts' /freshly killed meat/
D+ggots' (desc) be freshly killed meat; unproductive, only in the following
c'etsen' tggots'i (n) freshly killed meat (n,Ø/1cuut)
tadatggots'i (n) raw skin (n;∅/niic)

ggots’- (i) alive []: dats’ii baggots’dex’aan he is still alive, still young

ggots”k-ch”

kolggots’i (n) black fly, "no-see-um" (Simulium molestum)

ggos "-sh"

kaggos CLW, taggos M (n) trumpeter swan (Cygnus buccinator)
kaggos ts’en zuul (n;∅/taan) swan wingbone drinking tube; used by menstrual

> ggos mass moves quickly see ggots`; drink liquid quickly see ggots`; in naggosi L saw see ghos’

gguux /insect, monster/

-gguugge’ (n) insect, bug, worm; monster; nickname for brown bear
tehggguugge’ (n) water insect
c’et’aan’ gguugge’ (n) leaf aphid

gguux ts’aadle’ CLW, gguux ts’aade’ (n) insect’s shell, lit. ‘insect’s cradle’ (n;∅/taan)
gguux dyuuts’i CW, gguux guu’si L, gguux deyuudzi (n) caterpillar, lit. ‘hairy insect’
gguux ce’ M (n) clubs in cards, lit. ‘bug tail’
gguux k’eneltsiini (n;∅/laa) rice, lit. ‘that which looks like bugs’

Gguux Hwts’iniyanden (pn) on Copper River below Copper village, lit. ‘where a monster came out’

> gguux lukewarm see ggon’

gguuk /growl/  

ono gguuk”
d+gguuk (op-ono) be growling sound (of bear, dog), be sound of person choking
delgguuk it (bear, dog) is growling; there is the sound of choking (ono); ucaan delgguuk his stomach is growling (ono)

G+D+gguun CML (desc) be pock-marked, be covered with holes

neu dzel k’et netggguun the mountain has holes on it; unaen’ ntggguun his face is pocked; natnitgguun it became pocked (tran)
ts’es tnetggguuni (n;∅/a’aan) volcanic rock, lit. ‘rock that is pocked’

> gguun’ lukewarm see ggon’
> gguut stab see ggaet’

gguutl M /snort/

ono gguutl”
c’d+a+n+l+gguutl M (op-ono) make snorting sound, clear one’s nose
c’etnelgguul he is snorting (ono)

gguutl’/inner skin residue/

-tagguutl C, -tagguul MW, -tagguude’ L (n;∅/laa) residue, shavings from inner side of skin
gguuts *-[] /fish nose cartilage/
   -engguudze' (n;fn/'aan) nose cartilage of fish

gguuts' *-ts' /celery, crunch/
gguus, -gguuze' (n) wild celery (Heracleum lanatum)
   Gguus Kulaen Na' (pn) Kuskalina River, 'celery exists river'
gguus tsaaze' (n;dl/'aan) root of wild celery
   ts'igguuze' M (n) wild rhubarb (Polygonum alaskanum)
xax gguuze', tehgguuze' (n) mare's tail (Hippurus vulgaris), lit. 'goose's celery',
   'underwater celery'
ono    gguuts' "
c'+n+I+gguuts' (op-ono) be crunching sound; caus. crunch on O, eat O with crunching sound
   itnelgguuts' there is a crunching noise (of crackers, celery) (ono); itnelgguuts' he is crunching on it, eating it with a crunching noise (ono)

gguus *-s /fish scales/
   -gguuze' (n;O/laa) fish scales
      dur    gguus "
omom    gguus gguus --- gguus
   O+t+gguus (op) scale O (fish)
      ilgguus scale it! (dur); ighilgguus he scaled it (dur); k'ec'enstguus I quit scaling (mom)
u'el c'elgguusi (n;O/ltaan) fish scaler

> gguus lukewarm see ggon'; mass moves quickly see ggoz';; drink liquid see ggoz'
> ggu in 'unggu in general area upland see ngge; in 'utggu in general area up above see dak, -tgge'; in
   'uyggu in general area down below see yax, ygge

ggu' /fly parasitic on caribou/ possibly related to gguux insect
   c'eggu', ghanaay ggu' (n) caribou warblefly (Oedemagena tarandi)
bengesta ggu' (n) caribou nasal botfly (Cethenemyia trompe)
This section integrates the fricatives gh and x; in L the sequence d+gh becomes gg; see sec 4.2: dghaec CW, ggaec L shirt; adghaan CWM, aggaan L things are made; kadaghot' CWM, kadaggo' L it is broken up; such L forms are listed in this section and cross-references are given in the gg section.

gh¹ /progressive/

gh (vpf) progressive/future/gh-perfective mode; appears in the progressive, future, and gh perfective modes and in the imperfective-negative of the verb lae be; in CL gh becomes a, word initially: gh > a / (#)# CL; gh > a / C+_; also gh > x / t_; see several vocalization rules in secs. 2.7, 3.4, 3.5 and Appendix G: ighit'taats' he cut it (gh-perfective); denae 'ele' ghileh he is not a chief (imp-neg of be); ghayanal MW, ayaal CL he is walking along (progressive); i'tayiil he will eat something (future); i'txasyiil I will eat something (future)

neke# (ads:prog-rev) around and around, in a circle; combines the progressive prefix and the x reversative suffix: nekaakaex he is turning around and around in a boat

gh² /gh-qualifier/

gh (vpf) gh-qualifier; this prefix, called 'completive' in Kari 1979:43, is in a distinct position to the left of the i-transitional prefix and to the right of the n-qualifier prefix, treated in this study as pos. 4A

appears thematically with no obvious meaning: gh+D+naa' work; ghightna' you were working; O+gh+l+t'aats' cut out O (a pattern); O+gh+O+dlok' mock O; G+gh+O+niic fabric is in position; O+gh+l+tset handle concealed O

x#gh (ts) held, attached, constrained on one end, tethered, pivoting; combines with a disjunct prefix x to form numerous secondary motion themes, see x² for further examples: x#O+G+gh+0+taan move elongated O attached on one end, steer O; luxiighinitaan he was steering it around; x#c'+gh+D+taan hobble; naxe'ghetaan he hobbled back

n+gh+l (ts) into a condition; attested in these three verb themes: n+gh+l+ggan become overly dry; n+gh+l+ten freeze solid; n+gh+l+ts'e' freeze solid

gh (ads:s neu) I; analysis uncertain, only in the following examples: teen ghez'aan it (plant) is woody; daygge hghex'aaan it points downward

P+e#u+gh (ads:ss mom) surrounding, wrapping P; reaching P (a destination): yec'ughelmiic he wrapped something in it; ke'ughezyaa he made it to a destination

P+ke#gh+i (ads:i mom) climbing P: ikeghiyaa he climbed it

P#d+gh (ads:gh mom) grazing, glancing off, sideswiping P: u'sdghighidaetl' we sideswiped him (walking)

P+gha#gh (ads:s mom) part of P, partially from P: ighay'ghetzyaan he ate part of it

x¹ /reversative/

x (vsf1) reversative; appears in reversative, persistive, transitional, durative-customary, and neuter-customary stem sets; see Kari 1979:199-200: nekeyaax he is going down and back (rev); inekaayaax he is encircling it (prog-rev); dziltaex he is dancing a mourning dance (pers); nadidadziix he will become homesick (tran); kaskae talax he will become a rich man (tran); lciix it customarily rains (dur-cust); suux it is customarily beautiful (neu-cust)
x²
x (upf) x-thematic; this is the right-most disjunct prefix
  x#gh (ts) held, attached, constrained on one end, tethered, pivoting; forms numerous secondary motion themes: x#gh+O+g hel elongated object attached on one end moves, clock hand moves; xghaghal it (clock hand) is moving; x#O+gh+i+gaets move enclosed O attached on one end; ts'ixghinilghaes open it (pocket knife); x#O+G+l+ggaae stretch O; xitxelggaac he stretched it out; x#n+gh+D+cet limp; daxngecet he limped in

x³
x (upf) thematic; only in the following: x#O+l+cez wear O (a belt); xna'ilcez put it (belt) back on; xzelcez I am wearing a belt

x⁴
x (upf) thematic; only in the following: x#l+ts'en be crippled

> x general area see xu

ghaa¹ /length/
df: ghaa, ghaay, ghaaghe, gha' ; perhaps more than one root is involved in this grouping; see also the complicated series of entries under gha¹ in relation to
P+ghaa d+i (ads:Ø mom) length of P: hwghaa diyaa he walked the length of the area
P+enghaay (ads:gh mom) meeting P: senghaay ghiyaa he met me
P+nighaa (an) within range of, within sight of P: gaa snighaa naghilyaal it landed here within range of me
P+gha' (pp) length, span, distance of P: ugha' ni'ninilae measure its length (with a line)!
  igha' ik'eyghelcuut he broke it off (trapped animal's leg) at its length (showing above trap)
-ghaay (an) expanse, distance; occurs in several compound nouns
  taghaay (an) river delta
  sdaghaay (an) flat near river, lit. 'point expanse'
Ses Ghaay Na' (pn) Coal Creek
  nuu ghaay (an) human ambush barricade for rabbit drive, lit. 'island expanse'
P+tsighaay (pp) behind, under the head of P: ntsighaay tezyaa he went behind your head (as you lay down)
P+ghaaghe (pp) near, close to P: ughaaghe isd aa I stay near him; nilghaaghe na'es it steps (its feet) close to one another
  -lacots' ghaaghi (n;Ø/taan) index finger, lit. 'that which is next to thumb'
  dzel ghaaghe niits'e W (n;Ø) cold east wind, lit. 'that which is from upriver near the mountains'
Taghaaghe Bene' (pn) Tawawe Lake, lit. 'close to water lake'
  k'adii hwghaaghe (adv) a little while ago: k'adii hwghaaghe cu gaa tiniyaa he left here a little while ago

ghaa²
Kaghaa Na' (pn) creek into Sanford River
Kaghaa Cii (pn) mountain on Clearwater Creek

> ghaa in tsighaa strand of hair see gha¹
/ready/  

_xaa_ (adv) ready, prepared: _xaa dazdaa_ he is sitting up ready; _xaa ni'ideyaa_ he is excited;  
_ighenii xaa 'ida'_ he remained ready to fight him  
_xaa_ (venc) how about V, let's V; used after an optative verb: _xona nats'ulyes xaa_ let's take a rest now!

> **_xaa_** in _guxaa_ button see _guxaa_

**ghaac** /worm/  
_etsel ghaage' (n) tapeworm, intestinal worm (_Cestoda), lit. 'rectal worm'  

**_ghaac'_ CLW /frog croak/ cf. _ghiin' M, and naghaay frog_  
_ono ghaac,ghaay' "_  
_d+lghaac'_ CLW (op-ono) frog croaks  
_delghaaac, delghaay' it is croaking (ono)  

> **_ghaaghe_** near see _ghaa'_

**ghaax**  
_Tsen Ghaax (pn) Chief Escalida's village site near mile 131.5 of Richardson Highway; said to mean 'starvation place'; _ghaax_ perhaps related to _gha'_  
_tsenghaax hw't'aene (n) people from Tsen Ghaax; identified in de Laguna 1975 as a clan name, but later said by informants to be a name for people from this village_

> **_ghaax_** make pl objects see _ghaan'_

> **_xaal_** in _saxaal_ W sugar see _saxaal_

**_ghaal_** /wrinkled/  

_tran ghaal ghaal ghal ghaal_  

_n+l/0+ghaal_ (u.tran) become wrinkled on the face  
_unaan' nighaal, nilghaal_ his face became wrinkled (tran)  

> **_ghaal_** elongated or animate object moves quickly see _ghel'_ (ghaal); make pl objects; kill pl see _ghaan'_; lace snowshoes see _ghatl_

**_ghaan'_ -n /make pl objects/ cf. _ghan_ join perhaps a related root  

_dur ghaan ghaan ghaal ghaal ghaan'_  
_dur-cus ghaax,ghiix "_  
_mom ghaas ghaan ghaal ghaan'_  
_mom-cus ghaas_  

_O+G+0+ghaan_ (op) make pl O; kill pl O; cf. _O+G+l+tsii_ make sg O, _O+z+l+ghae_ kill sg O  

_dur gets' ghaan_ he is making gloves; _i'ghighaan_ he made something, he killed something; _'aas dghighaan_ he made snowshoes; _itaghaal_ he will make them, kill them; _yidi 'ighaaani?_ what are you making?; _yughaan'de_ let him make them, kill them; _ses k'a' kughaan_ make holes in the snowshoe frame; _ggax 'esghaan_ I am killing rabbits; _ggax kubiighaan_ rabbits are killing them; _dziuggi nanighadghaan_ the princesses killed each other; _deniigi nilyitxesghaan_ I'll kill one moose after the other; _ughheldze' ghadghaan_ they are well made; _'alk'e'a kadghaan_ they look alike, are made alike; _hnae dadghighaan_ he made up stories, exaggerated; _c'ahnaedadeghaan_ he mixes up stories, words  

_other aspects tidayghighaan_ he made them wrong (mom); _k'eyinighaan_ he finished making them (mom); _ba' keghixi_ they customarily make dry fish _M (cust)_  

_u'el c'enu' kodghaani (n;O/'aan) chisel, lit. 'that with which holes are made'_  

_neyiige' u'el dghaani (n;O/'aan) camera, lit. 'that with which our images are made'
c'eghaan (n;Ø) war
c'eghaan naa (n;Ø) war moon (red colored)
c'eghaan tse' (n) war chief

ghaan² *-n /hump/
-ghaanë' (n;Ø/taan) hump (e.g. of moose's back)
c'eghaanne' (n;Ø/luuut) meat of hump area
-yenghaane' (n;Ø/taan) upper back, lit. 'back hump'
dzedghaanë' CMW, dzeggaane' L (an) chest area, lit. 'heart hump'
kaghaane' W (n) humpback salmon (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha), lit. 'humped up'; this name appears in Pinart's notes from 1872

ghaan³ *-n /brain/
-tsighaanë' (n;Ø/'aan) brain
c'etsighaanë' tu' (n) brain of moose or caribou fermented in water; used in skin tanning

ghaan² *-n /half/
-ghaanë' (n) half, half of object divided across; cf. -k'eze half of object divided lengthwise:
koht'ëene i'ghaanë' naghultaal he is bringing back half a human body
Dzel Ghaanë' (pn) mountain at head of Nelchina River; mountain east of upper Tangle Lake, lit. 'half mountain'
kon' ghaanë' (n;Ø/taan) partially burned wood
i'deghaanë' (n;Ø/taan) half of a wooden object
i'neghaanë' (n;Ø/aan) half of a round object
na'aay benghaanë' (n) half moon
benghaanë' saeni (n) October, lit. 'half summer'
benghaanë' se'i (n) counter, workbench; cupboard, locker for storing food; archaic; analysis uncertain

ghaan³ *-n /mold/
xaanë' (n;Ø/'aan) mold
neu ghaanë' "
G+D+ghaanë' (op) become moldy
ghadghaanë' CMW, aggaanë' L it became moldy (dur)
Tsedghaanë' Naë' (pn) creek into upper Copper River, lit. 'moldy rock creek'

ghaat /shake/
   dur ghaat "
   sem ghat "
   mom ghaat ghaat ghai ghaat
O+d+Ø+ghaat (suc) shake O; with ko sweep, dust area
   dur ideghaat he is shaking it; idghighaat he was shaking it; nke' dighaat shake off your feet!;
   lic'ae dedghaat the dog is shaking itself; hnahwdghighaat he swept, dusted the area; its'i lhwghighaat the wind swept the area
   sem idezghat he shook it once; dyenen dghaegë' dezghat he shook the shaman's coat once; ts'ede' didaghat he will give the blanket a shake
   u'el dedghaadi CMW, u'el deggaadi L (n;Ø/taan) broom, dust mop, lit. 'that with which it is swept'

> ghaat lace snowshoes see ghatl
ghaats¹ *-ch(“r) /tree trunk and roots/
c’eghaadze’ (n; d’aan) tree trunk and roots

ghaats² *-ch(*) /scratching, grinding sound/ for some speakers this root is merged with ghaats’
gnaw
ono  ghaats  "
d+l+ghaats (op-ono) be scratching, grinding, crunching sound
ono hwdelghaats there is the sound of footsteps in grass, on crunchy snow; delghu’
tnelghaats he is grinding his teeth; delghaats it (mouse) is scratching

ghaats’, ghas’ *-ch(“r) /gnaw/
don  ghaats’  "
d+l+ghaats’ (op-ono) be gnawing, crunching sound; caus. make crunching sound eating

delghaats’ there is the sound of crunching, gnawing (ono); i’tnelghaats’ he is crunching

on something (ono)

cen’ghais’i (n) carpenter ant, “termite” (Camponotus sp.), lit. ‘that which gnaws wood’
O+d+O+ghaats’ (op) gnaw, munch, crunch

nuuni idghighaats’, idghighaas a porcupine was gnawing on it (dur)

ghaay¹ /frog/ cf. ghaac’, ghiin’ frog croaks

naghaay (n) frog (Rana sylvatica)

naghaay ts’ede’ (n) coltsfoot (Petasites), lit. ‘frog blanket’

ghaay², cf. ghaay expanse under ghaa¹, perhaps a related root

nilghaay, dilghaay (adv) trading, shopping

nilghaay c’ilaende, ut’aa nilghaay c’ilaeni (an) store, lit. ‘enclosure in which there is trading’

nilghaay t’aenen (n) storekeeper
-dilghaay koley (n) credit (at store), lit. ‘that which has no trading’

> ghaay expanse, distance see ghaa¹
> ghaay’ frog croaks see ghaac’

ghaas¹ (ghos) *-sh*/pl make noise/

rep  ghos  "
rep-cus  ghuus  "

mom  ghaas  ghaas  ghos  ghaas

cust  ghos  "

ghaas² (ghos) *-sh*//pl make noise/ have fun, play noisily, celebrate, shout, make noise

snaaey delghaas the children are having fun, are shouting (rep); i’el dalghos he

played with him (rep)
mom  k’ey’delghaas he quit playing; stahdelghaas they went away shouting; nek’e

na’uadelghaas they (birds) went over us shouting

u’el ’sdelghosì (n) toy, lit. ‘that which we play with’

dghos CWM, ggos L (n;O) fun, pleasure: dghos ‘itkay he is celebrating

dghos c’ellis (n; d) dance song, lit. ‘fun song’

hne#d+l+ghaas (op-rep) pl talk, speak; cf. k+(n+)O+(y)aa’ sg talks, the corresponding

singular theme

hne’sdalghos we were talking (rep); ni’el hnehdelghos they are talking with each

other (rep); hnehdelghhuus they customarily talk (rep-cust); k’ehney’delghaas they

finished talking (mom)
t sax#d+1+ghaas (op-rep) pl cry; cf. 0+tsaex, sg cry
tsaxdolghos you pl are crying (rep)
li#d+1+ghaas (op-rep) pl dogs bark; cf. i+0+tsae sg barks
lie delghos dogs are barking (rep); kanalidelghos the dogs are howling now and then
(cust)

ghaas^2 (ghos) *-sh*/pl fish swim/
mom ghaas ghaas gho ghaas
cust gho "

l+ghaas (mot) pl fish swim; cf. 0+laex sg fish swims
natelghos fish start to return (cust); telghaas fish started running (mom); sde' t'aeni
tehtl'au ni'ilghaas grayling are staying near the bottom (mom)

ghaas^2 *-sh*/rough/ cf. xos, ghoz thorn, perhaps a related root
neu ghaas

G+D+ghaas (desc) be rough-textured; uncommon, mainly in place names
nadghaas it is rough (new)
Tsenesdghaas Na' (pn) Riley Creek, lit. 'rough rock creek'
Tsedghaazi Na' (pn) Boulder Creek, lit. 'rough rock creek'

ghaas *-yh
[tseghaasi, tseghaazi] (n) marten; attested by Doroshin, Pinart, and de Laguna but not by
any speakers queried by Kari; cf. Kenai Tanaina k'echaghusha

> ghaas make pl objects see ghaan' 

gha1 /in relation to/ cf. various pp and ads with ghaa1, ghaay, ghaaghe, perhaps related
morphemes/roots
df: gha, a, xa

P+gha (pp) in relation to, by, in the vicinity of, to, from, for, about, concerning, on P; -gha,
-a are often unstressed and attached to a following verb as a prefix; gha > a / s, b, y 
--- gha nats'ida'etl' we came back to you; tsin'aen negha nonhda'etl' thank you
for coming to us; kan' gha nesdaa 'she got married lit. 'she sat down by a husband';
Markle gha nsyaa I went to Markle; kugha natestbaes I am about to swim back
to them; nilgha'snida'etl' we came to each other; sa c'ildzes, sac'idzes dance for me!
sadi'il'ilt pour it for me; ya kenaes, yakenaes he is talking about it; ba ghestnaa
I am working on it; sa daztsaan he died on me; ntse' ngha nts'aat da? is your head
aching?; giga ts'unbaex xayde hwwha we pick berries for winter; benta lu'stedeldze'
tsaa' gha we go to the lakes for beaver
occurs in compound postpositions, especially with the directional roots, and in nouns and
adverbs
P+gha'aa (pp) out in the open from P
P+ghadaa'a (pp) downriver from P: kadaa'a to the next place downriver, with ko area
P+ghatgge (pp) between P
-grak'aedi (n) property that can be willed
-grak'aay (an) mountain ridge
gha (nenc) by, at; occasionally occurs in place names
K'ey Tsaaygha (pn) Hogan Hill, lit. 'by the dwarf birch'

-yi gha (venc) in order to V, so that V; occurs with (yi) verb suffix and the optative mode:
snakaey nadaydulidiixi gha una'skolnic we told it so that the children might learn
it; tezyaa de'uzze' kadu'aali gha he went in order to register his name; kidulgho't'i
gha c'ighe' ghoyaan'i gha it can be broken so that he might eat the marrow;
yulaedzi gha ninltaaen he made him cook

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gha (vpf) bound postposition, of, about P; appears thematically: P+gha#u+l+nii' be humble about P; P+gha#y+n-Ø+tsen' be possessive of P

xa+D (nds) for oneself; an indirect reflexive construction: xa'sdghetnaa we work for ourselves; xanaydedlaets he is cooking it for himself again

P+gha#u (ads:ss mom) passing by, exceeding, overdoing P: ya'uzyaa he walked past him; hwghayuzlaets he overcooked it

P+gha#gh (ads:ss mom) part of P, partially from P: ighay'ghezyaan' he ate part of it; bay'dgheslet it (P) burned partially

P+gha'd+D-effect (ads:gh mom) missing P: teen ghay'tnatsaetl' he chopped missing the wood; yay'dalghel he swung and missed it with a club

d+gha# (ads:n mom) snagging, stumbling: dghaniyaa he stumbled; dghay'ninilghaets he felled a tree getting it snagged (among other trees)

P+gha#l (ads:s neu) loaning to P: sazil'aan you have it on loan to me

P+gha+s+ta# (ads:n mom, n neu) out-V-ing P, the most of, superlative of P: sastaniyaa he outwalked me; yastakiniyaa he outtalked him; c'astanizu' she is the prettiest

gha³

gha (c) []

ghalii, -ghalii' (n;Ø/laa) wealth, potlatch gifts; analysis uncertain

gha³ /there/

df: gha, ghan, ghat

gha (dem) there, at that place; demonstrative of distance; cf. gaa here

ghanen (dem) that person; sweetie, dear; term of endearment used between husband and wife: ghanen su ts'aghilt'ehen that person is wicked

ghane, gayene (dem) those people

ghani (dem) that, those (non-human): ghani natdaghaligi he might drop that

ghat, ghatgu (adv) there, over there

ghadu' (adv) right there

ghayet (an) that place: ghayet lazeni 'iinn ghadeghaande M that is the place where the Russians were killed

ghayedu' (adv) right there, right over there: ghayedu' dagoli z'aan the axe is right over there

gha⁴, ghaa⁴ /hair/

df: ghaa, gha, gha', xa, ghani

-gha' (n;Ø/laa) body hair, fur

-tsighaa, -tsigha' (n;Ø/laa) hair (of the head)

-negha', -nehts'egha' M, -ensdagh'a CLW (n;Ø/laa) eyebrow

-dagh'a (n;Ø/laa) whiskers, facial hair

gha- (C) hair, fur

-haghuddo' (n;Ø/laa) shavings from outer side of skin

-haluddz̄e' (n;Ø/laa) guard hair

xa- (i) hair, fur: naxatezzaeck it is starting to shed its hair

unen naxay'nelyaexi CL (n) August, lit. ‘month that hair grows back’

D+ghan (desc) be fur-lined; unproductive, only in these nominalizations

dghani dghaee CW, ggni ggace L, dane deghaee M (n;Ø/niic) fur-lined coat

dghani sel (n;Ø/laa) fur-lined boots
gha\(^5\), xa\(^1\) /through/

xa, gha (upf) adverbial, bound postposition, through

xa\(^#\), P+gha\(^#\) (ads:n mom) through (P): xaniyaa he went through; yanitsaetl' he chopped through it

> gha in 'agha hurry see 'agha

xa\(^2\)

xa- (i) weapon

xa\(^#\) (ts) act with a weapon (bow, gun); an instrumental incorporate that forms subthemes: luxac'etiis he goes hunting with a gun, bow; yaxay'dgheltaan he is waiting for something with a weapon

xa\(^3\)

xa (upf) adverbial

xa\(^#\) (ads:gh mom) spreading []; only in the following example: xaydighilniic he spread it out (skin)

xa\(^4\)

xa (upf) adverbial

xa\(^#d\) (ads:n mom) []; unproductive, only attested in one theme of seeing: xadenl'aen I glimpsed it

> xa hair see gha; through see gha; selling see ka; in xananiyaa CLW he turned back see ka; for see gha

gha' /because of/

P+gha' M (pp) because of P: cet'aenn gha' kehdil'aan it was discovered because of the Tailed Ones; yen 'iinn gha' cet'aenn 'eni hwni'l'aen' because of them she saw the Tailed Ones' den

xa' (enc) certainly, indeed, really; adds emphasis to preceding noun or verb phrase: koht'aene kenaeg'e naene xa' 'ele' 'sdiltsiile we certainly didn't make the Ahtna language; xona nats'alyes xa' now we have really rested; negha'sniyaa ndtghesniil xa' I certainly will tell you if someone comes to us

xa'k'a, xa'a (nenc) one's own, on one's own accord, for oneself; follows a pronoun: nen xa'k'a xahnidaes speak up for yourself!; dii xa'k'a 'aas dazdlaa he made snowshoes for himself

xa' (scnj) since, so: talyaas xa' tsets nadinilyae since it will snow, bring in wood!; nyuu' tatxilael xa' kasuundze' zilaa you'll lose your clothes, so keep them nicely

> gha' length see ghaa; hair see gha'

xa\(^n\) /slightly/

xa'k'a, xa'a (adv) slowly, eventually, carefully: xa'a ntxasya' I'll go eventually; xa'a yilaets she is cooking it slowly

xa'a (exc) be careful

xa'tle, xa'li (adv) a little, slightly: xa'tle tezdeln it is flowing a little bit; xa'tle kensyaes I speak a little (of the language)
xa''

xa'diidi (n) yellow-rumped warbler (Dendroica coronata); imitative of its call which is said to mean 'fish are coming'

> xa' certainly see gha'

> xa'k'a, xa'a one's own, on one's own accord, for oneself see gha'

> ghadi another one see ghat; in dghadi L white fronted goose see ghet

ghax

kaghaxi, xaghaxi (n) medium-sized beaver; young bear; analysis uncertain

ghax' /chief of a place/

ghaxen (n) chief's title, chief of a place; used with a few place names, an inherited chief's title similar to denen; only these three names are attested: Ben Daes Ghaxen chief of Mentasta; Saltigi Ghaxen chief of Tyone Lake village; Bendil Ghaxen chief of Tazlina Lake village

> ghax melt see ghae'

xax /Canada goose/

xax (n) Canada goose (Branta canadensis); probably onomatopoetic, cf. ghak goose honks, probably a related root

gah

-gahde' (n; d'/aan) main root of tree; analysis uncertain

ghak /honk of goose/ cf. xax Canada goose, a related root

ono ghak "

d+1+ghak (op-ono) be honk of Canada goose
delghak it is honking (ono)

> ghal M elongated or animate object moves quickly see ghel'

ghal' : dzaghal *j(*)- /neck area/

dzaghal- (c) neck area; only occurs in these compounds

-dzaghal t'oge' (n; Ø/taan) pectoral fin

-dzaghal t'agge' (n; Ø/taan) collarbone of fish, pectoral girdle

-dzaghal bede' (n; Ø/laan) crop of ptarmigan

ghal

P+naghal (pp) in the presence of P; na may be from naex eye: inaghal ya kenaes he is talking about it in his presence

> ghal shake see ghaat; wrinkled see ghaal; elongated or animate moves quickly see ghel'; lace snowshoes see ghatl

> xal club see ghel' (ghaal) sled see xatl, xal

ghan

ten ghan (n; Ø) shelf of ice on side of stream or lake in the fall
ghan\(^2\) *-n /in one's sleep/

P+caghan CLW (pp) while P sleeps; cf. P+caan M: ncaghanta natxasdaal I'll return while you are sleeping; icaghanze' i'tet telts'oon he clubbed it while it was sleeping; dats'i' ucaghan kulaen he's still asleep
caghanze' (adv) unconsciously, in one's sleep; caghanze' kidaes he talks in his sleep; caghanze' gge' nesdyaa I got up in my sleep

ghan\(^3\) *-n
ghan (n) []; only in the following
ts'ilghan (n) one person

ghan\(^4\) *-n /connect/ perhaps related to ghaan make pl objects

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<td>dist</td>
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<td>mom</td>
<td>ghan ghaal ghaal</td>
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P+ghan+n\#O+d+n+l+ghan (conv) connect, join, tie, splice O to P
cconc banay'tnilghan I joined, connected, tied something to it; yanani'tnalghan he will join it to it; nilghannah'tneilghan he connected them together (dist);
nilghannahntelghan they are connected together (dist); nilghanatnughulghannde you should join them (mom) []; riddle: nilghanadzibaaghedelghan sides are interconnected; answer: weasel's tail

ghan\(^5\) *-n /growl/

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<th>dur</th>
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O+u+d+n+l+ghan (op) growl at O
dur yutnelghan it growled at him; yutnighilghan it was growling at him;
lic'utnelghan k'e yak'a she is like a growling dog

ghan\(^6\) CW *-n /speedy/

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u+n+O+ghan CW (desc) be fast, speedy, swift; mainly used with inanimate subjects
'uneghan it is fast (neu); scenuu'uneghan my canoe is fast (neu)
gaxan (adv) quickly, suddenly, all of a sudden: gaxan 'el deltatl' suddenly he shot it; gaxan ba'aazh kaghaggaac suddenly he came up outside

ghan\(^7\) *-n
saghani CLW, tsaghani M (n) raven (Corvus corax) (n) raven moiety; this is an obscure compound or a disyllabic root; the moiety consists of the clans naltsiine, 'alts'e' tnaey, dik'aagiyu, taltsiine, dits'iltsiine, dghelaay tahwt'aene
saghani gige' (n) juniper berry (Juniperius communis), lit. 'raven's berries'
[yanggadi saghani] (n) raven of the sunrise; from de Laguna lit. 'upland raven'
saghani ggaay (n) raven of mythical times, lit. 'little raven'
saghani ggaay bazae CLW (n) rusty blackbird (Euphagus carolinus), lit. 'little raven's nephew'
saghani ggaay dyilanggi (n) rock concretion, lit. 'that which raven made'

ghan\(^8\) *-n
nilghanek'e (adv) at intervals, now and then; nilghanek'e nahwdit'aes it gets warm now and then

> ghan fur-lined see gha'x
> xan in xanyuu CLW you pl see xon; in gaxan quickly see ghan*
ghat' /other/

ghadi (n) another one, different one (non-human): ghadi naltsiin he made another one; cu
ghadi gha nic'ezet he makes different plans

ghaden (n) another person: ghaden gaa niyaa another person came here
ghatne (n) other people: xuyae' k'a kuzdaetl' ghatne lu the other people passed this way
cughat (adv) different places: cughat da'esyaas I enter different places

> ghat shake see ghaat; lace snowshoes see ghatl

ghatl CMW, ghat² L /lace snowshoes/

'aas ghatl CW, 'aas ghat L, c'enghatl M (n; n/laa) fine snowshoe webbing
conc ghatl, ghat "
mom ghaal, ghaat ghatl, ghat ghal ghaal, ghaat

O+n+Ø+ghatl, ghat (conv) lace, weave fine webbing on O (snowshoes)
inexghatl, inexghat he laced it (conc); nesdeghatl it is laced (conc); tidaynghihat he laced it wrong (mom)

xatl M, xal CLW /sled/
xatl M, xal CLW, -ghadle' (n; Ø/taan) sled: xaldatiil he is driving a sled;
stanaxal'edelyaes we hunt with sleds
decen xatl M, teen xal CLW (n; Ø/taan) toboggan
xal ts'aa' (n; d/taan) sled stanchion
xal tl'aaxi (n; Ø/taan) sled runners, lit. 'that which is beneath sled'
nondlae ghadl' M (n; Ø/taan) snow machine, snow-go, lit. 'white man's sled'

> ghas' gnaw see ghaats'

xay¹ CLW, xey¹ M /winter/
xay, xey (ni, adu) winter, year: naxaydelnen winter returned; ndoxe xay n'el nahwdezet?
how old are you, how many years do you have?
ts'ixayniidze (adv) midwinter
xay gige' (n) lowbush cranberry (Vaccinium vitis-idaea)
xay c'ayaali CLW, xey nyaayi M (n) bear that is out in winter, that does not hibernate, lit. 'that which is going in winter'
xay luugge' (n) silver salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), lit. 'winter salmon'

xay²

xaydudiye (n) pine grosbeak (Pinicola enucleator); analysis uncertain

xay³ CLW, xey² M /spruce root/
xay, -ghaye' CLW, xey, -ghey' M (n; n/laa) spruce root

xay'vaen W loanword from English white man
xay'vaen W (n) white person

ghae¹ /sibling-in-law/
-ghae (n) man's sister-in-law, woman's brother-in-law or sister-in-law
ghae² /older brother/
- unghae (n) older brother, older male parallel cousin

nay'delaeyi c'ung hae (n; Ø) third strong winter wind, lit. 'older brother of that which moves things around'

ghae³

xayughae (n) costumed clown who scares children while dancing; analysis uncertain

ghae⁴ /kill sg object/

conc  ghae  ghaen  ghael  ghael
cust  ghaes "

O+z+l+ghae (conv) kill O; beat O up M; only verb theme with the z qualifier prefix; see paradigm in Appendix II: 3.5
conc  zilghae kill it!; izelghaen he killed it; he beat him up M; nilkezelghaen they killed each other; idzalghael he will kill it; tsaani ndzalghaet the bear will kill you; 'ele' izilghaele he didn't kill it; 'ele' koh't'aene nadzalghaete he won't kill people again; dzaalghael I will kill it; izulghaetle he should kill it; zelghaen it got killed; idzelghaen he is about to kill it; naal sdzalghaen I am getting sleepy, lit. 'sleep is starting to kill me'; i'dzelghaen he killed it for himself, for his own use; nadzelghaen he killed himself; izelghaes he customarily kills it (cust); tsen

szelghaen I'm starving

Tsaani Zelghaende (pn) place on lower Copper River, lit. 'where a bear was killed'
Saghani Dzelghaesde (pn) lake near Fish Lake, lit. 'where raven kills himself'

sghae; sghe- (n; Ø) fight; udiik'a sghae t'elaen he always fights; sadasgheghinitset he came in ready to fight me

ghae⁵ /carry on back/

mom  ghaes  ghaen  ghael  ghe'
dist  ghe'  ghaen  ghe'  ghe'
rev  ghe'  "
prog  ghaet
per  ghaet  ghaen  ghaet  ghe'
cust  ghaes "

O+G+Ø+ghae (mot) carry O on the back, pack O
mom  yinighaen he arrived packing it; niinighaen he packed it to a place; yehwk'e
yaene'  minanitaasghaei I will pack you only this far; kayizghaen he packed it uphill; hwdaydighaen he packed it down a slope; neke'e'lissghaen I packed something down and back (rev); tssets daghael he is packing firewood along (prog);
nan'  naadghaen he is packing back moss (prog); luc'aghael he is packing something around (per); nc'eghe' he keeps on packing something (cont)

Day'dighaesi Na' (pn) Bear Creek, lit. 'he packs something down creek'
c'ughaeli (n) throwing game in which a stick is thrown at a ball of brush

xael, -ghaele'; xael- (n; Ø/'aan) pack, backpack, lit. 'instrument for packing': niaxelni'aan
he came to a stop wearing a pack
xael  zes (n; Ø/'aana) pack sack
lighaele' (n; Ø/'aana) dog pack
ba' xael (n; Ø/'aana) bale of forty dried fish
xael  teen (n; Ø/'aana) pack board

tsighael, -tsighaele' (n; Ø/'aan) beaded hair bun of man or woman; leafy part of Indian potato plant

bede ghaele' (n) guessing game played by stacking hands, lit. 'whose pack?'
ghael- (i) bundled object: inighael'dini'aan he bundled it (brush) up
t'aan' dighaels CL, t'aan' dolghael M (n;d/taan) brush placed in fish trap as a drag;
probably 'bundled leaves' from obsolete verb theme O+O+ghael bundle O

ghae6 /grease/

xae, -ghe'; xe- (nc,O/kaan) grease
i'daghe' (n,O/kaan) grease on top of liquid
-yighe' (n,O/aan) marrow, lit. 'inner grease'
luk'eghe' (n) salmon grease
c'tsighe' (n) salmon head grease
xeluu CLW, xeluit M (n,O/aan) lard, lit. 'grease slab'

G+1+ghae (desc) be greasy
neu c'etseni' lghaen meat is greasy; tuu nelghaen the water is greasy; ghalghe' it was greasy
tran uyii kulgha' it got greasy inside; na'ilgha' it became greasy; danilghe' grease came up to the top

C'elghaeni Bene' (pn) lake south of Tazlina River, lit. 'something is greasy lake'

ghae7 CLW, ghaen M /melt/

G+1+ghae CLW, ghaen M (op-rev) melt, thaw; caus. melt O

ghae8 Xez Ghae Na' (pn) Nelchina River, lit. 'pus ? river'

ghaec:dghaec /shirt/
dghaec CW, deghace M, ggaec L, -dghaege' (n,O/niic) shirt, dress, coat, garment; [one hundred]; latter meaning attested by Wrangell and Pinart refers to tallying of skins to make clothing
hwtiitl' dghaec (n,O/niic) potlatch shirt
teen dghaec (n,d/taan) wooden armor, stick vest used in war
c'et'aaxi dghaec (n,O/niic) undershirt
dghani dghaec CW, dane deghaec M, gganie ggaec L (n,O/niic) fur-lined coat
caan dghaec (n) raincoat

ghaec2 CLW

hwngilghaegi CLW (n) wild chives, "wild onions" (Allium schoenoprasum); analysis uncertain; appears to be a fossilized verb theme

> ghaex carry on back see ghae6; melt see ghae7
ghael

Taghaelden (pn) Taral; said to mean 'dike in the water'
Naghael Na' (pn) Tebay River
Staghael Bene' (pn) Strelna Lake

ghael

ghael- (i) concealed []; only in the following: hwghael'aan he is waiting concealed for game
> ghael kill sg O see ghae⁴; pack, carry O on back see ghae⁴; grease see ghae⁵; melt see ghae⁷; dark see ghaetl'

xael

xael- (i) snowshoe center webbing; cf. kelen (n) snowshoe center webbing; only in these two attestations: naxaeliighezdlen he wove snowshoe center webbing; naxaelc'ghiis'aets I wore a hole through the snowshoe webbing
> xael pack see ghae⁵
> ghaen kill sg O see ghae⁴; pack O see ghae⁴; grease see ghae⁵; melt see ghae⁷

ghaetl', ghel' /dark, quiet/

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ghael (stat) be calm, quiet; caus. keep O calm, quiet

dezghaetl' it is calm (not windy) (neu1); dadezghaetl' it is quiet, silent (neu1);
dighaetl' it became calm (tran); hdahwdilghaetl' the day became quiet (tran);
dadizilghaetl' you keep him quiet! (neu1)
ggax dadeghael M (n) marsh hawk, northern harrier (Circus cyaneus), lit. 'rabbits are quiet'

l+ghaetl' (mot) become dark

mom naghilghaetl' it got dark; 'ele' na'ilghaele it's not dark; natelghaetl' it is starting to get dark; naalghel it is getting dark (prog); t'ae' k'e'ilghaetl' it got pitch dark; ti'ilghaetl' it became dark, the sun set

ti'ilghaelde (an) in the direction of the sunset
ko+d+l+ghel (desc) be thickly timbered, dark in forested area

hwdilghel it is thickly timbered, dark amidst trees (neu2)

xel (ni;Ø) darkness, nightfall: naxelditk'aats it got cold at nightfall

xelts'æ' (n) dusk, evening

xel ggaay M, xel ggaagge' CLW (n) little brown bat (Myotis lucifugus), lit. 'little darkness', 'darkness bird'
P+k'e#d+Ø+ghaetl' (wu mom) P disappears

mom uk'edighaetl' he disappeared; nahluu slic'ae' k'edighaetl' in the fall my dog disappeared; uk'edidagheligi it might disappear
ghaets *-ch /move enclosed or elongated object quickly/

- mom ghaes ghaets ghes ghaes
- dist ghaes ghaets ghaes ghaes
- rev ghes ghaets ghes ghes
- per ghes ghaets ghes ghaes
- cust ghes "
- rep ghes "

O+G+l+ghaets (mot) move enclosed O quickly, throw enclosed O

mom tsay'tsiy yae' telghaets he threw the knife away; 'utgga dayilghaets he put it (object in sack) up; ba'ane tiyinilghaets he took it outside; 'alcesi naghilghaets he dropped the bag; neke'ilghes turn it (pillow) over! (rev); stsighaa nidinilghaets put it (pillow) under my head

x#O+gh+l+ghaets (mot) move enclosed O that is attached on one end

sa nilk'ae ts'ihghinilghaets open it (pocket knife) for me! (mom)
d+n+0+ghaets (mot) tree falls; caus. fell O (tree)

mom tnezghaets it (tree) fell; itnelghaets he felled it (tree), pushed it down; dae' tnilghaets fell it this way!; i'el tnelghaets he felled it; tatngighaets it fell in the water; ughatgga ittaghiaets it fell among the branches (of another tree); dghatn gingi ngaets, 'atnighaets it fell getting snagged, caught; dghatnenlghaets I got it snagged; uk'ey'tngi ngaets it fell breaking in two; kon' kae itnelghaets he felled it with fire; a method of harvesting timber

n+0+ghaets (mot) liquid drips

nildoxetah del uts'inghes sometimes blood drips from it (cust)

ta#n+0+ghaets (mot) water ripples, drips; bubble moves

natangighaets a drop of water fell (mom); katangighaets a bubble surged up (mom)

rep natanghes it is dripping; natangighes it was dripping; tanghes water surface is rippling; uts'itanghes ripples are coming from it

n+l+ghaets (op-rep) water (in pan) sloshes; caus. slosh O

nelghes water is sloshing (rep); inelghes he is sloshing it (rep)

ghaes1 *-shw /egg/

- ghaeze', xaes-, ghaaes-, ghes- (nic;n'/aan; d'/aan) testicle; egg: xaes dezde' chicks hatched in the eggs

- ghaeze' zes (n;O'/taaen) serotum, lit. 'testicle skin'

-c'eghaes ts'ene', c'eghests'ene' (n;1'/laa) eggshell, lit. 'egg bone'

cen'ghaes, cen'1ghaes CLW, cen'c'eghaes M (n;1'/aan) burl, lit. 'wooden egg'

-ghestsiige' CLW, -ghestsiic M (n;O'/taeek') egg yolk, lit. 'egg yellow'

ghaes2 *-s /itch/

- ghaes dur ghaes "
- ghes sem ghes "

O+ghaets (suc) itch, be itchy, be ticklish

ghaes it itches, he is itchy, he is ticklish (dur); ghighaes it was itchy (dur); zghes he got an itch (sem)

> ghaes kill sg O see ghaes; carry on back see ghaes; melt see ghaes; move enclosed object see ghaets; flinch see ghez.

> ghe general area see xu

xe

xe (vpf) thematic; only in the following: .nin'di xe#O+d+n+l+nen O sneezes

> xe general area see xu

> ghe' pack see ghaes; grease see ghaes
ghel\(^1\) CLW, ghal M, (ghaal) /elongated or animate object moves quickly/

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G+O+ghel, ghal (mot) elongated object moves independently, falls; no causative; transitive is O+G+lx'tak

mom taghghel it (gun) fell in the water; t'aa taghghel a feather fell in the water; ba tayghghel it fell in the water on him; nadghghel it (log) fell down; natdaghal it will fall down; stanighel it (gun) got lost; ba stayinighel it got lost on him; utul'sa stana'qidghel the stuttered lit. 'his tongue fell away again'; tedinighel it (boat) dropped down lower in the water; utse' tay'dinighel he is getting streaks of gray hair; hwdatnetaani hwt'setinighel the door fell out; 'ael dancnesdghel M trapping is closed lit. 'traps are blocked'; uts'axe lidanay'tnedghel it (door) closed blocking it off; ts'en uyidah ninighel a bone got stuck in his throat; ba nac'idghel the got an erection lit. 'something long was found for him again'; uyul' ye nitdezghel his time (to die) is about to come; tatezghel it got lost; nekedezghel it (boat) capsized (rev); 'ele' yae' tniqhel' it (door) doesn't open

K'a' Tinighel Bene' (pn) lake near Upper Tonsina, lit. 'gun fell in the water lake'

kaghali (n;d/taan) trap prop stick, lit. 'that which springs up'

tenghali (n;0/taan) 45-70 rifle

inc#G+O+ghel (mot) inc moves independently

mom nay't'aan'ghighel a leaf fell; hwbaatdezghel it became twilight; kahwbaadghighel it became light; uk'enaalqidghel he took a nap lit. 'sleep fell on him'; keykaasghighel it became light; nlnaxaydidaghal winter will be returning said when break-up is very late; unggua hwtadeghel waves are splashing on shore (cons) lit.; idayuuldinighel a long time passed; niyuuldinighel the lived through the night, lit. 'the time arrived at a destination'

O+G+lx'aphel (mot) put elongated O in a pile; move elongated O quickly

mom tecn nindinighel he piled up logs; kaytnighel he piled it up; ndoxe katinighel? how many (cords) did you stack?; ntniilghel I piled them in a row (dist); ntneiighel they are piled in a row (dist); sogh hwidqghel it (nature) covered the area with frost

nadelgheo (n;d/taan) barrel, keg, lit. 'elongated objects placed in a ring'

inc#l+ghel (mot) inc moves quickly

nitsiitldinighel snow drifted to a point (mom); nikon'dinighel a bonfire is burning (rev)

O+G+t+ghel (sue) strike O with elongated object, club O, drum on, pound O

yilghel he clubbed it once (sem); tiliqghel club it (once) (sem); tiliqghel club it repeatedly (cons); c'elqghel he is drumming, pounding (cons); ghlilghel he was drumming, he clubbed something (cons)

mom ic'el telghel he clubbed it to death; nuuni 'el ttilqghel I clubbed a porcupine; ts'ik'exiqilghel he clubbed it all over; kaydghilghel he clubbed it all over; tiday'qghilghel he drummed incorrectly; xal lts'ii datili kae ktnalqghel he got clubbed by a club blowing in the wind; ik'ey'nilghel he clubbed it in two; hwk'eadaydghilghel he made up a story about it (rev); yaydalghel he swung and missed it with a club; luc'alqghel he is poking around with something (club) (per); nac'elqghel (poltergeist phenomenon) (cust) lit. 'it is clubbing something'; from de Laguna: duusi lghel 5it is winter solstice lit. 'he clubbed the floor'
lgheli (n;dt/taan) drum, lit. 'that which is drummed'
u'el c'elgheli (n;dt/taan) drum stick, lit. 'with it something is drummed'
telghali (n;O/’aan) pit trap set with spikes for bear
xal, -ghale’ (n;dt/taan) club
c'edexal (n;dt/taan) antler club soaked in grease
sen xal (n;dt/taan) shaman's medicine club
x^g^h+O+ghel (mot) elongated object attached on one end moves, pivots; clock hand moves;
caus. move, pivot elongated O attached on one end
mom igha' xtnelghel he measured it with a stick; ndoxe hghinighel? what time is it?;
taak'i 'eighninighel, taak'i gha nighninighel it is three o'clock; taak'i gha
niketzghel it is almost three o'clock; taak'i gha k'es highhignighel it is past three
o'clock; stahginighel it is the wrong time; ndaantac'a hghaghali the time is going
by fast (prog); tsosii nekehghaghali the clock hand is turning (rev)
luhghaghali (n;O/’aan) clock, lit. 'elongated object that moves around'
nen'k'e luughaghali CL (n;O/’aan) compass, lit. 'on the land clock'
c'egha' htnelghali (n;dt/taan) measuring stick, ruler
l+ghel (mot) animate moves quickly; cf. l+tae, a similar theme expressing slower movement
mom nelghel he lay down; k'aank'edze' telghel he moved to an off-balance position;
ni'ilghel he stopped; yae' kenilghaal move over!; ke'ilghel he moved against a
place; nekelghel he turned around (rev)
ca#n+l+ghel (mot) elderly, feeble person moves: nicanelghel he lay down to rest, being
feeble, he collapsed
inc#l+ghel (mot) move inc body part quickly
mom tinatl'aghelghel he backed out, went out butt first; dits'etl'aghelghel he took his
pants off
O+l+ghel (mot) move animate O quickly
mom nayghilghel he brought him down quickly; kuyghilghel he set him inside
quickly; ilak'eyghilghel he handed him to her quickly; gge' kanasilghaal pull me
back up!; ninyioghel he put him at a place quickly
inc#O+l+ghel (mot) inc causes animate O to move quickly
mom ketaiiilghel he floated ashore; ketayinilghel he floated against it, he got over it
(period of grief); kutayalghal he is floating around (per); kanaaliilghel he fell
asleep; uk'enaalyulghel he took a nap, lit. 'sleep took him past it';
natsaghiilghel he burst out crying
sa#O+l+ghel (ugh mom) devour O, eat O whole
sayalghel he devoured it (mom)

ghel^2 /good/

gheli (adj) good, real, true: ts'akaB gheli a good woman
gigi gheli (n) blueberry (Vaccinium uliginosum), lit. 'real berry'
Yehwgheli Na’ (pn) creek at Chitina, lit. 'good place creek'

ugheli (padj) good, fine, well, excellent; a good thing: ugheli 'elaen I am fine; 'ele' ugheli
nesene I don't think it is good
ugheldze' (adv) nicely, well: ugheldze' hniyaes you speak well; ugheldze'
kughac'ilcuut they were well fed

ughelen (n) a good person
ughelne (n) good people

ghel^2 /crazy/

neu ghel "
dur ghel "

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n+O+ghel (stat or op) be crazy, insane, out of one’s mind; be drunk; see paradigm in
Appendix H.8.2
nezghel he is crazy (neu); nizighel you are crazy (neu); nghel he is drunk (dur)
P+el n+el+ghel (stat) P is dizzy
s+el nelghel I am dizzy (neu)
nghel- (i) craziness, drunkenness; lunghelyaltael he goes around drunk

> ghel dark, quiet see ghaetl'
> xel darkness see ghaetl'

ghen *. [] /bend/
-ghene, xen- (an,c) point of land, bend (in stream): hwghene ts’iniyaa he came around the
point
Ighenetina' (pn) Urantina River, lit. ‘point river’
sdaghene (an) river bend, peninsula
k’adii hwghene (adv) just now
Xentna' (pn) lower Copper River below Lower Tonsina, lit. ‘bend river’

ghet, ghat'
daghedi CW, daghadi L (n) white-fronted goose (Anser albitrons), analysis uncertain

ghets *-ts /shoulder/
-ghedze' (n;O/taan) shoulder: deghedze’ el nadalyael he is carrying it (wood) back on his
shoulder
xets- (i) shoulder: kexetsnil’aa he has his shoulder against it
ghes- (c) shoulder

c’eghesnatsen' (n;O/tcuut) shoulder meat

> xey M spruce root see xay'; winter see xay'; in xuyxey marmot see xi

ghez (ghaes) *-z /flinch/
mom ghaes ghez ghes ghaes
l+ghez (mot) flinch, duck, move body suddenly
mom telghez he flinched, jerked; uc’a' tnezelghez I ducked away from it; yatnelghez
he ducked from it

ghez *-z /pus/
xez, -gheze', xes (ni;d/taan) pus: syene’ yixezdghilaa my back got infected
Xez Ghae Louu' (pn) Nelchina Glacier, lit. ‘pus ? glacier’
-tsok ghez M (n;O/taek') semen
xes (i) snot: sni’di xestnelnen I sneezed repeatedly

ghes’t’aghes *-s /cottonwood/
t’aghes CLW, t’eghes M (n) cottonwood; aspen CLW (Populus balsamifera) (n) aspen CLW
(Populus tremuloides)
t’eghes baay M (n) aspen (Populus tremuloides), lit. ‘gray cottonwood’
t’aghes lats’iigi (n;ni/taan) cottonwood bud
’aghes gguugge' (n) cottonwood insect []
T’aghes Tah (pn) Wood Camp, lit. ‘among the cottonwoods’
**ghes**: tl'aghes\(^2\) *-sh* /lamprey/

tl'aghes (n) Pacific lamprey, eel; snake (Entosphenus tridentus)

ben tl'aghes' CL, tl'aghes ggaay M (n) leech, bloodsucker (Hirudinea)

**ghes**: tl'aghes\(^2\) *-yh* /left side/

tl'aghes ts'eene (adv) left side, left-handed

**ghes**\(^4\) *-[]*

-dzenghes' M (n;n/laa) yellowish tube attached to the heart []

> ghes itch see ghaes\(^2\); move enclosed or elongated object see ghaets; round object see ghaes

> ghiix make pl O see ghaan\(^1\)

**ghiil**

Keghiil Na' (pn) Gilahina River; analysis uncertain

> ghiil animate or elongated object moves quickly see ghel\(^1\)

**ghiin'** M *-n* /frog croak/ cf. ghaac' CL, and naghaay frog

d1+ghiin' M (op-ono) frog croaks

delghiin' it (frog) is croaking (ono)

**xi':kuyxi** CL, xey':xuyxey M

kuyxi CLW, xuyxey M (n) marmot, "whistler" (Marmota caligata); analysis uncertain, perhaps an ancient diffusion; medial voiceless fricative is unusual

Kuyxi Dghilany Cene (pn) mountain at the head of the Susitna River, lit. 'marmot mountain base'

**xi**\(^2\)

biidelxi C (n) rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri); term not widely known; an unusual noun, with a stem with voiceless fricative xi; possibly a diffusion from Tanaina

**xoon'** M *-[]* /danger/

xoxoxoon' M (exc) danger; expression of imminent danger, suspense

**xoos** MCW loanword from English horse

xoos (n) horse

xoos ghu' C (n;n/'aan) corn, lit. 'horse's teeth'

xoos tsaane' W (n;n/'aan) potato, lit. 'horse's excrement'

**gho** /optative/

gho (v pf) optative mode, let S, S should; note that gho > o /(#)#\_ CL, gho > u / C+ _:

ostsael let me chop it, I should chop it; ts'utsael let us chop it

**xo**\(^1\) possibly related to ko, xu general area

xodze' (adv) in this way, in this manner, thus, as if: xodze' su nadosi uk'ec'idzeli k'ent'aedze' this is why the ant seems as if it is chopped in two; debae xodze' nt'aec sheep are like this; yehts'en k'a 'ele' xodze' tnakutniile afterwards it didn't happen again this way

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xodze'k'a CWM, xodza'a L (adv) continually, keeping on, the same way: xodza'a nc'elye' he keeps on playing; taaden satggan xodza'a kut'ae for three mornings it was the same; xodze'k'a dzaen i'el teldes he keeps shooting at it all day

xo²

xosak'a (adv) disregard that V; see sa³

> xo in xolbiis he is swinging them, he is swinging you pl see hw 3rd pl, nuh 2nd pl
> -ghode' snare, spring pole see ghot
> xodi snare, spring pole see ghot
> ghol' bend see ghot'

ghol¹ /scrape/ cf. ghu tooth and Eyak xuhl shovel
dur ghol "
dur-cus ghuul "
Mom ghuul ghol ghol ghuul
ono ghol "
cust ghol "

O+G+Ø+ghol (op) scrape, rake, chip O
"ighol scrape it, chip it! (dur); koghol he is scraping, raking, chipping an area (dur);
adghol it was scraped (dur); ik'eze ts'ekunighol he chipped a place out alongside it (mom);
uyii hwghasghol I scraped inside it (mom)

u'el kodgholi W (n;Ø/taan) rake, lit. 'with it an area is scraped'

d+1+ghol (op-ono) be scraping sound
delghol there is a sound of scraping (ono); hwdelghol he is making a scraping sound (ono)

ghol² /leg/

-ghole' (n;Ø/taan) leg, hindquarter of quadruped
ggax ghole' (n;Ø/taan) single-shot .22 rifle, lit. 'rabbit's leg'
xol- (i) leg; ik'exolltaan he has his leg up on it

ghol¹ W
ts'egholt'aa W (an) hollow area under the ground; analysis uncertain plus under

ghol² MW
c'egholde' MW (n) large white lichen eaten by caribou []; analysis uncertain

> ghol' bend see ghot'
> ghol bend see ghot'; break see ghot¹

xol /snare barricade/
xol (ni:d/taan) snare barricade fence, brush barricade next to snare
Unaxolgohlkasi (pn) Sunny Peak, lit. 'barricade that is chopped in a downward direction to it'

xon M, xan CLW *-n /you plural/
nuxon, xonyuu M, xonyuu CLW (pro) you pl; cf. nuh you pl prefix

xona *-n /now/
xona (adv) now, just then, enough, that is all, okay, soon: k'a xona that's enough, that is all; xona nic'alts'iidiit'ak just then the wind blew it up; xona yeldu' that is all; xona
da? ready now? okay?; xona dilu' xona da'a dilu' taak'i nazelghaen xona then, just before then, he killed three more then xona tseles katal'as soon the ground squirrels will come out

k'axonadze' (adv) only, all: k'axonadze' da? is that all (you are bringing)?
xonahang (exc) goodbye

ghot /snare spring pole/

xodi, -ghode' (n;∅/taan) snare spring pole

ghot', ghuut', ghuutl /bend/

neu ghot' ghuut ghuutl ghot ghuut

G+∅+ghot' (stat) be bent, crooked; the stem ghuutl is used in M
neu utsula' c'ezghot' his tongue is crooked, the lies; dezghot' it (board) is bent; tene kuzghot' the trail is crooked; nekedezghot' it is bent in a ring; c'ighuut', CLW c'ighuutl M something became bent (tran)

Natazghot' Bene' (pn) lake off McLaren River, lit. 'bent water lake'
P#c'+G+ghuut' (u.tran) bend P tran c'etsiy c'ilghuut' CLW, c'etsiy c'ilghuutl M he bent the steel; c'ylghuut' you bent it; iy'dilghuut' he bent it (board); uy'dilghuut bend it (board)!

nants'enelghuutl M we bent them

'usghu neketnelghodi (n;∅/taan) curved beam on front of sled, lit. 'that which is curved around the front'

ghotl M

deghotl, -deghodl' M (n;∅/taan) bottle; analysis uncertain

ghotl' /break/

sem ghotl"
cons ghotl"
dist ghotl"

mom ghuutl ghotl' ghot ghuutl consul ghotl"

G+D+ghotl' (sue) break, become broken, shatter; caus. break O

sghu' sdghotl my tooth broke (sem); sghu' ilghotl I broke my tooth (sem); isdghotl I am broke (out of money) (sem); ighetghotl' I broke them (cons)

mom tene kudghotl' the trail got broken up; uk'ee'idghotl' it broke in two; ik'ey'nilghotl' he broke it in two; uk'ene'esdghotl' it broke apart in several places (dist); ts'ilts'en li'i u'el laynialghotl one side didn't break with him (with his weight); ten katnadghotl' ice shattered; ts'aay' kadadghotl' the dish shattered; kaniitdalghotl' he will break them up (dist); car naghadghotl' the car broke down; nanadghotl' it (plane) crashed, it (window) broke; ut'ay'dadghotl' the got a sliver lit. 'something broke beneath it'; tay'tnadghotl' it (tree) broke and fell in the water; tatnesdghotl' it (tree) fell over; nildziidghilghotl' he broke, split it lengthwise; ts'ann sa yae' itnedghotl' a bear broke in (to a cabin) on me

inc#G+ghotl' (mot) inc breaks
ts'etennelghotl' the ice broke up
d+l+ghotl' (op-ono) be sound of breaking, cracking
ten tnelghotl' ice is cracking (ono); hwdelghotl' there is a sound of breaking (ono)
ghots¹ *-ch* /boil/

conc
con-cus
dist
mom
cust
ghots  "
ghuuts  "
ghots  "
ghuus ghots ghos ghuus
ghos  "

d+n+l+ghots (conv) boil; caus. boil O
conc tnelghots it is boiling; titnalghots it will boil; itnelghots he boiled it; tuu
tnilghots boil the water!; ntnilghots I boiled them (pl) (dist); itngilghots he boiled
it repeatedly (dur)
mom datnelghots it boiled over; utl'ay'tnelghots it boiled away; syidah itngalghots
I gargled lit. 'I boiled something in my throat'; syii tatnelghots my stomach is
upset, growling

ghots² *-ch /boat ribs/

lghodzi (n;Ø/taan) skin boat; from obsolete verb theme be ribbed
-daghos (n,Ø/taan) boat gunwale
xots- (i) canoe []; only found in the following: texotsghelgaac a boat sank

ghots³ *-ch(")/ravine extends/

neu
ghots  "
d+l+ghots' (ext) ravine, gully, draw extends
neu dihwadghalghots' a ravine extends in; kahwtnelghots' there are ravines over an
area
Tes Delghots'de (pn) hill north of Gulkana, lit. 'ravine hill'
K'ay' Delghots' Na' (pn) Puritan Creek, lit. 'willow ravine creek'

ghos¹ *-sh*

konghos CLW, tanghos M (n,Ø/taan) foam; cf. ghots boil perhaps a related root

ghos²:tseghos *ch*-s /merganser/
tseghos (n) merganser duck (Mergus spp.)

ghos³ *-s /thigh/

ghos- (c) thigh

-ghoscene' (n,Ø/taan) thigh

-ghostsen' (n,Ø/lcuut) thigh meat

ghos⁴ L *-l /saw wood/

dur
ghos  "
mom
ghuus ghos ghos ghuus

O+G+Ø+ghos L (op) saw O
tsets asghos I sawed wood (dur); kaydughuguus let him saw it up (mom);
ik'ey'dinghos he sawed it in two (mom)
nadghosi CW, naggosi L (n,Ø/taan) saw, lit. 'that which saws'

ghos⁵ *-l /digit/

-lats'ighose', -laghose' (n,Ø/taan) finger

-kelaghose' (n,Ø/taan) toe
ghos® *]]
Kolghosi Na' (pn) Klawasi Creek
> ghos boil see ghots; shout see ghaas¹; fish swim see ghaas²

xos¹, ghoz *-sh* /thorn/ cf. ghaas rough, perhaps a related root
xos (n;taan) thorn
xos t’aan’ (n) rose (Rosa acicularis), lit. ‘thorn plant’
 xos cogh L (n) devil’s club (Echinopanax horridum), lit. ‘big thorn’
D/l+ghoz (desc) be thorny; unproductive, only in nominalizations
D/l+ghoz W (n) stickleback, needlefish (Gasteros aculeatus), lit. ‘one that is thorny’
kadalgahozi (n) spring caribou skin []

xos² *-[]
xosk’ak’e, xosk’e’a, kosk’a’a (adv) freely, plainly, without accompaniment; see k’a, k’aa
> ghuu’ snore see ghuuk’
> ghuu’l bend see ghot’

ghuuc /upper ribs/
 -ghuuge’ (n;taan) upper ribs, soft bones in moose, caribou chest []

ghuuc’ /fillet fish/

O+t+n+O+ghuuc’ (op) fillet O (fish); prepare for drying by cutting out backbone, scoring with cross cuts, and hanging by the tail
hwtnesghuuy’ I filleted fish (dur)
tnadghuugi (n;lcuut) filleted fish

ghuuk’ /snore/ ono ghuuk’ []
naal d+n+l+ghuuk’ (op-ono) snore; see paradigm in Appendix H:5.2
naal tnelghuuy’ he is snoring (ono)

> ghuul scrape see ghol¹
> ghuul scrape see ghol¹
> ghuul M bend see ghot’
> ghuus shout see ghaas¹; saw wood see ghaas¹; boil see ghots¹
> ghuut bend see ghot’
> ghuuts boil see ghots

ghuuts’ *[] /whoosh/

ko+d+n+l+ghuuts’ (op-ono) be sound of footsteps in soft snow, whoosh
hwtnelghuuts’ there is the sound of footsteps in the snow (ono)
ko+d+n+l+ghuuts’ (mot) walk in snow making hissing noise
nahwtnelghuuts’ he is returning through the snow (ono)

> ghuuy’ fillet fish see ghuuc’
ghu¹ /tooth/

-trh; xu-, ghu- (nic:ə'/aan) tooth, teeth: lixudeln'ots¹ I am clenching my teeth
sc'aen ghu' (n:ə'/aan) baby tooth
-lighu' (n:ə'/aan) canine tooth, fang, lit. 'dog teeth'
ts'ighu' (n:ə/aan) small snowshoe awl, lit. 'straight tooth'; an awl or drill made of a beaver tooth lashed to a handle
ts'ighu' alaeli (n) one-year-old male moose, lit. 'the one carrying along snowshoe drills'

-xoos ghu' C (n:ə/aan) corn, lit. 'horse's teeth'
-ghustl'aghu' (n:ə/aan) molar, lit. 'inner cheek tooth'
-ghutsen' (n:ə/nic) gums, lit. 'teeth flesh'

xu /general area, time/

df: xu, ghu, ughe, ghe, oxe, x; contrasts with den specific place, time; see also ko, hw the conjunct areal prefix and possessive/object prefix

xu (usf/4) general area

xu (scnj) general area where, general time when: tene kalbets xu txosya' I should go where the trail is wide; ts'abaeli t'aax lox xu ltaen he lay beneath the tree where it had become frosted; ciil ldu' nats'akaax xu c'e'sdedlii when the boy paddled back he was singing; na'idyaa xu 'ele' nel'iile I did not see when he returned

xuyae' (adv) that way: xuyae' k'aayaal he is following that way

xuk'a, xu'a (adv) still, continuously: xuk'a ayaaldze' he is still walking along; xuk'a baghitnaa keep on working on it; xu'a hwnelkon⁴ it is still warm

xu, ghu (sf) number of ways, directions; combines with numerals

ts'ilghu (adv) quickly, soon; one way: ts'ilghu kenaax he talks quickly; ts'ilghu natxasdaal I'll come back soon

naaxu (adv) two ways: naaxu titeztaan the trail goes in two directions
'alghu (adv) in a line, in one direction, one way: 'alghu ya' k'a dezlii it (wood) extends that way in a line

ugeh, ghe, uxe, xe, u (sf) general area; combines with directionals; see Appendix B:
'unuughe CLW, 'unuuxu M general area upriver; 'udaaxe CLW, 'udooxu M general area downriver; 'unggu general area upland occurs in various areal nouns and adverbs

taeghe, taex, teh- (an) underwater, bottom of body of water
-kaeghe (an) at the feet of
-laaghe (an) at the end of

duughe (adv) around here; cf. dae¹ this way
coxe (adv) again, more; see cu for examples
tsoxe (adv) first; see tse¹

ndoxe, nduugh, nduu (int) where; see da⁵

ndoxoy, nduugh (int) how many (non-human); see da⁵

nildoxe (adv) now and then, in some places; see den²

> xu their, them M see ku¹

xu¹ /thus/ cf. xo¹

xu' (adv) thus, in this way: xu' dyilaak he fixed it like that; xu' dit'aen do, act this way!; 'uygge xu' nangolbail de' let me lower you down like this; kiik'e tadatiil xu' the group rushed after him thus
ghus *-sh* /cheek/

-ghustl'aa (an) inner cheek
  -ghustl'aghu' (n;Ö/’aan) molar, lit. ‘inner cheek tooth’

> xuyxey, xuyxi marmot see xi
h

h

h (upf) thematic; only in the following: h+na#D+’aen play (a game); hnats’et’aen we are playing

h\ M /classifier/

h M (upf) classifier; occurs in nominalized verbs that have been borrowed from Tanacross or Upper Tanana where h is the regular form of the l classifier; thus it is an interesting indicator of borrowings into the M dialect: ts’udahkeyi shrew; tsic’eht’on’o swallow (bird); ts’aht’uudi northern waterthrush

> h in hniyaes you are speaking see k'; h they in hnieta they arrived see k'; h attached, pivoting in hghaghal it (clockhand) is pivoting see x'; in hnaa job see gh

> haa, haat, hwaa in guhaa C, guhaat W, guhwaa W button see guhaa

hang *-n /yes/no question/

hang (enc) yes/no question marker; less commonly used than da: k’a’la hang? is that right?; ngi’laen’ hang? did you see him?; na’estedaet de’ s’el natxudy’a de’ hang de? when we go back will you go back with me?

xonahang (exc) goodbye

hayh /expression of disgust/

hayh (exc) oh no!; expression of disgust, embarrassment: hayh! cilkaey ’uyaa dadedlii oh no! the boys said something embarrassing

> haey in kihae, giinahaey M preacher, Protestant minister see giinahaey

> he, h in ’ele’ ghilehe M, ’ele’ ghileh CLW he is not see (he)

hih /expression of attention/

hih (exc) is that so?; response, expression of attention by listener

hm /ouch/

hm (exc) ouch

hoo, hook

ganhoo, ganhook (n;d/taan) dance staff; probably a loanword from Upper Tanana or Tanacross

hox W /expression of approval/

hox W (exc) good!, yes; expression of approval

hw CLW /third pl object/

hw CLW (upf) them, third pl direct object; only used with a third sg or third pl subject; cf. ku; appears as xo before (C)stem; most strictly used as such in W; in CL ku is also used: hwnal’aen he is looking at them cf. kunal’aen also used in CL, xunal’aen M; xolbiis he is swinging them

hw (upf) them, third pl postpositional object: hwdahweldiix he is teaching them; hwdghitset he released them
> hw, nhw you, your pl see nuh
> hw area prefix see ko; them see xw

hwgi, hwgi loanword from Alutiiq rraakiq or Tanaina hagi 'basket, grass basket'
hwgi, hwgi (n.d/taan) waterproof spruce root basket; obsolete, mentioned in a story about warfare with Alutiiq or Eskimo people; recorded by de Laguna as xay gii

hwiliits W loanword from Russian pérets 'pepper'
hwiliits W (n,∅) pepper
k

/third person pl/ cf. kaey pl human noun suffix

k, h (upf) they, third person pl subject; k > h /_C: occurs in three positions in the verb complex; when k appears without y- third person object it is in pos. 5A; when k appears with y third person object, it is to the left of y in pos. 5F; when a verb is preceded by a bound postposition, k is marked in pos. 11B; with unbound postpositions k occurs on the postposition (outside the verb); also there is some evidence of a metathesis between the k and c' prefixes in C for some speakers; see also ku' them, a related morpheme:
c'eketn'aan M. i'ketn'aan CLW he'etn'aan C (some) they are drinking something; hnidaetl' they arrived; kinafa'en they are looking at it; kiit'aghidaetl' they met him; kiigha lsol they are lying about it, cf. kelsol they are lying

k² /qualifier/

k (upf) k-qualifier; only occurs in a single verb theme, see Appendix H:4.11, k > h /_C:
kensyaes I am talking; hghiya' he talked; hnae word

kaa¹ /classify object in open container/

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G+0+kaa (stat-clas) object in open shallow container is in position; caus. keep O in open shallow container

neu tuu zkaan water is there in a container; tuu 'ele' 'ikah there is no water (in the container); c'eghaeza' dezkaan there are eggs in a container; gigi nezkaan there are berries in a container; ylkaan he is keeping it in a container; dezkaan it is in an elevated container; uyizkaan it is inside it; tsaei sdezkaan tea is on the fire; sel ba nezkaan the is sweating lit. 'sweat is in a container by him'; hdeikaan it (object in container) is touching against it; ben' dikaan it (object in container) is touching the wall; hwdelkaan it (bird) has a nest

tuu yiqaakaani (n/d/taan) water pitcher, lit. 'that in which there is water'

O+G+0+kaa (mot-clas) handle O in open shallow container

mom yinikaan he arrived with it (in a container); ngha txoska'de let me bring it to you; niyinikaan he brought it to a point; dayinikaan he entered carrying it; c'etsen' unse ut'aa 'ikaas put the meat in the oven!; tuu tazikaas bring water (up from the river!); tuu tazkaan he brought water; 'utggadi k'et dazikaas set it up above!; tuu ilak'eughiakan he handed him water; ile' i'ghikan he handed something in a container to him; kiit'aa ni'ni'kaan they served him something lit. 'they put something before him'; ukezikaas draw a picture of a full container on it!; tsaei sgdhikaan he put the tea on the fire; c'etsen' sgdgeskaaan I'll put the meat on the fire; nayikaan he found it (object in vessel); tuyinikaan he was carrying it around (per); tuu aakaal he is carrying water along (prog); nilk'eyakaas he is carrying it back and forth (rep)

inc#0+0+kaa (mot) inc causes O in open container to move

statayinikaan it (object in open container) floated away (mom)
P+'el ta#O+kaa (op-rev) P becomes rinsed, soaked; caus. rinse, wash out O from P
u'el taghika' it got soaked (rev); udele' c'a' u'el tats'elkaax we are washing its blood out of it (rev)

P+el ni+ta#O+kaa (u:n mom) soak P
u'el nitanikaas soak it! (mom); u'el nitanskaan I soaked it (mom)

kaa²:skaa /spoon/

skaa, -skaa'; ska- (nc;O/taan) spoon; the s- element is obscure; cf. Inland Tanaina shqul
teen skaa (n;O/taan) wooden spoon
k'ey skaa (n;O/taan) birch spoon
debae de' skaa (n;O/taan) sheep horn spoon
skaa alaeli (n) three- or four-year old bull moose, lit. 'that which is carrying along spoons'
skaggaay (n;O/taan) teaspoon

kaa³ /dawn/

mom kaas kaan kaal kaat cust kaas "
i+l+kaa (mot) become dawn; the i thematic prefix is unusual
itelkaan it dawned (mom); kiighilkaan there is a band of light in early morning (mom); c'etsen' ghele 'el szaa yulkaan' let it dawn good meat for my mouth; a prayer at dawn

yikaaas, ikaas; ykaas- (ni;O) light, morning twilight, daylight: ikaas k'ec'ghiyaa it is almost daylight (according to the morning star); kaykaasghighel it became light

yikaaas k'eghaltaen (n;d'/a'an) morning star

yaykaas CLW (n;O) northern lights, aurora borealis, lit. 'sky light': yaykaas kedink'aan the northern lights are burning, are flashing

kaa⁴ /surface/

-kaak'e (an) on the surface of: ten kaak'e on the ice

Tl'ogh Kaak'e (pn) on upper Manker Creek, lit. 'on the grass surface'
takaak'e (an) on the surface of the water; tundra, broad flat terrain (with or without timber)

Takaak'a Deltaani (pn) Pippin Lake, lit. 'the one on the tundra'

ka- (c) surface

-kak'ae (an) wound, sore, lit. 'surface cavity'

ka (up/) bound postposition, adverbial, surface

P+ka# (ads:ss mom) placing on: ts'ede' ukadizilae put blankets on him!
P+ti+ka#d+i (ads:i mom) glancing off, missing, going past P: itikatnikaat' he slapped him with a glancing blow

> kaalk slap see kaat"; collapse see kaat"
> kaade taste see kan'
> kaade', kaadle' in nkaade', nkaadle' cloudberry see kaal'
> kaax classify object in container see kaal'; sew see kaan"; pray see kan'
> kaak'e on the surface of see kaal'

kaal¹ /whine/

dur mom kal kaal k'il" cust kal kal
d+Ø+kaal (op) whine, meow, be shrill cry (as fox, cat)

dekaal it is whining, meowing (dur);
dghikaal it was whining (dur);
dezkaal it let out
a whine (mom);
dzi'tnelkaal it (baby) completed whining, cried itself to sleep (dur)

si#d+Ø+kaal (op) scream from fright, fear

sidghikaal he was screaming from fear (dur);
sidzekaal he screamed once from fear (mom);
sidzekal he customarily screams from fear (cust);
stasidinikaal he fled screaming (mom)

c'+e#d+Ø+kaal (op) sing falsetto; the high-pitched voice of female lead singer
c'edekaaal she is singing falsetto (dur)

> kaal in yalkaali, lalkaali Boykinia (plant) see kal

kaal1 /cloudberry/

nkaal, -nkaadle' CWM, -nkaade' L (n) cloudberry CLW (Rubus chamaemorus);
nagoonberry M (Rubus arcticus)

Nkaal Bene' (pn) Game Trail Lake; lake on Tyone River, lit. 'cloudberry lake'
nkaal cogh L (n) highbush salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis), lit. 'big cloudberry'
dahts'enkaadle' CW, dlahs'enkaade' L (n) nagoonberry (Rubus arcticus), lit. 'branch cloudberry'

kaal2 M

dabeskaal M (n;Ø/'aan) a type of mushroom (not edible)

> kaal classify object in open container see kaa'; whine see kaal; sew see kaan*; slap see kaat*; chop see kaatl*; taste see kan*; pray see kan*; dawn see kaa*; gaping see kal

kaan *-n /wolf/

tikaani MCL, tikaandi W (n) wolf (Canis lupis)

> kaan dawn see kaa*; taste see kan*; classify object in open container see kaa*

kaan'1 *-n /sew/

rep2 kaas kaan' kaas kaas
mom kaas kaan' kaal kaal
rev kaax kaan' kaax kaax
cust kaas "

li+na#O+d+i+kaan' (u:s rep2) sew O

rep2 linay'delkaas she is sewing; linay'delkaas' I am sewing; linay'delkaan' she was sewing; linay'dilkaa' I was sewing; linay'dialkaas I will sew

O+G+(gh+)Ø+kaan' (mot) sew, mend O; note the gh prefix in several momentaneous derivatives

mom ighezkaan' she sewed, mended it; txaskaal I will sew it; ghooskaal let me sew it; itl'uule' ngezkaan' he mended her rope; nayghezkaan' she mended it, sewed it again; tayghezkaan' she sewed it decoratively; ni'nikaa' she sewed something up to a point; k'ec'itkaan' she finished sewing; nilta'ic'enkaan' I sewed together separate pieces; nilta'itkaan' it is sewn out of separate pieces; kanaynikaan' she sewed it (hem, seam); kananikaas sew it (seam); utl'aane' neketnikkaaa' I sewed around the hem (rev); ukenay'dinikaas sew a sole on it!

taghestkaani' (n;Ø/niic) embroidered clothing

niita'ikaani' (n;Ø/niic) patchwork quilt

niits'e' bic'itkaani' (n;Ø/niic) double-thick blanket

baytsic'uus delkaani' (n;Ø/niic) fur ruff

tl'ankaani, -tl'ankaane' (n;Ø/taan) needle
ya'yu' tl'ankaane' CLW, natl'edzi tl'ankaane' (n;Ø/taan) beading needle
tsicoghi tl'ankaane' (n) large bone needle, lit. 'sea otter's needle' (n;Ø/taan)
c'e'kaan', kaan' (ni;Ø) sewing: nakaan'delts'ii they sit sewing
  c'e'kaan' k'ae (an) seam
  c'e'kaan' k'ae'di (n;ni/laa) welt strip at seam

kaan" W *:] /drill holes in snowshoe frame/
  conc kaan" "
  na#O+n+l+kaan' W (cont) drill holes in O (snowshoe frame); obsolete; cf. O+Ø+yets'
  naynelkaan' he drilled holes in it (conc)

> kaan' taste see kan'; pray see kaan" be maternally related see kan

kaat
c'lis nakaade' (n;Ø/taan) frontpiece on large skin boat (umiak); obscure term, said to have
  been decorative
> kaat taste see kan

kaat", kat' /slap, patch/

    mom       kaat    kaat'    kal    kaat
    dist      kaat    kaat'    kaat    kaat
    sem       kat      "      kaat    "
    cons      kat'     "      kaat    "
    dur       kat'     "      "      "
    drv       kaat      "      "      "
    ono       kaat      "      "      "
    cust      kat      "      "      "

O+G+Ø+kaat' (sue) slap, pat, spank O
  snezkat he slapped me once (in the face) (sem); ingikat' he slapped him repeatedly
    (cons); kunezkat he slapped them (sem); c'eyuuni yizkat ti has a birthmark lit.
    'a ghost slapped him'; ts'e' c'estkat M I am switching myself (with steambath
    switch) (cons); yunkaat he keeps slapping at him (drv)
  mom yuninikaat' he slapped at him (once); yay'tnakaat' he slapped at him and
    missed; itikatniikaat he slapped him with a glancing blow

  ts'e' c'etkadi (n;d/laa) steambath paddle, lit. 'something to slap oneself'

P#c'+n+Ø+kaat' (mot) cause P to move by slapping
  istay'ninikaat he drove him off by slapping (mom); ikay'tnighikaat' he slapped him
    driving him up and out (mom)

nil+la#Ø+kaat' (sue) clap the hands
  nilayskat I clapped once (sem); nillaaskat' I was clapping (cons); ki'i'el nillakat' they
    are applauding him (cons)

  ts'enla#Ø+kaat' (sue) bird flaps its wings
  ts'enlakat' it is flapping its wings (cons); ts'enlatezkaat' it is starting to flap its wings
    (mom)

d+n+l+kat' (op-ona) be sound of slapping
  tnelkat' there is a slapping sound (ona)

P+na#c'+e+kaat' (sue) put patch on P
  sem nac'elkat it is patched; snac'ilkat put a patch on me (on my clothing)!; inac'elkat
    he put something (a patch) on it, him; inay'ghilkat' he put something (several
    patches) on it (cons); unac'elkat' it is, patched, spotted (dist)

-kat' (n;Ø/niic) patch
na#O+d+D+kaat' (op) play O (catch), throw, toss O (a ball)
dur nan'hdetkat' they are playing catch; ciil tse' nahdetkat' they are playing catch with the boy's head; nanidetkat' he is tossing it up
lac'ukat'i (n;0) a ball game; a game of keep away in which four players throw a ball back and forth and others try to catch it
nandetkat'i (n;0/'aan) ball

kaat\textsuperscript{2} CLW, kaatl M /collapse/
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
mom & kaat,kaal & kaat',kaatl & kal & kaat & kal \\
\hline
dist & kaat & kaat',kaatl & kal & kaat & kaat \\
\end{tabular}

G+n+O+kaat' (mot) object falls, collapses covering area; caus. cause O to collapse; M uses the stem kaatl in some perfective forms perhaps by analogy with kaatl' chop
mom 'apel nezkaat' CLW nikaatl M a deadfall trap fell, collapsed; inelkaat' CLW, inelkaatl M he made it fall, he sprang it (deadfall trap); hwnax nangikaat' CLW, nangikaatl M a house fell down; nannezkaat' they (plural houses) fell down (dist)
dahwninikaat' it (house) collapsed inward; uc'ahwdinikaat' it (bark) fell off it (tree); uc'anhwdezaat' they (pieces of bark) fell off it (dist)

kaatl', katl' /chop/
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
sem & kal & " & \\
dur & kaat & kaatl' & kaat & kaal & kal \\
\hline
mom & kaat & kaatl' & kal & kaal & kaat \\
dist & kaat & kaatl' & kaal & kaat & kaat \\
drv & kaal & " & \\
cust & kal & " & \\
\end{tabular}

O+G+l+kaatl' (suc) chop, split O with axe; synonymous with O+O+tsaetl'
yilkat he chopped it once (sem); utsaadle' ilkat chop his stomach! (sem); ighilkatl' he was chopping it (dur)
mom kaydghilkatl' he chopped it to bits; k'a' itelkaatl' it (gun hammer) struck it (cap); i'et telkaatl' he chopped it down; cen'aay kaen' xutanc'ekelkaatl M they chopped them with axes (dist)
k'a' telkale' (n;0/'aan) gun hammer
cenc'katl'i CLW (n) woodpecker (various species), lit. 'that which chops wood'; cf.
cenc'elkadi M

kaats' M *-[a] /gnaw/
dur kaas kaats kaas kaas kaas

O+d+t+kaats M (op) gnaw O
nuunn ts'ebael dilkaats the porcupine was gnawing the spruce (dur)

kaats\textsuperscript{2} M *-[a]
katnalkaadzi M (n;0/'aan) a dark colored rock

kaay
nalkaay CLM, nkaay W (n) wounded animal, person: nalkaay ltsin he wounded it, cf.
-kak'ae wound; perhaps a related word

> kaas classify object in open container see kaal'; dawn see kaal'; sew see kaan'; gnaw see kaats'; prop see kae'; strike O with elongated object see kay'

ka\textsuperscript{2} /up/ perhaps more than one root is grouped below; cf. kaa surface
ka (vpf) adverbial, up
ka# (ads:gh mom) up and out, up from below: kaghiyaa he came up and out, up from below; kaghi'aa it (pole) extends up
ka# (ads:ss mom) up a slope, ascending: kazyaa he went up a slope, ascended
ka#d(+D) (ads:gh mom, gh neu) randomly, completely, into pieces: kaydghitsaetl' he chopped it up, into pieces; kadghic'el it got torn up; kadataan it (wood) is in a heap

da3, ika, uka /for, in quest of/
P+ka, P+ika, P+uka (pp) for, in quest of, to get P; -ka is used when preceded by a noun: c'uka hwna'aen he is looking for something; yuka'aen he is hunting for it; bika lughiyaal go get him!; deniigi ka staniyaa he went out to get a moose

ka4, xa4
ka, xa (upf) adverbial
ka#, xa# (ads:n mom) selling: kayinila, xayinila he sold them

ka5, xa5
ka#, xa# (upf) adverbial
xa+na+n+i (ads) CLW, ka+na#n+i M i mom) turning back: kanahnidaetl M they turned back

ka6
ka# (upf) adverbial
s+ka#ko (ads:gh mom) fighting, impoverished []; uncommon: skats'ehwghi'aan we fought; skahwghitzet he became impoverished; u'skahwdelggaede he is in a desperate situation

ka7
ka (upf) thematic; only in the following theme: ka'+in#ko+d+l+zen suffer
> ka surface see kaa'; in skaggaay teaspoon see kaa'; next, adjacent see ko
> ka' classify object in open container see kaa'
> ka' slap see kaat'

kac CLW, key1 M /dentalium nose ornament/
c'enkage' CLW, c'enkey' M (n,n'/aan) dentalium nose ornament

kac' CLM, kay1 W /prop/ in W this root has merged with kay2 move elongated object with force

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O+l+kac' (suc) spread out O (drying fish) with spreading stick
ilikas spread it out with a stick! (sem); ba' u'el likay' the fish is spread out (cons);
nilec'a' bene'ilkay' I spread something apart (dist)
u'el c'elkac'i (n,d/taan) fish spreading stick
c'elkac M (n,d/taan) alder stick for spreading fish; red alder (Alnus incana)
P+yii n+l+kac' (ext or s mom) P is propped up with a pole; caus.prop up P with O
c'enyes nehnaedze' uyiitnелkay' the pole is propping it crookedly (neu); iyii'nелkay' he propped it with something (mom)
uyii nelkayi (n;ḍ/taan) trap prop, "samson post", lit. 'that which is propped inside it'

> kadi in delkadi dinner plate see kat'; in cenc'elkadi M woodpecker see kat'

kax /clear the throat/

ONO kax

d+O+kax (op-ono) cough slightly, clear the throat
delkax he is coughing slightly (ono)

kah¹

xukahts'en' M (adv) immediately, sure enough, indeed: xukahts'en' xuts'en' niyaa sure enough, he came to them

kah²

Nikah Tuu', Nukah Tuu' (pn) Yukon River; analysis uncertain

kal, kaal² /gaping/

NEU kal

TRAN kaal kal kal kal

d+O+kal (stat) be gaping, open wide; caus. keep open

neu dezkal it (trap, coat) is open; uzaa hwdezkal his mouth is open; idelkal he is keeping it open; uzaa hwditkal he has opened his mouth (TRAN)

dghalkali CWM, ghalaki L (n;O/niic) coat, lit. 'that which is open'

yalkaali, lalkaali W (n) Boykinia richardsonii; plant with large up-turned leaves

kal

kekal (n;O/niic) sole of boot
tsikal (n;O/niic) puberty hood

> kal whine see kaal; gaping see kal; slap see kaat'; chop see kaat'

kan¹ *-n /taste/

neu kan kan' kaal kan' kan'

neu-neg kane kaan'e kaale kaan'e

TRAN1 — kaan' kaal —

TRAN2 — kaat — —

TRAN-neg kaade

O+i+l+kan (DESC) savor, desire, like taste of O

neu c'ilkan he desires something; tuu nelnesi 'ilkan he desires, likes the taste of soda
pop; yi' c'a 'adii c'en'iis 'ael 'ilkan i this is why now he (wolverine) likes robbing traps; tseles hghilkanaŋ' they liked the taste of ground squirrel; tsagh dadilkan he likes to cry; ts'e'elkane I don't like the taste (neu-neg)

G+i+kan (DIM) be tasty; dghalkan is not used; cf. dghalnes it is tasty

tse'elkane it tastes bad (neu-neg); 'ilkan' it became tasty (TRAN1); yilkaat he got to like the taste (TRAN2); ts'ilkaade it became bad tasting (TRAN-neg); nezelkaat I can't stand the taste (TRAN-neg)

kan² *-n /pray/

eu kan kan' kaal kan' kaal

cust kaax

da#O+u+d+d+kan (op) pray for O; make offering to O (shaman or spirit)
dur dac'udetkan he is praying; daud'itkan you pray for it!; dac'udatk'aan' he was praying; kon'tse dac'udetkan he is praying to, making an offering to the fire;
dac'udetkaax he customarily prays (cust); daxu'udetkan M he made an offering to them

kan³ *-n /maternally related/ neu kan kaan' [i]
O+u+d+l+kan (desc) be maternally related to O
yudelkan he is maternally related to him (neu); 'ude'elkan I am maternally related to him (neu); naltsiinn 'iinn x'a'xu kudelkani M they are a little bit related to the Sky Clan
yudelkanen (n) relative of the same or closely affiliated clan

kan'' *-n' /husband/ -kan' (n) husband, male mate of animal: kan' gha nesdaa she got married; kan' l'aen she is committing adultery
P+nukan' (pp) courting, in bride service to P: c'enukan' atnaa he is courting someone, is working in bride service, working for the parents of his bride -nukan' zdaanen (n) woman's fiance, husband-to-be

kan² *-[i]
yakan'a (exc) is that so?, yes, okay, sure, that's right; expresses recognition of fact

kat'
delkadi CL (n;d/taan) dinner plate

kat² M
cenc'elkadi M (n) woodpecker (various species); probably reanalyzed from kaatl' chop, cf. cen'katl'i CLW
> kat' patch, slap see kaat''
> katl' chop see kaatl'

kay² CLW, key² M /strike O with elongated object/

O+G+i+kay (suc) cut, chop, blaze, hew O with axe, knife
k'ay' ikay he is chopping willows (cons); ighilkay he was chopping it (cons); c'elkas he chopped something once (sem); yulkaas he is chopping at it (drv)
mom yuninilkay he chopped at it; tene c'ilkaas the trail is blazed; tac'ilkaas cut something (stew meat) into the water!: tahwghilkay he blazed an area to the water; i'et telkay he cut it (tree) down; ni'nilkay he blazed something up to a point; stay'nilkay he went off chopping; banihwdinilkas cut it (brush) into a pile for him!: scent'aa kehwtnilkay he cleared out an area under the tree; ts'abaeli gha dinhwdelkay he cut limbs from a spruce (dist); izucene' tandelkay he limbed the branches (dist); itikadilkay he struck it with a glancing blow; kank'aaytnilkay he chopped them into sharp points (dist); keta'ilkaas chop a water hole!
T'aghes Ni'daghelkayde (pn) hill north of Gulkana, lit. 'blazed cottonwood place'
mentnelkaye M (n;d/taan) ladder, lit. 'that which is chopped in places'
c'ekay, c'ekaye' (n;d/taan) wood chips
P+inc#l+kay (suc) strike P with inc body part
  sem icelkas he struck him with his tail (sem); bendaasi k'a celkas he struck the stone scraper with his tail (sem); uts'u'ilkay press it with your finger! (cons)
P+ke#l+kay (suc) kick P
  sem ikelkas he kicked it once; iketalkas he will kick it; nke'itaalkas I will kick you; ikelkay he is kicking it repeatedly (cons); ikeghilkay he was kicking it repeatedly (cons); ike'unilkay he kicked at it (drv); uke'o'olkaas I customarily give it a kick (sem-cus)
inc#l+kay (suc) strike, bump, stub inc body part
  tl'alkas he bumped his rear (sem); keneikay he stubbed his toe (mom);
  dghaggot'nilkay he bumped his knee

ludalkayi CW, ts'udahkeyi M (n) shrew (Sorex sp.), lit. 'that which bumps its snout'
c'+0+kay (mot) four-legged animal runs, lopes, gallops
  stay'nikay it (moose) ran off (mom); luy'nikay it was loping about (per); lkenc'ezkay it ran across in several places (dist)
D+kay (mot) jerk, leap, move with force
  mom testkay he jerked, leaped; uzun ghas niyitkay it leaped up to its neck (attacking); nget uyighatkay the got nervous, rattled lit. 'fear went into him';
  lootkas it was leaping, jerking about (per); dzaen natestkay t'ays are starting to lengthen (in February) lit. 'days leaped back'; dghos 'itkay he is celebrating
  lootkasi CLW, natetkasi M (n) marten (trapping name), lit. 'that which leaps about'
Nac'atkasi (pn) hill on Gulkana River, lit. 'something leaps again'; named for marten tracks

D+kay (mot) elongated object moves with force ||
  uday'datkay it (pole) was thrust across the entrance (mom)
  Ts'es Nay'detkayi Na' (pn) Boulder Creek
n+D+kay (mot) stumble, stagger
  mom tnestkay he stumbled; cit'aa'adze' natnestkay he stumbled backward; tinetkay he staggered out; kunatkay he staggered in
P+da#c'+d+l+kay (op) eat P slowly, take time eating P
  iday'delkay he is eating it slowly (dur)

> kay in uyinetkay W it is propped see kac'
> kay' prop see kac'

kayaxbic CL, kelahwbi' CW loanword from Alutiiq qayarpak 'two-holed kayak'
kayaxbic CL, kelahwbi' CW (n;0/taan) kayak

kas¹ *-s /arrow shaft/
  c'ekas (n;0/taan) arrow shaft: c'ekas k'ent'aey he is lively, vigorous, lit. 'he is like an arrow shaft'

kas²
  'ael dekase' (n;d/taan) trap toggle which holds trap in place

kas³ *-s or *-sh
  kaskae (n) chief, rich man; an obscure compound or ancient diffusion; see kae'

> kas strike 0 with elongated object see kay³; prop see kac'
kae', ke' /foot/ cf. kaek' track 0, a related root

kae (n) footwear; rare, only in the following compound
ket'uudze' kae M (n;0/laa) shoepacs, lit. 'callus footwear'
-k' (n;0'/aan) foot
tsa' ke' M (n) a mountain plant [], lit. 'beaver foot'
ke- (ic) foot: ikeklay he kicked it; ikedelzes he is tapping it with his foot
-kece', kecen- (nt;0/taan (ankle), 0/nnic (leather piece)) ankle; piece of leather covering ankle on boot, lit. 'foot base': nilkecendghelket' he dislocated his ankle
-ket'aa (an) sole of the foot, sole of a boot
-kent'aak'e (an) top of the foot; toe plate on boot
-key'dzaghe' (n;0/aan) bony knob on ankle, radial sesamoid, lit. 'foot's ear'
-kets'aghe (an) arch of the foot
kelen (n;0/laa) broad webbing in center of snowshoe
kecotl' (n;0/laa) skin boots, mukluks
-kaeghe (an) at the feet of: skaegehe zidaa sit at my feet!
ke (vpf) bound postposition, foot; rare, only in the following theme: P+ke#G+0+tlak' P's foot wear es out

neu ke' "
neu-cus kii' "

d+n+D+ke' (ext) tracks extend
neu tnetke' there are tracks; i'tnetke' there are animal tracks; katnestke' tracks go up; tuu ts'i'tnetke' tracks extend from the water; dan'e natnetke' tracks go across upriver; duugh 'utnetke' tracks go past here

kae\textsuperscript{2} M
kaek'ae M (an) home, village; cf. -ghak'ae CLW

kae\textsuperscript{3}:ts'akae *ch*-.
ts'akae, -ts'akae' (n) woman; queen in cards; an obscure compound
ts'akaey (n) women; wedge-topped checkers
tats'akae (n) water woman (in story)

kae\textsuperscript{4}
kaskae, -kaskaee' (n) chief, boss, leader, wealthy man; wealth, success; an obscure compound or ancient diffusion: uts'en kaskaee yi'uhsiidi from that you will be a leader, a success
kaskaee utse'e (n) bufflehead L (Bucephala albeola) (n) goldeneye CM (Bucephala sp.), lit. 'chief's daughter'
hnaa kaskaee (n) foreman
udzih kaskaee' (n) lead bull caribou
luk'ae kaskaee' (n) leader of a school of salmon, lit. 'salmon's boss'

kae\textsuperscript{5} /go in boat, multiple move/ cf. tsaa'k pl run, granular object moves, with a similar semantic range; Ahtna does not have a verb theme 'dig' with this root
-kaele' (n;0) dug soil in front of an animal's den

mom kaes kaen kael ke'-kaes
dist ke' kaen ke' ke'
cont ke' "
per kael kaen kael ke'
pers kaex "

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0+kae (mot) go in boat, paddle boat, go in motor boat; especially for sg or dual subjects; for pl go in boat see 0+kaets'; see several paradigms in Appendix H:1.1

mom tezkaen he started off in a boat; nateskaen he started back in a boat; kezkaen he landed in a boat; kets'ukaesaede let's land; sghikaen he came downriver in a boat; inidghikaen he snagged onto it in a boat; hwni'snikaen we got stuck in a boat; hwghene ts'inhaikan he paddled out from the point; ninikaen he paddled to a place; nic'inhaikan he paddled off from shore; stanatkaes he customarily goes hunting in a boat (cust); tes' c'elt'azkaen he towed it with a boat; akael he is going along in a boat (prog); xuk'a kakaet they are continuing to paddle (prog); nekezkaen he paddled down and back (rev); lunikaen he was paddling around (per); nke' he keeps on paddling (cont); nlnazkaen he made a round trip by boat (rev)

Nic'a'skaaesden (pn) on Copper River near Liberty Creek, lit. 'where we paddle out from shore'

bekaey, -bekaeeye' (n;O/taan) birchbark canoe; breast of duck, goose, lit. 'that which (we) paddle in'

Bekaey Tl'aagha (pn) mountain near McLaren River, lit. 'canoe bottom'

O+1+kae CL, P#c'+1+kae W (mot) transport O/P in a boat
mom ilkeyinhaikan CL, ilkey'nlkaen W he brought it across in a boat; keyilkaen CL, ilkey'kaen W he transported it ashore; siighilkaen CL, is'ghilkaen W he transported it downriver; c'etsen' ninilkaen he transported the meat; salkael he is transporting me (prog)

G+O+kae (mot) multiple objects move independently; shatter, get crushed
mom ten naghikaen ice fell down; hwnene nahwghikaen the hillside slid down; yaghikaen it broke into pieces; ughu' kadghikaen his tooth broke, shattered; hwk'eghikaen it (car) got crushed; tseziil cetanikaen stones fell to the base (of mountain); hwnene nkuke' there was a landslide (cont)

Nanikaen Deyii (pn) on Nenana River at Slime Creek, lit. 'things (rocks) fell across canyon'

Unatszeziilzkaeni (pn) ridge north of Cheshnina River, lit. 'the one that scree slides down'

dghalnesi akaeli (n;O) granulated sugar, lit. 'sugar that moves'

kae*, kaen* /with an instrument/

P+kae CLW, P+kaen' M (pp) with P (an instrument, a food), by means of P: tets' kae ayaaal he is walking with a cane; tl'uul kae c'elbaal he is hoisting it with a rope; kon' kaen' xuxghighaana M he killed them with fire; yi kaen' taade 'sneyel M with that (food) we camped three days

ke (upf) bound postposition; rarely occurs thematically: ikedilt'ae he is using it

> kae' track O see kaek'
> kaede' lunch see kaet'
> kaeghe at the feet of see kae'
> kaex go in boat see kaek'; track O see kaek'
> kaexe in -lay'kaexe W bowguard, wrist protector see koh'

kaek' /track O/ note that kaek' is a derived root from kae' foot + k' on

mom kaex kae' kex kaex
rev kex kae' kex kex
per kex kae' kex kaex
dur kaex kae' kaex kaex
cust kex kex
prog kex

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O+1+kaek' (mot) track, trail
    mom tilkaex you track it; txalkex I will track it; i'telkae' he started to track
    something; nay'ilkae' he tracked it back; it'lalkae' he tracked it down, caught up
    with it; nekey'ilkae' he tracked it down and back (rev); luyalkex he is tracking it
    around (per); xukalkex M they are tracking them (prog)

ko+1+kaek' C, n#ko+d+l+kaek' W (op) paw the ground
    kolkaex C, nhwe'lkax W it is pawing the ground (dur); hwghilkae' C it was pawing
    the ground (dur) in hwghilkae' it pawed the ground

> -kaele' dug dirt in front of animals den see kae^ 8
> kael go in boat see kae^ 8

kaen *-l]
    bentnilkaeni CLW (n;la/taan) ladder

> kaen go in boat see kae^ 8

kaen^ 2 *-n /lodge/
    -kaen' (n;0/aan) lodge of beaver, muskrat, den of ground squirrel, fox: ikaen' l'aen it
    (bear) is raiding dens

    Deniigi Kaen' (pn) hill near Hudson Lake, lit. 'moose lodge'

> kaen' M with an instrument see kae^ 8

kaet' /lunch/
    -kaede' (n;0/1cuut) lunch, provisions, food brought when traveling

kaet^ 2 /buy, ask/

    dur       kaet
    mom       kaet
    rev        ket
    rep        ket
    cust      ket

O+u+O+kaet (op) buy, pay for O, obtain O by trade; hire O
    dur yughikkaet he bought it; 'u'ukaet buy it!; c'aan ts'ukaetde let's buy food; nts'e
    'ughkaedigii don't buy it!; 'utankaet I will buy it; 'ele' 'oskele I didn't buy it;
    'ele' c'udzghaskaede I won't buy anything; c'oottkaet something was bought;
    nac'uteket he buys indiscriminately (cust); nakughikaeti he paid them back;
    nac'unikaet he bought something up to a point in time (mom); yene xu'ughikaet he hired them;
    hwmax gha kuket they pay rent (cust)

    c'uketde W, ut'aax c'ukae'di M (an) store, lit. 'place for buying something'
    c'ukeden (n) trader

P#O+u+O+kaet (op) buy O from P
    dur nc'utaaskaket I will buy something from you; uc'oooskaet I bought something from
    him; car i'ughikaet he bought a car from him; nilhyughatket they buy, trade it
    from each other (cust)

O+u+d+l+kaet (op-rev) ask O
    rev sud'ilket ask me!; yudighikaet he asked him; yutdelkaet he started to ask him;
    kudelket he asks them; ya sudighikaet he asked me about it; bac'udaalkaet I
    asked someone about it; 'ele' sudilkedex he didn't ask me; 'udi'a c'udelket he
    always asks (cust); nac'utdelket he asks questions all the time (cust)
O+u+d+l+kaet (op-rev) ask O permission, compel, press O by asking, beg from O
c'udelket he keeps asking, pressing (rep); sudalket he kept pressing me (rep);
sudaghalket he was begging from me; ya nayudalkaet he asked him permission
about it; da'udilket you ask permission; na'udaghalket I asked permission again

kaet° /rub, wipe/

rev ket kaet ket ket
rev-cus kiit " "
mom kaet kaet kei kaet
dist kaet

P#c'+d+G+l+kaet CLW, P+e#c'+d+G+l+kaet M (op-rev) wipe off, wipe up P
rev unay'dilket wipe it off; tuu 'ecdilket wipe up the water; u'dghalkaet I wiped it
off; unaen' 'ectngalkaet I wiped off his face; uk'et kecdilket wipe it off of it!; nla'
'ecdilket wipe your hands!; unani'diilkaet I wiped them off (dist); nidelket C he
is shuffling (cards)

naen' 'stnelkedì (n;Ø/niic) towel, lit. 'that with which we wipe the face'
P+la#d+l+kaet (op-rev) rub P with the hand
rev uladelket I am rubbing it with the hand; iladalkaet he was rubbing it; ilatdalket
he will rub it

ula'sdelkedì (n;Ø/niic) hand towel, lit. 'that which we rub'

tl'a#d+l+kaet (mot) slide sidle on one's butt
natl'adalkaet he slid down on his butt (mom); tutl'adelkaet he slid around on his butt
(per)

> kaet abrupt movement see ket'

kaets' (kos) *-ts' /enclosed object moves independently; loaded boat goes/ cf. ghaets move
enclosed or elongated object quickly, a root with a similar semantic range
mom kaes kaets' kos kaes
dist kaes kaets' kaes kaes
prog kos
per kos kaets' kos kaes

G+l+kaets' (mot) enclosed object moves independently, falls
mom tsay'tsiy taghilkaets' a knife fell in the water; tatalkos it will fall in the water;
sael naghilkaets' the box fell down; t'aghilkaets' it fell within (blankets); hwgaey
c'a ba kaghilkaets' a bag came up from below for him; sa tanelkaets' it (bag of
potatoes) came to me (in the mail); ninilkaets' it moved to a point; hwdadilkaets'
it slid down

c'+Ø+kaets' (mot) loaded boat moves; subject inflection is not possible
mom i'tezkaets' a loaded boat left; kec'ezkaets' a loaded boat landed; ti'nikakets' a
boat with passengers sank; c'akos a boat with people, with a load is moving along
(prog); nilac'akos a loaded boat is going back and forth (prog)

kenay'tkosden CLW (an) boat landing

kaey¹
-kae y t'acodze' (n;d/laa) inner fur, inner feathers

kaey² /pl humans or dogs/ cf. k¹ third pl subject, perhaps a related affix

kaey (nsf) pl humans or dogs; more limited than 'ene; also cf. y¹ plural suffix: li'kaey dogs;
cilkaey young men

> kaey in c'enakaey Eskimos see keh¹; in bekaey boat see kae¹
> kaes go in boat see kae¹; enclosed object moves see kaets'
ke²

ke (vpf) adverbial, bound postposition; possibly related to e¹ against, cf. ke against a place; possibly more than one affix is combined here
ke# (ads:ss mom) ashore: kezkaen he landed on shore in a boat; keynezyuut he chased him ashore, the bluffed him
P+ke# (ads:ss mom) drawing a picture (of O) on P, writing on P: ikeyilttaen he drew a picture of him on it; gaani k'e i'kedizilae write something (words) on this!
ukediiłtaan I drew a lake on it
l+ke# (ads:n mom) crossing, across: lkeniyaa he walked across
P+ke#gh+i (ads:i mom) climbing P: ikeghiyaa he climbed it
na+ke#(d) (ads:rev) down and back: nakedezyuua
nil+ke# (ads:ss mom, rev, s neu) turning over: nilkeydez'at he turned it (skin) over
ke+ts'i#d+i (ads:i mom) loosen []; rare, only in the following: u'el kets'i'didaek things (screws) came loose one it

ke³

ke (vpf) thematic; possibly more than one morpheme is combined here, uncommon:
ke#c'O+tets' walk with a cane; ke#d+D+tsagh whimper; ke#O+d+0+niic expect, anticipate O; ke+naf+d+D+niic return late

> ke foot see ka'e; using it see ka'e⁰; against a place see e¹

ke'

take'e (n) red-necked grebe (Podiceps grisegena)

> ke' go in boat see ka'e; foot see ka'e⁰
> ke' abrupt movement see ket'
> kedi in naen' 'stnelkedii towel see kaet³
> kex track O see kaek'

keh', kae⁰

nakeh (n) Eskimo, lit. 'enemy + ?'
c'enaakaey (n) Eskimos

keh², kaexe

-lay'keh CL, -lay'kaexe W (n;O/'aan) bow guard, wrist protector

> kel buy, ask see kaet⁴; rub, wipe see kaet⁵; abrupt movement see ket'

ket

kakede' (n;O/laa) snow near surface

> ket buy, ask see kaet⁴; rub, wipe see kaet⁵; abrupt movement see ket'

ket' (kaet) /abrupt accidental movement/

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(mot) slide, slip on surface, abrupt accidental movement takes place; caus. slide
mom telket' it slipped; telket' he slid it, made it slide; nadelket' it (boat) capsized;
uzes uk'enanaket' he scraped his skin; hwts'ilket' it slipped away;
hwts'iyinlket' he slid it away; utsitaak'ets'ilket' he became bald lit. 'his head
top slipped off'; kanalket' he became bald lit. 'round object (head) slipped up and
out'; hwadadilket' it slid down; uyiyalket' it slid inside; uggana' kaghalket' his
arm slid out of joint, was dislocated; uggana' ik'engehilket' he slid her arm back
into the socket; nekedelket' it (boat, sled) tipped over, capsized (rev)
nekeghalkeli (n;0/taan) revolver, lit. 'that which slips in a circle'
nilk'enahghelkedi (n;0/taan) pocket knife, lit. 'that which slips back into a cavity'
inc#G+l+ket' (mot) inc slides
mom nekocendghelket' he dislocated his ankle; katsighalket' he became bald lit.
'head slipped up and out'; natl'adalket' he slid on his butt; kathghalket' water
surged up; daletdelket' it filled with smoke inside
ko+l+ket' (desc) area is slippery, slick
kulket' area is slippery (neu); ba'aa xe kulkiit' it became slippery outside (tran);
kutalkiit' it will become slippery (tran)
O+t+n+l+ket' (u:s mom) choke on (food), swallow, gulp in chunks
itnelket' he choked on something (food), he swallowed something in chunks (mom);
itnalkel he will choke (mom)
  > key strike O with elongated object see kay'; in c'enkey' M dentalium nose ornament see kac; in
tsudahkeyi M shrew see kay'

kes:keses *[-]
skesne (n) Alutiq people, Prince William Sound Eskimo
Skenes Kuztsesden (pn) battle site on the Klutina River, lit. 'where the Alutiqs made
a mark'

> kii' tracks extend see kae'
> kii' abrupt movement see ket'
> kiit rub, wipe see kaet'
> kiit' abrupt movement see ket'

ko /area/ cf. xu area suffix, a related morpheme
ko (pf) area, place, in a general area, areal object/possessive pronoun; ko > hw / _\C:
hwk'eze alongside the area
1. ko can be thematicized in nouns not derived from verbs; hwnax CLW, konax M house;
   hwz'aa clear; hw'c'ele' rag; hwts'i' osprey
2. occurs lexicalized in numerous compounds: hw't'aene all, everything; ndahwk'e how
   far; hw'l'dze' shade; hwdzax dangerously, rarely; -kole be gone, absent, nothing
3. prefixed to directionals: hwniiit at a place upriver
ka (pf) adjacent, the next place; prefixed to directionals, see Apendix B, Leer 1989:595
suggests this may be ko area + gha by: kazniit the next place upstream
ko (up) area, place, situation, state, area gender, area qualifier
ko (nds) gender, areal direct object; ko > ku / _\z:n: koyaan it is grazing an area;
kultsiin he built it (a structure); hwna'een he is looking at the place, the
situation; 'edlii kulaen it is cold; hwnax kuz'aan there is a house
ko (ts) thematicized gender or areal object/subject
1. occurs in many verb themes ko+0+yaa' weather occurs; ko+0+laxa' dig; ko+0+niic
   fog moves; nako+1+niic tell, narrate (a story); nako+1+aen see, sense a spirit
2. occurs in many deverbal nouns derived from verbs: hwnic news, information; nko'en
   a spirit; hw't'aene people lit. 'those who possess an area'; hwts'ae jealousy; hwggon' spring weather

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ko, hw (upf) thematic, area  
ko+ce#d+i (ads:i mom) down the river  
ko+da#d+i (ads:i mom) down, descending  
ko+tsi#d+i (ads:i mom, i neu) descending toward water

kol /absent/ reanalyzed root from ko area, lae be, plus (h)e negative; cf. kulaen it exists; cf. 'ele' hwhgle it doesn't exist
-kole (padj) be absent, gone, nothing, none; c'ekole something is gone, absent; dat's'ii ukole he is still gone; tikaandi kole there are no wolves; udzii kole he is deaf, he is reckless, obstinate, he doesn't pay attention; uyi'kole CLM, bey'kole W it is empty; xuta ineooya'dze' c'a kole, inadatniic he tried to go among them but nothing (happened), he failed
Una' Tuu Kol Na' (pn) Dry Tok Creek, lit. 'its creek has no water creek'
t's'elk'ey kole (n) nine, lit. 'one is gone'
-dilghaay koley (n) credit (at store), lit. 'nothing exchanged'
-desnen' koley (n;dl'niic) fur that is exchanged for trade or credit, lit. 'that which has no paternal relatives'; this meaning may be extended from Eyak term for Russian American Company
koldze' (adv) nothing; koldze' nihwdlenen nothing remained
kole (exc) no: kole, 'ele' destsiine no, I'm not hungry
kole (venc) negative; rarely used in place of regular negative inflection to negate a positive verb form: k'alii kohtaene gha c'ighila' kole there was not much (game) for the people

kon *-n /house/ obsolete root only attested in this compound
kon ts'aay' (n;dl/taan) chamber pot, honeybucket

> kona M now, just now see xona

kon' *-n /fire/
kon', -kon' (nic;dl/aan (fire), d/taan (match)) fire; match: i'el kon'ta zdaa he sits with him at the fire, he keeps him company; sts'ene' uyii kon' dighi'aa I! have rheumatism lit. 'I have fire in my bones'; lukon'dalt'aal he is carrying a torch around;
nakon'dilk'aan he built a fire
tcen kon' (n;dl/taan) wooden match
kon' ts'iile' (n;dl/aan) spark
kon' sel (n;dl/aan) slippers, lit. 'fire footwear'
i'nakone' (n;dl) lightning
yakone' L (n;dl) red northern lights, lit. 'sky fire'
kon'k'aye' (n) Sitka alder (Alnus crispa), lit. possibly 'fire willow'
    neu kon' kuun' kuul kuun'
tran kuus kuun' kuul,kuux kuul,kuux

G+n+l+kon' (stat) be warm, hot; caus. warm, heat O; denotes hotter temperatures than G+n+l+c'ok; see paradigm in Appendix H:8.3
neu nelkon' it, he is warm; hwnelkon' the area is warm; ts'es nelkon' the rocks are hot
    tran nilkuun' it, he became warm; tinalkuul he will become warm; nahwnilkuun' the area became warm again; nay'nelkuun' I warmed up, heated something;
    nay'nulkuuxde let him warm something up!
tsaey uyii nelkon'i (n;dl/taan) thermos, lit. 'that in which tea is warm'
tsi'ngilkoni CLW, c'etsinilkono M (n;ʃ/taŋ) internal organ attached to stomach of moose, caribou; used as bag for storing lard and as a container for cooking 'lit. 'in it head is warmed'

koy¹ /vomit/

koy (ni;ʃ/tlaŋ) vomit: tikoyssinaeti I went out to vomit
    conc koy "
    dur koy "
    cust kuuy "

na#D+koy (conv) to vomit
    natkoy he is vomiting (conc); nastkoy he vomited (conc); naatkoy he vomited repeatedly (dur); natkuuy he customarily vomits (cust)

P+na#l+koy (conv) vomit up P
    inalkoy he vomited it up (conc); ht'ae' ggas nlaeni ighiyaani'naltkoy he vomited up all the filth that he had eaten (conc)

koy' CLM, koy² W /throw spear/
    mom kuus koy',koy kos kuus
    cons koy',koy "
    cust kos "

O+G+l+koy' (suc) throw O (spear), hit O with thrown spear
    mom itelkoy' he threw it (spear); itxilkos he used to throw it (cust); yilkoy' he hit it with a spear (sem); yuniklko' he threw a spear at it; i'el itelkoy' he knocked it down with something (a spear); ites i'ghilkoy' he threw something (spear) over it

c'+n+l+koy' CLW (suc) play pool
    i'nelkoy' he is playing pool (cons); i'ngilkoy' he was playing pool (cons)

kos¹ *s /cough/

kos (n;ʃ) common cold, cough: kos tsilaak I caught a cold
    dur kos "
    mom kuus kos kos kuus
    cust kuus "

d+l+kos (op) cough
    dur delkos he is coughing; dallkos he was coughing; delkuus he customarily coughs (cust); dəl'dallkos he coughed excessively, he finished coughing; cin'delkos he is pretending to cough; k'ey'delkosts' he quit coughing

delkosts'e' (n;ʃ) tuberculosis, lit. 'coughing'
P#d+l+kos (op) cough up P
    del delkos he is coughing up blood (dur)

kos²

Skostle Na' (pn) Horse Creek; analysis uncertain

> kos throw spear see koy'; enclosed object moves see kaets'
> kuul warm see kon'
> kuun' warm see kon'
> kuus warm see kon'; cough see kos'; throw spear see koy'
> kuux warm see kon'
> kuuy vomit see koy'
ku¹ /into/

ku (vpf) adverbial, into
ku# (ads:gh mom) into enclosure: kughiyaa he went in (to room); kukon’xdghildaetl’ they threw fire inside
yae’ ku# (ads:gh mom) falling down: yae’ kughalts’et he fell down

ku², xu² /them/ historically from k¹ + b third person singular
ku CLW, xu M (pf) their, them, third person plural object/possessive prefix: kuta’ CLW, xuta’ M their father; kuk’eze CLW, xuk’eze M alongside them
ku CLW, xu M (vpf) them, third person pl direct object; in M and most of CL this is used with all subjects; in W only used with first or second person subjects; see hw them, which is used in W with third person subjects: kungel’aen’ CLW, xungel’aen’ M I looked at them; xunal’aen M, kunal’aen CL he is looking at them; cf. hwunal’aen W and some CL
ku CLW, xu M (vpf) them, third person pl postpositional object: ku’elbiis I am swinging them; xutl’ac’ihdelk’aan they cremated them

ku³
ku (vpf) thematic; only in the following theme: ts’+ku#d+D+niic+e be lazy

> ku area see ko
> kuy in kuyxi marmot, whistler see xi
k'aa almost see k'a
k’aa’ gun see k’a’n

k’aac'
dik’aagi (n;d/laa) fluffy seed; cotton of cottonwood; "arctic cotton" (Eriophorum spp.); perhaps an obsolete verb theme
dik’aaqiyu (n) Fireweed Clan; clan associated with fluffy seed of fireweed
lats’ik’aage’, diats’ik’aage’ CLW, dahts’ik’aage’ CM (n;d/laa) fluffy seed of fireweed

k’aac’, k’ac’ /cut and spread out meat/

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O+l+k’aac’ (conv) cut open and spread out O (meat, fish) for drying; iron O (clothes)
nce’elk’aay’/ CL, nc’elk’aac M he cut and spread out something (meat) to dry (cont);
n’txalk’aas I will cut and spread something out (cont); nilna’ilk’ay’ cut it and spread it out! [; nanc’elk’aay’ she ironed some things (dist)
nilnaghalk’aqi (n;Ø/luut) fish that has been cut open and spread out to dry
u’el nac’etk’aasi (n) iron (for clothes)

k’aaas (n) meat, carcass of small game (ground squirrel, muskrat); whole carcass that is cut open, smoked, and dried
k’aage’ (adj) sliced
c’entsiis k’aage’ (n;Ø/luut) sliced backbone meat of king salmon, lit. ‘sliced nose’

k’aadze’ in k’os k’aadze’ sinew in back of neck see k’ants'
k’aage’ sliced see k’aac’
k’aax fat see k’ax

k’aal, k’aal /whetstone/ cf. k’a” edge, a related root
k’aatl, k’aal’ (n;Ø/’aan) whetstone, file, lit. ‘tool for making edges’
t’es k’aal (n;Ø/’aan) whetstone, lit. ‘stone whetstone’
c’etsiy k’aal (n;Ø/’aan) file, lit. ‘steel whetstone’
dzel k’aatl’ (n) rock ptarmigan (Lagopus mutus), lit. possibly ‘mountain’s whetstone’ or ‘mountain’s hoarse one’
dur k’aal ”
mom k’aal k’aal k’at k’aal
ono k’aal ”

O+G+Ø+k’aal (op) grind, file O; k’aal is derived from k’aal whetstone
mom ighik’aal he filed it, ground it (dur); i’el tezk’aal he filed it off; itl’ac’ezk’aal he filed it down to nothing; ik’ey’nik’aal he filed it in two; k’ec’itk’aal he quit grinding
datk’aali (n;d/’aan) snuff, lit. ‘that which is ground’
d+l+k’aal (op-ono) be the sound of grinding, filing; be hoarse
delk’aali there is the sound of grinding, he is hoarse (ono)
k'aan¹, k'aay *-n /angled/  cf. k'a² edge, a related root  

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<tr>
<td>d+(n+gh+)D+k'aan (ext) be sharply angled, edged; k'aay occurs in some nominalizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>neu</td>
<td>tngek'tkaan it is angled, sharp-edged;</td>
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<td>dghelaay tngek'tkaani a sharp-angled, jagged</td>
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<td>mountain;</td>
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<td>uts'i'tngek'tkaan it (mountain) extends up at a sharp angle;</td>
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<td>taaxu</td>
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<td>tngek'tkaan it has three edges, it is triangular</td>
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Tsidatk'aani (pn) ridge at Pippin Lake,  lit.'head that is angled'  
tsitk'aani CLW, sitk'aay M (n) greater scaup (Aythya marila),  lit.'head that is angled'  
k'a³ datk'aay M (n;Ø/‘aan) three-cornered needle,  lit.'that which is angled'  
dak'aay CLM (n) humpback salmon (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha)  
k'aandze' (adv) at an angle, on edge, on the side: k'aandze' ztaen he is lying on his side  

k'aank'edze' (adv) on edge, off balance: k'aank'edze' telghel he stood off balance  

ghak'aay (an) mountain ridge  

Ughak'aay 'Sngedzeni (pn) Chitina Mountain,  lit.'someone that is standing on the ridge'  

K'aay Na' (pn) Kaina River,  lit.'ridge creek'  
k'ayay- (i) pointed; only in the following: kank'aay'tnelkey M he chopped them into sharpened points  

k'aan², k'an' *-n /burn/  

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(i+)d+G+Ø+k'aan (mot) ignite, catch on fire, fire burns, moves; northern lights shine;  
lightning strikes; become sunburned;  caus. light O (fire, lamp, light), burn O, carry O (fire), build O (fire);  i+ prefix in some derivatives seems to be used optionally  
i mom dik'aan, idik'aan it ignited; ukonaxe' dik'aan his house caught fire;  
dats'ii 'ele' disk'aaage it hasn't caught fire yet;  'ele' dik'aaale it didn't catch fire; c'aan  
tnik'aan the bread caught fire; hwdik'aan an area ignited; idilk'aan he lit it, he built a fire;  
idilk'aas build a fire!;  

Ungdolik'aal let me build a fire;  
xasgii 'el  
nay'dilk'as he is lighting a fire with a firedrill; nunak nadilk'as light the lamp!;  
naniidelk'aa he lit them (pl fires) (dist);  

xaydilk'aan, i'dilk'aan he built a fire for himself  
mom Kahwdhgikh'aan the area got burned over;  
kahadatk'aan the fire started up again;  
yaykaas nadhig'k'aaan northern lights burned in a downward direction;  
yaykaas kedink'k'aan northern lights are burning against a place (sky); c'enakonn'  
nadilk'aan M lightning struck;  
niteni nakone' s'el kedink'k'aan lightning struck by me;  
lazen'i 'inn ughelk'aande M the place where the Russians were cremated;  
uzui uyii dahwtinik'k'aan the stove pipe burned closed, became clogged;  
yahwdik'aan there are red northern lights;  

Utahwdezlk'aan he got burned (on his body);  

Utahwnezlk'k'aan he got sunburned (on the face);  

Uxtlac'i'delk'k'aan M they cremated them;  
sdabele' tlay'di'dil'k'aan I burned my lip;  
hwdhek'k'aan,  
hwdehk'k'an an area was burned (cont);  
hwdek'k'an it is burning continuously over an area (cont);  

Huy'dinilk'aan he was carrying something burning around (per)
Uk'ets'idilk'aasi (pn) hill near Tara, lit. 'that on which we build a fire'
Tsihwdik'aan Na' (pn) Chultikana Creek, lit. 'area burned to the water creek'
T'aghes Nghekza'ande (pn) on Bear Creek trail, lit. 'where cottonwood burned'
utanay'tnelk'aani (n;O/kaan) soup made of blood and fat and the liver of the rutting moose

na+kon'dil+k'aa (u:i mom) build a fire
(yi) ka nakon'idilk'aas build a fire with it! (mom); nakon'dilk'aan he built a fire
(i+d+O+k'aa (stat) be burning; caus. keep O burning; smoke O (cigarette) M
neu dezkl'aa, idezk'aa' it is burning; dighik'aa' it was burning; 'ele' ugheldze'
idik'an'e it is not burning well; idizilk'aa' you keep it burning!
nunak delk'aa' he has the lamp burning; c'edelk'aa' M he is smoking; dent'aa hwdelk'aa' CL, saa
k'entl'aah wtnelk'aa' M there is a sundog lit. 'it is burning at its (sun's) cheeks';
xa'h'a didak'aa' it'll burn slowly

kon' dek'aa'nde (an) fireplace, lit. 'where fire customarily burns'
ut'aydez'aa'ni (an) oven, lit. 'that which is burning inside'

u+d+l+k'aa (desc) be flammable
'udezk'aa' it is flammable (neu)
hwk'aane' (n;O/taan) charred, burnt wood

k'aatl' /go in pain/

1. k'aats'I -ts /sinew in neck/
   -k'os k'aadze' (n,n/laa) yellowish sinew in back of the neck and along spine

> k'aats cold see k'aats'II

2. k'aats'II -ts' /exercise/

   O+O+k'aats (op) exercise, train O; reflexive exercise, train, do calisthenics
   dur negha deney 'iinn 'et 'ik'aa M train the men for us!; detk'aaas CLW, dek'aaas M he is training, doing calisthenics; dghastk'aats' CLW, ghesdek'aaats M I was training; sen 'et kat'k'aats M the people trained with magic power, c'edan'ats'en'
   nayes ghata'kat'k'aats M previously they had trained for war

> k'aay angled, in -ghak'aay mountain ridge see k'aan'

k'aaz'I W -[]
   dalk'aazi M (n) dolly varden char (Salvelinus malma)

k'aaz'I M -zh
   -enk'aaze' M (n) spirit, soul
k'aas1 *-s /quiver/

k'aas, -k'aase' (n) quiver; an internal organ of the moose (unidentified), lit. 'arrow skin', -s from zes skin; cf. k'a' zes gun case, a later compound

k'aas2 *-shw /stiff/

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G+l+k'aas (stat) body, muscle, carcass is stiff
neu zelk'aas I am stiff; lk'aas he is stiff, it (carcass) is stiff; sts'ene' salk'aas my leg is stiff; k'ali k'as k'as it (face) is not stiff; 'ilk'aas it, he got stiff (tran); 'italk'aas he will get stiff (tran)

G+l+k'aas (mot) become formed in a shape, imprinted with outline; caus. shape, form O mom unitnalk'aas it (hand) became imprinted with an outline; ini'ghilk'aas he impressed something on its surface; unilatink'aas you got an impression on your hand; xu' ni'dinilk'aas he formed something (bow); tidayghilk'aas he formed it the wrong way, she didn't raise him properly

k'aas- (i) stiffness: snik'aasdelnen I got stiff

k'aas3 *-[]

K'aasi Na' (pn) Oshetna River; perhaps from k'aas1 quiver or from k'aats' cliff

> k'aas burn see k'aan; exercise see k'aats'; cut and spread out meat; dried small game carcass see k'aac'; cold see k'ats'.

k'a1, k'aas2 /now/ occasionally reduces to 'a

k'a (enc) emphatic; adds emphasis to preceding noun, postposition or adverb: ugheli k'a nlaen he is fine; hwt'aene k'a htedel they all will go; unahgal k'a badae zelghaen his older sister was killed in her presence; dats'ii k'a uk'aasyaal I am still following him

k'adii, k'adiit, 'adii (adv) now: k'adii c'estsiis I am writing now; k'adii cenk'a' 'adetnii now it is called arrow
k'adii dzane (adv) today
k'adididi, 'adididi (n) a new thing

k'axoxa (adv) just then, that's all: ba'aa niniyaa k'oxoxa he stopped outside just then
k'ada'a, 'ada'a CLW, k'adan'a M (adv) yesterday
k'adu' dae' (adv) very briefly, momentarily

yak'a, ya'a (adv) still: dats'ii yak'a kuz'aan it (house) is still standing; yak'a ltaes he is still swaying

xuk'a (adv) still, continuously: xuk'a baghaitnaa you keep working on it!; xuk'a nya' he still keeps on walking; xuk'a nen' kuz'esi 'el na'ilggaets' as she was still stepping on the ground she opened her eyes

c'axuk'a (adv) nevertheless, anyway: c'axuk'a ne'et natidaasu nevertheless you come back with us!

k'ali'i, k'ali, k'ali' (cpc) no, not, negative particle; mainly used in MW, synonymous with 'ele'; see le, li', lii': k'ali'i c'a xona gge' di'elniige I hadn't gotten up yet; k'ali'Neillk'ase it is not stiff any longer

k'aan, k'aaqg (adv) almost, nearly: k'aa sc'uzniic something almost got me; k'aa itlahwxdghihnen he almost killed them all; k'aagq tidahwghi'aan he almost caused a bad situation

k'aatle, k'aale (adv) almost, nearly, very soon: k'aatle telyaas it is just about to snow; k'aale kanadatnadzo he will shave very soon

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xosk’ak’e, xosk’a’a (adv) freely, plainly, without accompaniment: xosk’ak’e txases I will drink it plain (without sugar); xosk’ak’e natesdyaa he came back with nothing; xosk’ak’e nle’ alaa I gave them to you freely

‘alk’ek’a (adv) alike, similarly, the same: ‘alk’ek’a kunal’aen they look alike

k’a²

k’a (upf) bound postposition; only in the following: P+k’a#n+l+taa take care of, treat P

k’aⁿ /edged/ cf. k’aan angled; k’aa’s quiver, derived roots formed by suffixation

-k’a’ (n;Ο/taan) sharp edge of knife, axe: uk’a’ kole its edge is dull; uk’a’ naytsii he is sharpening it
t’s’elk’ey uk’a’ c’ilaeni (n;Ο/’aan) single-bitted axe, lit. ‘that which has one edge’
dzak’a’ (n;Ο/taan) shin, lit. ‘leg edge’
c’ek’a’ (n;Ο/’aan) arrowhead
ts’en k’a’ (n;Ο/’aan) bone arrowhead
tsedi k’a’ (n;Ο/’aan) copper arrowhead
dats’en k’a’ (n;Ο/’aan) antler arrowhead
c’etsiy k’a’ (n;Ο/’aan) steel arrowhead
tuu k’a’ (n;Ο/’aan) duck arrow, lit. ‘water arrowhead’
bestle k’a’ (n;Ο/’aan) stone arrowhead

k’a’, -k’a’a’; [c’etsiy tnaey k’a’] (n;Ο/taan) gun, rifle; recorded by Doroshin in 1848 as ‘white man’s arrow’, showing original meaning arrow, see also k’a’ tse’, k’aa’s below
eenk’a’ CLW, deen k’a’ M (n;Ο/taan) arrow, lit. ‘stick arrow’
k’a’ k’ae (n;Ο/’aan) hunting blind, lit. ‘arrow place’; apparently could be of any material, rocks, a stump, etc.; has been termed a caribou blind and a sheep blind; the word also appears in some war stories and three times as a place name

k’a’ ggaay (n;Ο/’aan) pistol, lit. ‘little gun’
k’a’ tse’ (n;Ο/’aan) bullet, lit. ‘arrow head’
k’a’ tse’ yiidi (n;Ο/niic) aluminum foil, lit. [ ]
k’a’ zes (n;Ο/taan) gun case, lit. ‘gun skin’

k’aʷ

tl’ac’usk’a’ (n) fireweed (Epilobium angustifolium); cf. lats’ik’aa’age’ fluffy seeds of fireweed, perhaps a related word

k’ac M /crack (noise)/

ono k’ac

d+G+i+k’ac (op-ono) be cracking sound (of bones, ice, logs cracking); be call of pika
k’agi delk’ac the pika is calling (ono); ten delk’ac the ice cracked (ono)
k’agi, k’ac ts’udiye M (n) pika, coney, “rock rabbit” (Ochotona collaris); cf. k’e’i CLW

k’ac’² /chapped/

neu k’ac’

G+i+k’ac’ (desc) be chapped, cracked
neu ula’ ghal’k’ay’ his hands are chapped; nalk’ay’ he is chapped (on the face);
kadalk’ay’ it (paint, boot) is cracked; sia’ kadalk’ac M my hands are chapped
k’aye’, k’age’ (adj) callused
-kek’aye’, -kek’age’ (n;Ο/’aan) foot callus
k'ax, k'aax /fat/

-k'ax (n;Ø/aan) fat
  c'eggot' tak'ax (n;Ø/aan) moose, caribou knee fat; used as baby pacifier and as face and hair ointment
  c'ecene' k'ax (n;Ø/aan) rump fat of rabbit
  ts'es c'ek'ax (n;Ø/aan) quartz, lit. 'rock fat'
    neu k'aax "
    tran k'aax "

1+k'aax (desc) be fat; used especially of game animals
  lk'aax it is fat (neu); ghalk'aax it was fat (neu); na'ilk'aax it got fat again (tran)

k'al¹ /avert the eyes/

  mom k'aal k'al k'al k'aal
  drv k'aal "

(P#)Ø+k'al (mot) avert ones eyes (from P), grimace, look (at P) sidelong
  mom sunik'al he averted his eyes from me; 'unensk'al I averted my eyes from him;
  su'k'aal he keeps looking at me sidelong (drv); nts'e su'uik'aalida don't look at me sidelong; yae' natestk'al he averted his eyes; s'el tidaghik'al he glanced at me looking evilly

P+uka naɛxt+t-D+k'al (u:s mom) direct P (to do something) with the eyes
  suka naɛxtstk'al he directed me to do something with his eyes (mom)

k'al² /pale/

  neu k'al "
  tran k'al k'al k'al

G+I/D+k'al (desc) be pale, faded, light in color; D is used in transitional
  lk'al it is pale (neu); tsitnelk'al he is blonde, white-haired (neu); na'itk'al it turned pale (tran)
  delk'ali (n) yellowish or light red fox
  dek'ali CLW, dak'ali M (n) medium-sized caribou that leads herd

> k'al grind see k'aal; pale see k'al; go in pain see k'aatl'
> k'an' burn see k'aan'

k'atl'

besk'atl'i CW (n;Ø/aan) birch fungus (Fomes applanatum); analysis uncertain

k'ats¹ *-ts' /click/

  dur k'ats' "
  ono k'ats' "

O+n+l+k'ats' (op) click, snap O (fingers, fingernails)
  i'nelk'ats' he is clicking something (his nails) (dur); delaggane' nelk'ats' he is clicking his nails (dur)

  d+l+k'ats' (op-ono) be snapping sound of trap, of person chewing gum; caus. snap O
  delk'ats' it (trap) snapped (ono); i'delk'ats' he is snapping, cracking something (ono)

k'ats², k'aats² *-ts' /cold/

  neu k'ats' "
  tran k'aas k'aats k'as k'aas
  mom k'aas k'aats k'as k'aas
  cust k'as "

  note lack of glottalization in the transitional perfective

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G+Ø+k'ats' (stat) weather, inanimate is cold; caus. make O cold; usually used of inanimate subjects, cf. Ø+dlii animate is cold
new tuu nezk'ats' the weather is cold; hwdez'k'ats' the weather is cold; ndahwik'e hwdez'k'ats' how cold is it?; k'adii xay hwdishik'ats' this winter was cold; hwdidak'ats' it will be cold
tran hwdisk'ats' it turned cold; hwdisk'asi k'ekultsiin it looks like it will turn cold; 'ele hwdisk'aaže it hasn't turned cold; nahwetk'as it customarily starts to turn cold (cust); nakok'ase when it gets cold (cust); naxeldik'k'ats' it got cold at nightfall; nik'aats it (water) got cold; ula' nik'aats his hands got cold (of a person near death); 'n'ilk'aats he made something (water) cold; dadinilk'k'ats you let the cold come inside (mom)
delk'aadzi (n;Ø) north wind, lit. 'that which causes cold'
c'ek'ats' (n) cold, cold weather
c'ek'ats' nna (n) sign of cold weather
c'ek'ats' uyi snal'aeni (n) thermometer, lit. 'that in which cold is seen'
K'ats'i Na' (pn) Kotsina River, lit. 'cold river'
tak'ats' (n) spring water, cold water
Tak'ats' Bene' (pn) Paxson Lake, lit. 'spring water lake'

k'ay'1 /pelvis/
-k'aye' (n;Ø/taan) pelvis, pelvic region
nuuni k'aye' (n) porcupine pelvis; used for divination in hunting
-k'ay' tneggodze' (n) colon

k'ay'2 /willow/
k'ay' CLW, k'ey' M (ni) willow (Salix sp.): luk'ay'daldel it is grazing on willow
k'ay' giis (n) a type of willow []
k'ay' luus (n) a type of willow []
k'ay' ce'i (n) large willow; used as a whistle to scare off wolves lit. 'big willow'
k'ay' c'ede' (n) a long-stemmed willow used as lashing, lit. 'willow tendon'
k'ay' tsets (n) dry willow
k'ay' tsiige' (n) a mountain willow used as bedding []; said to have yellow leaves in winter lit. 'yellow willow'
k'ay' deltaets'i (n) dwarf willow (in mountains), lit. 'willow that reclines'
k'ay' tadalsedi (n) diamond willow, lit. 'willow that is set in water'
k'ay' tsaa (n) a small willow with narrow leaves []; used as a snare trigger lit. 'willow hedysarum'
k'ay' sezel (n) willow frame steambath
kon'k'ay'e' CLW, kon'k'ey' M (n) sitka alder (Alnus crispa), lit. possibly 'fire willow'

> k'ay' cut and spread out meat see k'aac'; chapped see k'ac'
> k'aye' callused see k'ac'
> k'as stiff see k'as'; cold see k'ats'

k'ae' /cavity/ possibly related to k'e on
df: k'ae, k'aedze', k'aedi, k'e
-k'ae (an) cavity, hole, depression, opening, place, trace (of something absent)
kon' k'ae CLW, kon' dak'ae M (n) firepit
nitsiil k'ae, hwnax k'ae (an) house pit
yuul k'ae (an) campsite
tuu k'ae (an) water hole, well
let k'ae, lek'ae (an) smokehole
ben k'ae (an) lake bed
tak'ae (an) timbered river valley
yelok k'ae (an) window opening
-k'ae (an) wound, sore, lit. 'surface cavity'
lak'ae (an) palm of the hand
-nak'ae (an) eyesocket
nehk'aeedi, nehk'ae (an) game lookout, lit. 'eye place'
-ts'u'uk'ae, -ts'iige' k'ae (an) navel
ninesk'ae, ninelk'ae (an) ancient campsite
-P+ghak'ae, P+ak'ae, P'+ak'ae (an,pp) home, one's place; after P (in time): c'e'kaldziits' ghak'ae tinkidaetl after they danced they went out; Tazlende sak'ae kulaen Tazlina is my home
-ghak'aedi (n) property that can be willed
c'edak'aedi (n) notched arrow shaft (in which arrowhead is inserted)
c'elak'aedi LBOX (n) north star; analysis uncertain
nak'aet L (n) bed []
nilk'aedze' (adv) both sides, both directions: nilk'aedze' hwngil'aen' he looked in both directions
-nilk'aedze' uk'a' c'ilaeni (n) double-bitted axe, lit. 'that which has a blade in both directions'
nilk'aedze' ta'aay (n) double-bladed paddle
k'e (vpf) bound postposition, into cavity
-P+k'e# (ads:gh mom) into cavity, hole of P, descending upon P: hwk'eghiyaa he went into a hole; iggaane' ik'enaghilket' he slipped his arm back into the socket
-P+la+k'e# (ads:gh mom) into the palm of, handing to P: ilak'eyghi'aan he handed it to him
tik'e# (ads:n mom) coming to a trail: tik'eniyaan I came to a trail

> k'ae in luk'ae salmon, sockeye salmon see luux, luk'ae
> k'ae'l copulate see k'aet'

k'aet M

c'ughuk'aedi M (n) death camas (Zygadenus elegans)

k'aet' /copulate/ possibly related to k'ae cavity

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<tr>
<th>sem</th>
<th>k'et</th>
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<td>k'aet</td>
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O+O+k'aet' (suc) bee stings O
ts'endziidi sizk'et a bee stung me (sem)
P#c'+i+k'aet' (conv) masturbate P
ic'elk'aet she masturbated him (conc); dec'elk'aet' he masturbated (conc)
O+d+D+k'aet' (conv) copulate with O
conc i'detk'aet he is copulating; idestk'aet' he copulated with her; ndghosk'aet let me copulate with you
k'aey' /slice; glide/  cf. gaac glide, impale, tsaat' cut quickly, fish swims quickly, roots with similar semantic range

mom  k'aes  k'aey'  k'es  k'aes
per  k'es  k'aey'  k'es  k'aes
rev  k'es  k'aey'  k'es  k'es
prog  k'es
rep  k'es  

d+l+k'aey' (mot) glide, soar in air; object rocks, shakes, sways; star twinkles
nadalk'aey' it glided down (mom); ludalk'aey' it was soaring around (per);
nekedalk'es it is gliding in a circle (rev); son' delk'es a star is twinkling (rep);
cenuu delk'es P (water) is rocking the boat (rep)
t'aan' delk'esi (n) wild celery M (Heracleum lanatum) (n) angelica CLW (Angelica lucida) (n) rainbow trout L (Salmo gairdneri), lit. 'shaking leaves'; the gloss rainbow trout is reported only by a few L speakers
O+Ø+k'aey' (mot) slice O quickly
mom labaes uk'ec'itk'aey' it quickly got sliced in two by the stone knife; i'el tezk'aey' he sliced it off; kaydghik'aey' he sliced it up into pieces; dzighetk'aey' it was sliced lengthwise

> k'aes slice, glide see k'aey'

k'e /on/  cf. k'ae cavity
df: k', k'e, k'et, k'edi, k'edze', k'edzi
-k'e (an) tracks, footprints; see examples in Billum et al. 1981, C'ek'e Animal Tracks: lic'ae k'e uk'e kultsiiin its track is made like a dog's
-uk'e koley (n) lynx (hunting name), lit. 'that which has no tracks'
-dzak'e (an) tracks in snow, animal's characteristic track pattern
P+k'e (pp) on, like, as P: sael k'e zdlaa they are on the box; ts'abaeli k'e zdaa it is sitting up on the tree; 'unse tuu k'e natek'eesa he is paddling back out on the water; ik'e delast'aan he has his hand on it; koh't'aene k'e kenaes he speaks like an Ahtna, he speaks native; cots' k'ent'se it is like feathers; ts'ees denadi k'eltsiin it is like a shiny rock; ik'eghizet he came to resemble him; htse hwk'e umaegge' kughisde'e de k'et'aen he acted like before when he had no eyesight
occurs in numerous compounds
uk'e'sdelts'iiyi (n) bench, couch, lit. 'that on which we sit'
Nek'eltaeni, Nen'k'eltaeni (n) God
K'elt'aeni (pn) Mount Wrangell
-k'ehen (n) younger person, lit. 'the one after'
-k'enaey (n) siblings, brothers, sisters
-k'ets'ax (an) armpit
hwzaak'e (an) clearing
lk'edenc'i (n) eight things
P+k'et (pp,an) a specific place on P
nek'et (an) grave, cemetery
nek'edi (n) grave house, lit. 'that which is on us'
lk'edi (n) ridgepole
-k'edi (n) plus; forms numbers above ten: ts'elk'ey uk'edi eleven, lit. 'plus one'
yik'e (int) why, how come: yik'e da ukole? why is he gone so long?; yik'e gge' zidaa? why are you up (late)?
'alk'ek'a (adv) alike, similarly, the same: 'alk'ek'a kunal'aen they look alike
xosk'ak'e (adv) freely, plainly, without accompaniment; see k'a, k'aa
P+CTl'aa (an,pp) headwaters of lake, stream; corner; after P see t'la
P+iine' k'e (pp) pleasing to P: siine' k'ent'ae it is pleasing to me
hwk'e, yehwk'e (enc) up to, until: duugh hwk'e yaen' nay'txastsis I'll write only up to here; yehwk'e nitinitaan the trail goes that far; ughaan' 'a hwk'e yaen' nic'enstaic
I only wrote up to the half-way point
ndahwk'e (int) how, how much, how far, how long see da
P+k'ets'en (pp) after P: f'sghiyaani k'ets'en na'stadel after we eat we'll go back; si' ts'eyiix luk'ae k'ets'en nildentah we eat birch sap after fish sometimes
yihwk'ets'en (adv) afterwards, next: yihwk'ets'en Tl'atica'e nezyaal afterwards he camped at Copper Center
k'edze' (adv) back, returning: tsentseli k'edze' dace' tnalayaak 'utggu the mattock was returned back up above; k'edze' yii 'el nekeneltaes he turns back around with it; k'edze' yenanilniic he pushed it back
da'a k'edze' (adv) in the past
hwk'edze' (cnj) after: nilyaats hwk'edze' tsets nadidighilyael after it snows bring in wood; c'etnest'iin hwk'edze' yitsae after it stole something it barked
k'edzi MII (n) dock for dipnetting, lit. 'that which is upon'
k'ek'e M (adv) back, returning: k'ek'e nahwna'l'aen he is looking back
k'e (vpf) adverbial, bound postposition; occurs in various derivational strings; perhaps more than one root is involved; cf. k'ae cavity
P+k'e# (ads:n mom) following, after P: ik'eniyaan he followed him
k'e#D (ads:n mom) ceasing, quitting, stopping: k'eghetna' he quit working; k'e'ilghaetl' it got pitch dark
P+k'e# (ads:n mom) severing P in two crosswise: ik'ey'nitsaetl' he chopped it in two
P+k'e# (ads:rev) loosening P; rare: uk'eghas'at I loosened it (rope)
k'e# (ads:gh mom) disassembling; rare: k'ey'ghil'uu' he diassembled it
P+k'e# (ads:ss mom) onto, covering P: natu' uk'etiilaa I put salt onto it; ik'enakull'il'it' he covered it (with dirt)
P+k'e# (ads:ss mom) striking, waking P: uk'ehwtis'aan I woke him up;

P+k'e# (ads:ss mom) overdoing, shredding: ts'ik'ey'tngiistna' he overworked
P+k'e+da# (ads:ss mom) upon, mounting P: uk'edazdaek warts broke out on him;

k'edazyaa it mounted it
P+el k'e# (ads:ss mom) lending to P: u'el k'edac'iilaa I lent something to him
P+k'e+#u+d (ads:ss mom) wrapping in P, attaching to P: uk'ec'utniziits'iil glue it onto it!; uk'ec'udilcez I wrapped something in it
P+k'e# (ads:gh mom) trading to P: nilk'e'sghilaa we traded them with each other; nin' c'etsiy de'a k'entahitaan he traded land iron for his wife
P+k'e# (ads:gh mom) overdoing, shredding: ts'ik'ey'tngiistna' he overworked
P+k'e+ts# (ads:n mom) taking P's place: sk'ets'ininyaas take my place!
P+e+hw+k'e# (ads:gh mom) attacking, leaping upon P: u'ehwk'eghalyaal I jumped on him, attacked him
P+el k'e# (ads:n mom) ][; only in the following theme/derivative: nik'ehwdghinilae you plan a route of travel

k' (sf) on; rarely occurs as a noun or verb suffix
-caagge' (n) rib, lit. 'on the viscera' from caan + k' + e'
caak' (rt) install rafters; verb root derived from caagge' rib
kaek' (rt) track O; verb root derived from kae' foot
k'ê¹ /become cool/

conc  k'ê' "
cust  k'ii' "

G+d+n+Ø+k'ê' (conv) become cool, tepid, cool off; caus. cool O
conc  tsae tnez'kê' the tea cooled off; natnêkê' it will cool off; itnelkê' he cooled it off; nahwtenstêkê' area cooled off again; natnezêkê' I cooled myself off; 'uyax natnolêk'ii'den inside where you customarily cool yourselves (cust)

k'ê² CLW /crack (noise)/ cf. k'ac M
ono  k'ê' "
cust  k'ii' "

d+G+l+k'ê' (op-ono) be cracking sound (of bones, ice, logs cracking); be call of pika
ono  sk'os dellêkê' my neck cracked; k'ê'i dellêkê' the pika is calling; ten tnellêkê' CLW, dell'ac M the ice cracked; hwnax hwdelêk'ii' the house customarily cracks (cust)

k'ê'i CLW (n) pika, coney, "rock rabbit" (Ochotona collaris); cf. k'agi M

k'ê³ /less/

P+k'ê'e (pp) short of, failing to reach P: ik'ê'e tezdzaac he grabbed short of it; sk'ê'e tez'antl' it bit short of me
P+k'ê'e (ads:neu) less than, the least of P: ughaele' xuk'ê'e dghildzaegge his pack is less heavy than theirs; ik'ê'e dghilcaaxi it (tree) is less big than it; Charlie John k'ê'e dghilts'i'i Charlie is smaller than John

k'êc CLW /speck/ neu  k'êc "
l+k'êc CLW (desc) be a tiny speck
lk'êc there is a speck, a dot (neu)

> k'êdî plus see k'ê

k'en C *-l /droop/
neu  k'en  "

D+n+D+k'en C (ext) branch droops; uncommon
nen' etnetk'en it (branch) is drooping down to the ground (with the weight of snow) (neu)

k'et

Kaghalk'edi Bene' (pn) Charley Lake; analysis uncertain

> k'et copulate see k'aet'; specific place on see k'ê

k'êts' *-ts' /cut O on one side/ cf. k'êz side perhaps a related root
sem  k'êz  "
cons  k'êts'  "

O+l+k'êts' (suc) cut O (fish) on one side, leaving backbone in; this method is for preparing fish for dog food
yilk'ês he cut it (one fish) on one side (sem); ighilk'êts' he cut them on one side (cons)

lk'esi (n,Ø/lcuut) sliced fish, used for dog feed
k'ey¹ /birch/
k'ey (n) birch, paper birch; birchbark (Betula papyrifera)  
k'ey tsaay (n) small undersized birch  
K'ey Tsaaaygha (pn) Hogan Hill, lit. 'by the small birch'  
k'ey ts'aage' (n;d/taan) large birchbark storage basket; buried underground for berries, roots, fish  
k'ey skaa (n;Ø/taan) birch spoon

k'ey² /mother's sister/  
-ak'eye (n) aunt, mother's sister, father's brother's wife, step-mother

k'ey³  
ts'elk'ey (n) one; a compound, see ts'il  

> k'ey' M pelvis see k'ay”; willow see k'ay”

k'ez¹ *-zh /skin is exposed/ archaically red  
k'es (n) thin leaf alder, red alder (Alnus tenuifolia)  
neu k'ez "  
d+1+k'ez (desc) skin, inner bark is exposed, bare  
uts'iis delk'ez his skin is exposed (neu); i'ataane' delk'ez its underbark is exposed (neu)  
Hwnelk'eqi Na' (pn) creek into Sanford River, lit. perhaps 'red area creek'

k'ez² *-z /side/ cf. k'ets' cut O on one side, perhaps a related root  
df: k'ez, k'ez', k'es  
-k'eze (an) alongside, beside, by the side of: sael k'eze alongside the box; sk'eze zidaa sit beside me!; nilk'eze tinitaan trails go side by side; nek'eze nahwtalnic he will tell on us  
P+k'eze d+i (ads:i mom) passing by P: ik'eze diyaa he passed by him  
P+k'es (ads:gh mom) passing by P: taak'i gha k'es xghighighel it (clock hand) has gone past three  
k'es (adv) aside: k'es kenilggaas move aside!  
P+k'es (pp) lacking one of a pair of P: uk'es sa tezdaek I lost one of a pair; lac'enk'es lacking one glove; kec'enk'es lacking one shoe; the prefixes c'e+n in the last two examples are interesting  
-k'eze' (n) half divided lengthwise; cf. -ghaan' half divided across: uk'eze' 'u'iniis take half of it; c'enk'eze' nezdaen it became a half moon  
k'es (adj) half  
lik'es (n) a young woman who is incompetent, lazy, lit. 'half dog'; used as an epithet

k'ez¹ *-s /lake outlet/ cf. k'os neck, perhaps a related root  
-k'ese, -k'esdi, -k'estsiik'e (an) lake outlet

k'ez² *-s*  
-k'es CWM, -k'est'se' L (n) gills of fish, jowls of person or animal; esophagus  

> k'es red alder see k'ez'; slice; glide see k'aye'; side see k'ez'; cut O on one side see k'ets'  
k'ii' become cool see k'e”; cracking sound see k'e’
k'iil /missing/

P+k'iile' (pp) missing P: uk'iile' delt'ae I miss it (something I need); uk'iile' tkut'ae he is missed (after his death)

k'iil M /birch sap/

k'iil, k'iltu' M (n;Ø/kaan) watery sap, birch sap, cottonwood sap; syrup

dur k'iil

O+l+k'iil M (op) scrape off, tap O (birch, cottonwood sap)
ts'elk'iil we scrape it (sap); c'edelk'iil he is scraping, tapping sap for himself (dur)

na#e+l+k'iil M (op) birch sap flows

nac'alk'iil sap is flowing (dur)

> k'i in taak'i three see taa

k'ol

nelk'oli (n;Ø/lcuut) fermented fish heads, "stink heads"; otherwise unattested, this appears to be an obsolete verb theme

k'on1 *-n /crunch/

dur k'on "
mom k'uis k'on k'uut
ono k'on "

O+l+k'on (op) crunch, gnaw, eat O (bone) with crunching noise
ts'en ghilk'on he crunched on a bone (dur); kaydalk'on he chewed it to pieces (mom)

[n's'elk'one'] (n) "willow grouse berry" [l]; from de Laguna
c'elk'oni (n) carrion beetle (Silphidae), lit. 'that which crunches something'

d+l+k'on (op-ono) be crunching sound
i'delk'on there is a crunching sound (ono)

k'on2 *-n

c'enk'one' LW, c'unk'one' CW (n;n/aan (bead), n/laa (necklace)) dentalium bead, dentalium necklace; analysis uncertain

k'ots, k'uuts *-l /big in girth/

neu k'ots "
tran k'uuts "
conc k'ots "

G/n+l+k'ots (dim) be big in girth, be stout; see paradigm in Appendix H:12.4

neu dghelk'ots, ghelk'ots he is stout; den'snellk'ots we are stout; ts'abaeli delk'ots the spruce is big in girth; tl'uul nelk'ots the rope is big around, thick; 'ilk'uuts it became stout, big in girth (tran)

na#n+l+k'ots (conv) put on weight, regain strength
nanezelk'ots I put on weight again, regained strength (conc)

k'os1 *-s /cloud/

k'os (n;Ø/aan) cloud; especially cumulous cloud: k'os kulaen there are scattered clouds

k'os2 *-s /neck/

-k'os (n;Ø/aan) neck

-k'os k'aadze' (n;n/laa) yellowish sinew in back of the neck and along spine

uk'os c'ets'edi (n) young male caribou, lit. 'that which scratches its neck'
k'os$^3$ M *-

sol k'os M (n) blue-colored bead; turquoise color

**k'uuc** /rough/  

neu  k'uuc "

G+l+k'uuc be rough, jagged ktnalk'uuuc it (rock) is rough (neu)

Nalk'uuugi (pn) mountain at the head of Caribou Creek (Matanuska Valley), lit. 'that which is jagged'

> k'uul crunch see k'on$^1$

**k'uun'** *-n /fish eggs/  
k'uun', -k'uune' (n;n/'aan) fish eggs, roe

k'uun'i (n) female fish, lit. 'that with roe'

k'uun' dzaex (n;Ω/ltaan) dried fish eggs stored in fish skin, lit. 'roe gum'

k'uun' tay'tse' CL, k'uun' tac'etse' M (n;Ω/lcuut) fermented fish eggs and fish heads

k'uun' taas (n;Ω/kaan) fish egg soup

k'uun' nezggani (n;n/'aan) dried fish eggs

k'uun' k'ent'aey (n) pineapple weed, chamomile (Matricaria matricarioides), lit. 'that which resembles roe'

> k'uus crunch see k'on$^1$

> k'uuts big in girth see k'ots
This section integrates the sounds 1 and 1; note that with 1 initial roots z + 1 > zd: zdlets he urinated cf. zilets you urinated; c'ezdlaets he cooked something

1\(^1\) /classifier/

1 (upf) classifier

1. occurs thematically with no obvious function: G+1+ggaak be stout; l+ggaac sg goes; O+G+l+daetl' eat pl O

2. occurs in non-aspectual derivations in combination with other prefixes such as iterative, reflexive, indirect reflexive, reciprocal, benefactive, mediopassive; typically 1 classifier shifts to 1 whereas 0 classifier shifts to 0: 
   - nihzelghaen they killed each other (reciprocal);
   - idilk'aan he built a fire for himself (benefactive); cf. idilk'aan he built a fire; ketsinezel'aan I am keeping my head against it (mediopassive);

D-effect (nds) passive: ltsiin it is made (passive) cf. yiltsiin he made it; nalaen it is visible, cf. inalaen he is looking at it

1 (ts) derived intransitive; forms many derived intransitive verb themes: l+tae move oneself cf. O+l+tae handle animate O; P#ko+G+l+tsen be smell of P cf.

O+G+l+tsen sniff O; l+ben water surges cf. ben lake; l+ggaet aufeis forms,

inc#l (ts) derived intransitive with incorporate: inc#l+taes incorporated flexible object moves

inc#l (ts) derived transitive with incorporate as object: inc#G+l+iaa' keep pl inc body parts in position; inc#l+daetl' eat pl inc objects

inc#O+l (ts) derived transitive with incorporate of manner: bes#O+l+cuut move O by dragging

1 (ts) descriptive; commonly forms neuter themes from nouns: del blood; d+l+del be red; xae grease; l+ghae be greasy; kon' fire; G+n+l+kon' be hot; set' scar; G+l+set' be scarred

D-effect (nds) reflexive, zeroes out object in a transitive theme: dzelghaen he killed himself (reflexive), cf. izelghaen he killed it

d+l (ts) move oneself, forms secondary motion themes: d+l+c'et' exercise oneself cf. G+O+c'et' be stretched; d+l+taatl' take a step, cf. O+O+taatl' kick O

O+pp(#)!(d+)D-effect (nds) indirect reflexive: let saghal'aa he has a cigarette in his mouth; t'adaltset he put his hand in his (own pocket); k'eldaa she is sitting on his lap; sayalghel he devoured it

d+l (ts) onomatopoetic, be noise, sound of; forms the onomatopoetic themes: d+l+zae' be hoarse; d+l+ok' be gurgling

inc#d+l (ts) derived intransitive with incorporate of oral noise: tsah#d+l+yaa' pl cry

1\(^2\) /classifier/

1 (upf) classifier, see also h\(^2\) which occurs in some nominalized verbs in Mentasta

appears thematically with no obvious function: O+1+tsii make sg O; G+l+cuut food is in position; G+l+caax be big

O+l (ts) derived transitive; forms transitive themes from nouns: tlagh oil; O+G+l+tlagh anoint, smear O; t'les blunt-headed arrow; O+G+t'ets' punch O; xal club;

O+G+l+ghel club O; k'aas small game carcass; O+l+k'aay' cut open and spread out O (small game)
O+1 (ts) derived causative; this is very common: O+1+tsagh make O cry cf. tsagh he is crying; O+G+1+aan keep O in position, cf. z'aan it is in position

inc#1 (ts) derived transitive with incorporate as object: inc#G+1+a'a' keep inc body part extended

inc#0+1 (ts) derived transitive with incorporate of manner: inc#0+1+daetl move pl O in manner of inc

inc#1 (ts) derived intransitive with incorporate of manner: inc#l+'aa be in position in manner of inc

P#1 (ts) derived indirect causative: P#O+1+yaan feed O to P cf. c'eyaan he is eating something; P+na#l+koy vomit P cf. nastkoy he vomited; P+tsi#c'+l+tsaet cause P to move by throwing rock, cf. tsi#O+O+tsaet throw O (rock)

I, P /instrument for/ cf. 'el with a related root

1 (nsf) instrument for; attaches to open roots to form noun stems; the following is a fairly complete list of the instrumental nouns in Ahtna; note however that other nouns derived from a closed root, such as ges hook, may historically have been formed with the instrumental suffix but this cannot be proved; also note that nouns such as sael box, 'ael trap, xol snare barricade may also contain the instrumental suffix, but they do not alternate with a non-suffixed stem

tl'uul (n) rope; from tl'uu bind + l; lit. 'instrument for binding'
tsi'aal (n) pillow; from tsi head, 'aa classify compact object + l; lit. 'instrument for keeping the head in position'
xael (n) pack; from ghae pack O + l; lit. 'instrument for packing'
k'aal (n) whetstone, lit. 'instrument for grinding'
c'aal (n) snowshoe footstrap; from c' + l + (y)aa1 sg goes, lit. 'instrument for walking'
ggaal (n) speed, gait; from gh progressive plus (y)aa1 sg go plus l
tael (n) mat, mattress, lit. 'instrument for reclining'
ggol (n) small lance for minor surgery, lit. 'instrument for poking'
hwtsiil (n) bridge, fish weir, lit. 'instrument that is built'
saal M (n) yawning, lit. 'with the mouth'
nael (i) moving nomadically

1 (vsf) instrumental verb; forms derived verb root from an instrumental noun; rare, only attested in these two roots

tl'uu (rt) braid; from tl'uul rope
k'aal (rt) file, grind; from k'aal whetstone

P /progressive suffix/

1 (vsfl) progressive/future/perfective-negative suffix: ayaul he is walking along (progressive); tayaul he will walk (future); 'ele' iyaale he didn't go (perfective-negative); in the above example I combines with the (h)e negative suffix

P /adverbial/

1+da# (ads:n mom) for a long time: idaniyaa he walked for a long time

P /adverbial/

1+ke# (ads:n mom) crossing, across: lkenibaen he swam across
lāa¹ /many/ this root had final -ny in PA but has been reanalyzed in Athna

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comp ō+laa (desc) comp is many, plentiful, abundant

neu udzhī c'ilaan caribou are plentiful; 'ele' c'ilah it is not abundant; ba c'ilaan he has a lot, he is wealthy; ben nlaan there are lots of lakes; k'ali koht'aene gha c'ighila' kole there was not much (game) for the people; yidi c'ighila' [ ] there was so much; koht'aene k'ali c'ilaale there weren't many people; k'ali 'unse dilaale it (skin) was not worth much

C'ilaan Na' (pn) Valdez Creek; Valdez Creek village, lit. 'abundant game creek'

Una' C'ilaani Na' (n) creek into Nizina River, lit. 'creek that is abundant creek'

P#d+ō+lāa (stat) P craves, desires, wants S

neu yidi ndestlaan? what do you crave?; tsaeqy sdestlaan I crave tea; naal idestlaan he is sleepy, he craves sleep; tuu sdighila' I had been thirsty; 'ele' tuu idilah he does not crave water, is not thirsty; 'ele' besdilah I don't crave it; 'ele' bendilah da? don't you crave it?

tran tuu sdila' I got thirsty, got to craving water; naal sdidalax, sdidalaax I will get sleepy; naal ndalax you are getting sleepy (tran-prog); 'adiidi hnae siine' k'e dila' new words are pleasing to me; tsagh naytnidlaas he makes him feel like crying (cust) [ ]

comp u+d+lāa (desc) comp (prediction) comes true

neu uk'edahwe'aaxi 'udlaan what he predicted came true; unici 'udlaan his sinuses came true a prediction sensed by the sinuses came true; li' 'udlah it didn't come true; bende' dzalghaelde' xu' 'udlaan it came true that he would be killed the next day; da'udedlaan his words came true

comp s+dadiidilahi ngaha dgholae'x den whatever you wish for I will do for you (neu-neg); sdoor sdahwe'esdilah I wish for a stove (neu-neg); 'un'e sdahwdiisdlaade I would like (to go) upriver (tran-neg); its'e' sdanasahwdesdlaade he wishes for it, he wishes to go to him (tran-neg); sdats'ehwdesdlaade we would like to (tran-neg)

dghesdlaani CW, ggesdlaani L, tseles desdlaan M (n) one hundred; from obsolete verb theme total one hundred

lāa² perhaps related to laa¹ classify pl objects

P+dghelaa d+ (ads:gh mom) to the summit, top of P: idghelaa dghiyaa he went to the summit, to the top of it

dghelaay C, ggalaay L, dghilaay W, -dghelaaye' (n;n/l'aan) mountain, mountain range; commonly used in place names

Dghelaay Ce'e (pn) Mount McKinley; Mount Carter, lit. 'big mountain'

C'eyaas Dghilaaye' (pn) mountain south of Denali Highway, lit. 'bear cub's mountain'

dghelaay tahwt'aene (n) Talkeetna Mountains people, lit. 'among the mountains people'

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ləa\textsuperscript{1} (lae), yaa\textsuperscript{2} (yae) /classify pl objects/ stems with 1 classifier contain y (lyaa, lyae, etc.);
note that the momentaneous imperfective stem is lae (without s suffix)

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G+Ø+laa\textsuperscript{3} (stat-clas) plural objects are in position; sg rope-like object is in position; this is the plural of the various stat-clas verb themes

neu 'ael zdlaa traps are in position; dats'ii tsiitl' zdlaa there is still snow; nadaæxi nildoxetah zdlaa snow is here and there (in patches); tsets dezdlaa wood is in position; t'uuł nezdlaa a rope is in position; ts'es dezdlaa rocks are in position; kezdlaa they are unconscious plural of itaen; tsiitl' ghila' there was snow; tsaa hwghila' there were caches; tsiitl' talaal there will be snow; nadæ talaal? where will they be?; 'unaaxe ugheldzə' ael talaal k'ekultsiin across there seems like a nice place for traps to be set; tsets dghula'de let there be wood;nts'e cu beldaan'i ghula'idi don't let any of them be left behind; 'udiik'a 'ael laaæ traps are always in position (neu-cust); uyizdlaa things are inside it; hwnaax ke dezdlaa things are up on the house; yii gha tah dilaay su nadæ'aa that is how they (the names) are downriver; yeta 'ungge kecdilhaade M there are place names there in the upland; tsaa t'aa hwghila' objects are in the cache; hwtaezdlaa objects are under a place; tazdlaa objects are in the water; yu' dadghilaæ clothes are hanging up; 'ele' ts'aβael gha dahwdghasdlæle nothing will be hanging in the tree; tædezdlæa there are puddles; hdlaæ objects are next to it; balatga' hdelæa tents are on the ground (not pitched); tsets sədghilaæ wood is on the fire

the causative is irregular in that it has Ø classifier: ts'ede' zdlaa he has blankets; yidzdlaa he has them; yihila' he had them; yidī ziläa what are you holding?; lədezdlæa he has them (wood, stories); 'ael kezdlaa they have traps set; ləaæx he customarily has them (neu-cust); sayizdlaa he has them on loan to me; nuhwgha xeyilaæa they are keeping them for you; taade xay 'ael ghala' I had a trapline for three winters; tæl hwdelaax he has mats (on the floor) (neu-cus); dezes tæl gha klidelaax they would keep skins for mats (neu-cus)

forms with l classifier: idelaya he is keeping them for himself; tazyelyaa I have them in my pocket; t'ayiliyaa he has them in his pocket; yu' ndalaya he is wearing clothes; nədezelyaa I am wearing them; nen' k'et nikelyaa they stay in the country []; nak'ec'elyaa he is wearing glasses; zanahwdalyaa the is casting a spell lit. 'he has a situation in his mouth'; sii xa'k'a sañahwdghalyaa I am self-educated []; nilghanaane' ben delyaa the lakes are across from each other

trans nildoxetah tsiitl' ila' snow remained in some places; syidah ila' objects remained (got stuck) in my throat; siits' 'aede kila' they fainted; siits' 'aede kilaæ they customarily faint (tran-cust); kuzaæge' cu'ts'endže' nadılyaa' their voices changed; uke' uke' tadila' he got blisters on his feet

Zdlaaygha (pn) Eklutna, lit. 'by the plural objects (hills)'

uyii kuzdlaayi (n;Ø/'aʌn) trunk, drawer, lit. 'place in which things are kept'

ut'aa kuzdlaay (n;Ø/'aʌn) cabinet, lit. 'place under which things are kept'

yu' uk'ehwnidelaayi (n;n/laa) clothesline, lit. 'on it clothes are draped'
yu' dadghilaade, yu' dadelaaxde (an) closet, lit. 'where clothes hang'
yu' uyizdaayi (n;O/'aan) suitcase, lit. 'that in which there are clothes'
baday'dghilaayi CW, baday'ggilaayi L, badacxilaayi M (n;O/'aan) pot hook hung over fire, lit. 'by it objects are hung'
u'el liday'nilaayi (n;O/'aan) hinge
nak'ets'elyaayi (n;O/laa) eyeglasses, lit. 'objects that are kept on the eyes'
nilcidalyaayi (n;O/niic) dress suit, lit. 'ends that are together'
u'el ti'nezdlaayi (n;O/'aan) sinker, lit. 'that with which something (line) is kept under water'
tehbiil ghadakngilaayi (n;O/laa) net floats, lit. 'those which suspend the net'
numeral + xundelaayi CLW (n) multiple of ten: 'alts'en xundelaayi fifty, see Appendix C
ts'aay' nilyidelyaayi (n;O/laa) cup and saucer, lit. 'dishes that fit together'
hwlaxe' (n) floor, flooring, lit. 'objects that cover an area'
hwlaxe' k'etedelyaayi (n) linoleum, lit. 'that which is on the floor'
inc#G+O+laa' (stat-clas) pl inc are in position: katadghilaa it flooded; k'ay' taladezdlaa willow branches are hanging in the water (new)
Tanen'dalyaa (pn) mountains at the head of Abtell Creek, lit. 'lands amidst water'
inc#l+yaa' (stat-clas) keep pl inc body parts in position
neu tsits'elyaa we are keeping heads in position; ggot'dghalyaa he is kneeling;
ik'edakelyaa he has his feet up on it
O+G+O+laa' (mot-clas) handle plural O; with n handle sg rope-like O; the plural of the various mot-clas themes
n mom yinilaa he arrived carrying them (hats, traps); idinilaa he arrived carrying them (wood); tl'uuul ninilaa he arrived carrying a rope; 'udaa'a netxule' you should bring us downriver; ts'ets nadelya he brought back wood; nc'aane' nanelyaa I brought your food back; tsets ba na'sdelyaes we customarily bring back wood for him (cust); yidi naytulya'i ulak'e ts'ulael let's give him what he can bring back; ninyinilaa he put them at a place, brought them to a place; 'ael nitalael he will set traps; cuy'doxe ninyinilaa he put them (lines) in different places; nyuu' ts'ilden ninanilae put your clothes in one place!; tuu ninilaa it (nature) raised the water to a point; c'ezaege' 'use niina'ilyaa the bodies were put on the fire; ts'aay' ninilaa set out the dishes!; c'enk'one' uzizaghe ninenlaa I put a dentalium necklace around his neck; nikunilaa he fixed up, arranged an area; xay gha nikunilaa he is ready for winter; ugheldze' ninakunilae straighten things up nicely!; snakaey niilyaa ✱children were born lit. 'children arrived at a place'; 'utggu hwnax ninagholyaes desu kenii le' they say that houses will be put up above; yu' kayinilaa he sold clothes; c'ezes kadidalael he will sell skins; tl'uuul kaninilaa he sold a rope; xutah xaghalyaes M it used to be sold among them (cust); nayinilaa he took them across; 'unanae nahnitylaes take things across! (cust); ts'iyinilaa he brought them, took them out; ut'an tsidelaes I customarily bring it (wood) out from it (cust); ucaan ts'ikolaeas we customarily take out the stomachs (cust); nts'ic'enilaa I won something from you; sts'idinilaa you won something from me; lenayinilaa he reassembled it, put them back together; ti'ninilaa ✱ he baptized them lit. 'he put something (heads) under water'; tihwulaelede let him baptize them; dats'ii 'ele' tikunetasdeh he hasn't baptized them yet; ti'ngiliis he used to baptize (cust); yu' dananilyaae bring the clothes back in!; cetayinilaa he brought them (chunks of meat) down to the base (of mountain); kutakeynilaae distribute them to them!; kutakeyntilaa I distributed them to them; nittanac'elaeas they shuffles, deals (cards) (cust); kiini'nilaa they looped something (line) over it; bentsiis del ts'idinilaa he has a nosebleed, lit. 'his nose is bringing out blood'
s, ss mom itezdlaa he started off carrying them; c'etelae he is moving something, the is dealing cards; tl'uul tnezdlaa he took the rope; kuciz'aani tezdlaa their hearts
are pounding; tazilae you fetch water (in two containers); tayzilaa he fetched water; tuu tana'ilyaes you bring the water back up (cust); kayzilaa he brought them up; ts'ede' ukadizilae put blankets on him; ikadizilaa he drew them, made marks; gaani ke' i'kadizilae write them on this; sa i'kadughulael you should write something (words) down for me; dats'iisi nilkadizilae gather together the dry spruce twigs; 'ael nilkanazilae gather up the traps again; yae' itdezilaa he opened them (curtains); taytezilaa he lost them; kaytezilaa he scattered them out; tuu natdeyilaa water rose again; lic'ae t'anac'ilaa I put something in the dog's pack; dazteyilaa he put them up (on shelf); 'as dazteyilaa he made snowshoes; s'el c'aydilaa lend me something; cila' diilaa I moved the drying fish (so it wouldn't spoil); c'etsen' 'en tezilaa M he sold meat; lacdzaas lecenkezilaa they gathered together clumps of spruce "brooms"; kec'ezilaa he put something ashore, he won something; kec'elaes :j:he customarily wins something (cust); nc'a' key'talyael :j:you are going to lose lit. 'something is going to be put ashore away from you'; sc'a' kec'ilyaa :j:I lost lit. 'something was put on shore away from me'; u'elnaa' 'ene uc'a' kelyaa he lost his slaves; s'el k'ec'elyaa I was given credit 0; n'el k'ec'iilaa I owe you something; u'el k'edac'iilaa I lent something to him; natu' uk'etilaa I put salt on it gh mom ile' igilaa he gave them to him; sc'e' ghalyaa they were given to me; kayghilaas he brought them up from below; unnegi kanadalaaes a potlatch song is being sung lit. 'the ones upland are being brought up from below'; tayghilaa he put them in the water; luk'se ciisi kae talyaes salmon are customarily dipnetted (cust); taydghilaa he put something in the water, he made tea; tsae' tadjghilaa da? did you make tea?; kuyghilaa he put them inside; kuydilaaes put them (rocks) inside (the steambath); dazghilaa he put bark over it; nyu'a' ggas nighilaa dirt got on your clothes; siit' k'alts'axi t'aa he sold meat; lacdzaas lecenkayilaa they gathered together clumps of spruce "brooms"; kec'ezilaa he put something ashore, he won something; kec'elaes :j:he customarily wins something (cust); nc'a' key'talyael :j:you are going to lose lit. 'something is going to be put ashore away from you'; sc'a' kec'ilyaa :j:I lost lit. 'something was put on shore away from me'; u'elnaa' 'ene uc'a' kelyaa he lost his slaves; s'el k'ec'elyaa I was given credit 0; n'el k'ec'iilaa I owe you something; u'el k'edac'iilaa I lent something to him; natu' uk'etilaa I put salt on it gh mom ile' igilaa he gave them to him; sc' e' ghalyaa they were given to me; kayghilaa he brought them up from below; unnegi kanadalaaes a potlatch song is being sung lit. 'the ones upland are being brought up from below'; tayghilaa he put them in the water; luk'se ciisi kae talyaes salmon are customarily dipnetted (cust); taydghilaa he put something in the water, he made tea; tsae' tadjghilaa da? did you make tea?; kuyghilaa he put them inside; kuydilaaes put them (rocks) inside (the steambath); daydghilaa he hung them up (on a nail); c'etsen' gha badatdghilaa I'll put the meat on it (skewer) for him; c'elaats'i hwninadghilaa he put something in the ground; sdghilaa I put them on the fire; yayghilaa he put it apart; ut'aaz ghilaa it got pus beneath it; bes yinanezhilaa he put us on the sled; uyi'dghilaa CLW, ukadilaaes M the got diarrhea lit. 'objects went inside him'; sa ik'ey'ghilaa he traded something for it to me; sa uk'ec'ilaae trade something for it to me; nilk'e'sghilaa we traded with each other; yu' ba'axi hwnidilaa hang the clothes outside (over a line); hwni'dghilaa he hung them up (over a line); ininay'dghilaa he dressed him, put something over him; yu' nadalaya he put clothes on; unitnalyaa he put it on himself; ilay'ghilaa he took something from him, :j:he cheated him; nil'el skakehwghilaa they fought with each other i mom nayilaa he found them; naynilaa he found it (line), them (berries); dingi gitse 'ele' nausdaalaae he is carrying along snowshoes (prog); xu' nii k'ehwdghalael I am following what he is saying (prog); luyinilaa he was carrying them around (per); t'l'uul tunalael he is carrying a rope around (per); ne'ezdilaa he passed out something (dist); nc'ile' you pass something out! (dist); kutanc'ile' distribute something to them (dist); htn'sc'ezdilaa we distributed something to them (dist); nekeyizdilaa he carried them down and back (rev); neke'ilael take them down and back! (rev); c'etsen' nekedilael turn over the meat! (rev); hwni'sdeles we customarily hang them over a line (cust); tuu yii tats'elaes we customarily put them in the water (cust); tsinahwdilyaes he customarily brings things down to the water (cust); ts'alkey nilaen xu kule' ngalaaes we give them each one (cust); ts'ina'celyaes he gossips (cust) lit. 'he customarily brings something out'; ne'el kakolaes the customarily takes pictures of us (cust)

Tsa'gha Kaghalyaade (pn) lake near Chistochina, lit. 'where beaver are taken out'
Cetakolyaes Na' (pn) creek in Monahan Flat, lit. 'creek of things (meat) are brought down to the base of the mountains'
uyii tay'delyaes (n; a, taan) teapot, lit. 'that in which things are put in the water'
t'anelyaes (n; n/aan) vegetable seed
ti'nelaesen (n) priest, lit. 'one who puts some things (heads) in the water'
uyii kolyaes (n/O/aan) box, trash bin, lit. 'that in which things are put'
tes'dlaesi CLW, tisdlaesi M (n/O/aan) body of fish trap
kunelaesen W (n) policeman, lit. 'one who incarcerates us'
ufa kunelyaes (an) jail, lit. 'place in which people are kept inside'
u'el kon' dalyaeli (n; d/taan) fire poker, lit. 'that with which fire is moved'
nay'delaeyi (n/O) strong winter wind, lit. 'that which moves something'
uk'e kunay'nelaes CL, kunanelyaesde M (an) garden, lit. 'that on which things (seeds) are put inside'
nilt'adelyaayi (n) twin moose calves
kadalyaayi (n) roseroot; various unidentified medicinal plants (Sedum rosea), lit. 'things that were brought up'
uyi kolyaes (n; l'aan) box, trash bin, lit. 'that in which things are put'
tesdlaesi CLW, tisdlaesi M (n; l'aan) 'body of fish trap'
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uk'e kunay'nelaes CL, kunanelyaesde M (an) garden, lit. 'that on which things (seeds) are put inside'

the wind (mom); ılıts’ikalael wind is blowing things around (per); natay’tnezlalaa it (fish) laid eggs in the water

inc#G+O+laa’ (mot) handle pl inc
mom syene’ yikzedghilaala pus formed in my back; litetszlalaa he went out hunting with pl dogs; katats’elaesa we customarily make water holes (cust); katadilyaas we bathed yourself off; banatats’edilyaas M we bathed said at first salmon ceremony; xiiit’ese’ el ghatahdilyiis they bathe with fish milt (cust); nabaan’ngezlalaa he tied edge knots on a snowshoe; nabaan’ngelyyaa edge knots are tied; unighaelnenlalaa I made a knot to hold together a coiled rope; k’eggaalngilaa he set a snare under the ground; udabaaladylaa he (baby) needs no more milk

Basnats’esedlyaesi (pn) Black Mountain, lit. ’that for which rocks are put on the fire’
nats’enadelaayi (n) crab, lit. ’one that has legs’
nat’aan’deleyi (n) autumn wind, lit. ’that which brings leaves down’
c’anadilaeyi (n) male moose in October, lit. ’washed off’
uk’e nityadelyaesi (n;Ø/taa/s) skin stretcher

inc#l+yaa’ (mot) move inc plural body parts
lalyaes he is moving his hands up and down (singing mourning song) (rep); lac’elyaes he is giving a potlatch (rep); uk’e lunanelyaas I am feeling around on it with my hands (per); naggana’sstelyaas we started running back (mom); nekentsiskalyaael they are walking in a circle with their noses to the ground (prog); tunehghalyaael his eyes are moving about (per); nilc’aneh’ilyaas he opened his eyes (mom); itikananehdeilyaas he keeps averting his eyes from him (rep); ’ele’ su kac’anehthilyaale he did not make the effort to see him; nati’analyaas he is walking with a heavy load (swaying his rear) (prog); dzikelyaex they are moving their hands and chests swaying (singing a mourning song) (pers); ba liyents’ilyae we sit back to back

l+yaa’ (mot) pl move their bodies
kets’ilyaas we lay down (mom); lukalyaas they are moving around (per); uts’elyaex someone is wriggling against it (pers); nilhdghelyaax they are brushing against each other (pers)

Nekets’alyaexden (pn) Tahneta Pass, lit. ’where we turn around’

d+l+yaa’ (pos) pl lie down, recline; plural of Ò+tae

neu
hdelyaas they are lying down; ’sdaghalya’ we were lying down; nildentah dozolyaas lie separately!

n#d+l+yaa’ (pos) pl stand; plural of Ñ+gh+D+zën

neu
nhdelyaas they are standing; ns’daghalyaas we were standing; ndozolyaas you pl are standing; ndolyaaex you pl customarily stand (neu-cust)

si+l+yaa’ (mot) pl go in fear; only attested in this place name

Sitelyaas Bene’ (pn) lake in Gakona River drainage, lit. ’lake of pl went in fear’

s#O+Ô+lalaas (u:gh mom) peel O (birchbark)
sighilaas he peeled bark; k’ey sghalyaas the birch is peeled; k’ey s’ilaex you peel birchbark!

u’el sc’eleyaesi (n;xl/taan) bark-peeling spud, lit. ’that with which something is peeled’

Sc’alyaas Cene’ (pn) flat on Bear Creek trail, lit. ’flat where bark was peeled’

ko+d+ñ+gh+Ô+lalaas’ (ext) ridge-line extends

neu
nahwnighilaas, naknighilaas a ridge slopes down; hk’eknighilaas a ridge drops down steeply; taknighilaas a ridge slopes into water; kahnighilaas, kahnighilaas a ridge ascends; nakgniilaas a ridge extends across; natesnghiniilaas a hill extends across

Hwtsuughe Naknelyaayi (pn) ridge near Denali Highway, lit. ’that which extends toward water’
Tes Tuu Yiknighilaade (pn) ridge north of mouth of Valdez Creek, lit. ‘hill where a ridge extends into the water’

ta+na#O+G+Ø+laa’ W (uxrev) wash pl O
tanatxalaex I will wash them

P+e#d+I+laa’ (op-rep) pl sing P; plural of P+e#d+D+lil’
c’e’hdelyaes they are singing (rep); c’e’sdalyaes we were singing (rep); c’edolyiis you customarily sing (rep-cust)
tsah#d+I+yaa’ (op-rep) pl cry; plural of Ø+tsaex
tsah’sdalyaes we are crying (rep); tsahdalyaes we were crying (rep)

P+uka#ko+l+laa’ (mot) search for P
yuca nahwtelyaes he is searching for it (rep); bika nahwtilyaes you look for it! (rep);
yuka nahwtalyaa he was searching for it (mom); bika luhwghalyael he is searching around for it (per); bika lokonelyaa I was searching around for it (per)

xa#c’+d+I+laa’ (mot) pl hunt with weapons
luxac’e’hdelyaa they were hunting with weapons (per)
nØ+I+laa’ (uxgh cont) play O (a game such as cards, checkers) CLM; cf. h+na#D+’aen
play, a more general verb; see paradigm in Appendix H:4.7
cont nc’e’lye’ he is playing; dema nkelye’ they are playing checkers; n’ghalye’ I was playing; s’et n’ghulye’ nizen? do you want to play with me?; galdi nelye’ he is playing

P#O+gh+Ø+laa (u:n mom) take off O (clothes) from P, undress P
mom uc’ghenlaa I undressed him; uc’ghinilae undress him!; yu’ ughenlaa I took clothes off him; c’e’ghenilyaa I undressed

ni+k’e#ko+d+gh+Ø+laa (u:n mom) plan a route of travel
nik’e’hwdghinilae you plan a route of travel (mom); ugheldze’ nik’e’hwdenlaa I planned a travel route well (mom)

P+na+se#Ø+laa’ (u:n mom) skin pl P (small game such as rabbits, ptarmigan)
tsa’ nasizdlaa he skinned beavers (mom); unasets’elaes we customarily skin them (cust)

O+n+Ø+laa’ (u:n mom) bend O
inilaa he bent it (sled runner, snowshoe) (mom); nilae curve it!; nelaa it (sled runner) is curved the above form is exceptional in that it is the only example of laa’ with the stem laa; nangelyaa it is bumpy, wavy]

> laa hand see la
> -laaghe end of, extremity of see la
> laax classify pl objects, in hwlaax’e floor see laa’; abundant see laa’

laak’ /pl die/ this root is derived from the suppletive roots yaak, laak'

conc laax laak laax laax
cust lax "

da#G+D+laak CLW, G+D+laak M (conv) pl die
conc nelt’aene dastlaak a lot of them died; datadaax they will die; netsch
hdaqhalts’e’ ‘inn netschta kestlaak M the ones who had lived there previously had died before our time; c’et’aan’ dadestlaak the plants died; bahlwgheslaak he got paralyzed; datnelax they (plants) die (cust)

laaxen (n) deceased person, ancestor
laaxne CLW, laaxe ‘inn (n) ancestors

> laak in dyilaak he did it, fixed it see yaak
laal (lel) /dream/  

mom laal laal lel laal  

P+e+na#0+laal (u:s mom) dream of P  
mom yenazdlaal he dreamt of him; benaylaal I dreamt of him; ne'enazdlaal he dreamt of us  

> laal abundant see laa' classify pl objects see laa'  

laan *-[] /shortcut/  
P+laane (pp) shortcut to P ilaane niyaa he went on a shortcut to it  

> laan abundant see laa'  

laan *-n  
telaani (n) whale  

laan' M *-n /true/  

laan'a M (adv) true, truthfully: k'alii laan'a dadilehe that does not sound true; laan'a 'el desnii I speak truthfully  

> laat melt see let  

laats' CLW *-ch' /peeled spruce bark/ reanalyzed root, cf. c'elaats'i M, gilotr'ey Ingalik  
c'elaats'i CLW (n;dl/taan) peeled spruce bark  
c'elaats'i yet (an) spruce bark roofing  

> laas classify pl objects see laa'  

la', laa' /hand/ cf. le' handing  
df: la', la, la, laaghe  

-la' (n;Ø/taan) hand; limb, foreleg of quadruped: 'unse ula' its forelimbs  
-dela' (n;dl/taan) tip of a branch  
-c'ela' (n;Ø/taan) butt end of arrow  
-ts'enla', ts'enla'- (n;Ø/taan) wing, lit. 'side hand': ts'enlakat' it's flapping its wings.  

[lila'] (n) plant (unidentified), lit. 'dog hand'; from de Laguna  

-la' 'eli (adv) ten day period of puberty sequestration, lit. 'with the hand'  
-cela', -cila' (n;Ø/taan) fish tail, lit. 'tail limb'  

cela'yu, c'ecela'yu (n) Fish Tail Clan  
 'aas cela' CM, 'aas cilt'agge' L (n) tail of snowshoe (n;Ø/taan)  
cila' d+ (ads:x mom) move drying fish: cila' diilaa I moved drying fish to prevent it from spoiling  

la- (ic) hand; its'ee lat'aas he is waving at him  
-laggane' (n;Ø/taan) fingernail  
-lak'ae (an) palm of the hand  
-tsala'l’ke (n) flesh on side between hip and lower rib cage  
-latatl' (n;Ø/taan) heel of the hand  
-latse' (n;Ø/taan) knuckle, lit. 'hand head'  
-lacots' (n;Ø/taan) thumb  
-lats'ighose' (n;Ø/taan) finger, fingers (other than thumb)  

hwalaazaan (n) ten things, lit. possibly 'bare hands'
lats'agh, -lats'aghe' (n; Ø/’aan) ring, lit. ‘hand coiled object’
lay'bak (n; Ø/’aan) thimble
lay'keh CL, lay'kaexe W (n; Ø/’aan) bow guard, wrist protector
latsigha’ (n; Ø/laa) hair-like spruce lichen (Usnea spp.), lit. ‘branch hair’
-delacii (an) top of tree
-latsiin (n) partner, close friend of opposite clan
labaes (n; Ø/ltaan) large circular stone or copper knife, lit. ‘hand stone’

la- (i) branch: k'ay' taladezdlaa willow branches are hanging in the water; lulahdghatses a branch whipped up; ts'ilahdgheldogh branches, leaves sprouted out

la (vpf) bound postposition, hand
P+la# (ads:gh mom) escaping from P, taking from P by force: slayghilaa he took them from me by force, he cheated me; ilaghiyaa he escaped from him; kuladaydghilaa he talked them out of it
P+la+k'e# (ads:gh mom) handing to P: tuu ilak'eghikaan he handed him water

-laaghe (an) extremity of, end of, upper limits of; from laa + ughe general area
ts'abaeli laaghe (an) spruce timberline
luu laaghe (an) head of a glacier
tuu laaghe (an) headwaters of stream
-delaaghe (an) top of tree
K'ay' Laaghe Na' (pn) creek into Susitna River, lit. ‘willow timberline creek’
P+laaghe (pp) helping, assisting P: nlaaghe t'elaak I fixed it for you; ilaaghe atnaa he is working to help him
P+laaghe (ads:gh mom) taking from P, out of P's hand: Nikolai laaghe kiighi’aan they took it from Nikolai

la2
la (vpf) adverbial
P+tsi+la# (ads) M ss mom) ahead of P: ntsilazesyaa I went on ahead of you

la
la (vpf) thematic; only in the following verb theme: la#G+l+tsic be whole, complete

> la branch see la1

la1
-ggaan' cela' (n; Ø/taa) shoulderblade; cf. -cela' fish tail

la2
'ah'ala' CLW, 'aan'ala' M (n) oldsquaw (duck) (Clangula hiemalis); imitative of its call

> la' hand see la1; in -tsula' tongue see tsu'etsula' abundant see laa1; classify pl objects see laa1; in -cela' fish tail see la1

lac
lacbeh CLW, lachae M (n) willow ptarmigan (Lagopus lagopus); perhaps with baa (bae) gray
lacbe ke' (n; Ø/’aan) ptarmigan foot amulet
ladinen' loanword from Russian kanáttny 'rope' via Upper Inlet Tanaina geladina
ladinen' (n;\textit{n}/\textit{laa}) hemp rope; bull-roarer \textit{M}

ladok CLW loanword from Russian platók 'shawl, scarf'
ladok, -ladooge' CLW (n;\textit{a}/\textit{niiç}) handkerchief, scarf

> lax abundant see \textit{laa}\textsuperscript{1}; fish swims see \textit{laex}

> lah branch see \textit{la}

lahga', hwlahga' CLW loanword from Russian lávka 'store'
lahga', hwlahga' CLW (n) store

> lak in sgulak bald eagle see sgulak

lak \textit{M}
dalalagga \textit{M} (n) northern shoveler (\textit{Anus clypeata}); da beak plus analysis uncertain

lazene CLW, lazeni \textit{M} loanword from English Russian
lazene CLW, lazeni \textit{M} (n) Russians

lasgih loanword from Russian próshka 'snuff perhaps via Tanaina lushgi
lasgih (n;\textit{d}/'\textit{aan}) chewing tobacco

> lae handle pl objects see laa\textsuperscript{1} (lae)

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lae /be/

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\end{verbatim}

\textit{comp \textit{G+\textit{O}+lae} (desc) be comp, is comp, comp exists; in s transitional become comp; see paradigms in Appendix H:11.12}

\textit{neu ugheli naen} he is good; \textit{koht'aene ilaen} you are Ahtna; \textit{taltsiine ts'ilaen} we are of the Water Clan; \textit{tsin'\textit{aen hwhga 'elaen} I am thankful to you; \textit{nelt'e ne kilaen} they are numerous; \textit{'ele' ugheli ghiile} he is not good; \textit{'ele' gindzuuy ghaleh} I am not Tlingit; \textit{'ele' u'\textit{iiye ghiilaee} it was not his property; \textit{ten 'ele'} ugheli ghiileh the ice is not good, is rotting the imperfective and perfective negative (in the four previous examples) is irregular with a gh prefix; sunghae ghile' he was my older brother; sghae ghile'en the one who was my sister-in-law; nillatsin 'sghilie we were partners; senda'a xay nadaexi ghile' last winter there was (lots of) snow; naatne htalaeñ there will be two of them; denesne ts'ule' there should be four of us; bez'ae yilaen he is her uncle; uk'a'a' yilaen it is his gun; note in the two previous examples that a y- prefix is inserted with a third person possessed complement derivatives with gender prefixes hw\textit{nax} kulaen there is a house, a house exists; ugheli kulaen the area, the situation is good; \textit{edlii kulaen} it is cold; \textit{utse' kulaen} the is intelligent lit. 'his head exists'; \textit{nededen c'a kughile'? when was it?; \textit{c'etiy hwnene gge' kulaen} it is too steep; \textit{ebae hwghileh} it is not hot; udzaghe' hwghileh the is playful, lively lit. 'his ears don't exist'; \textit{c'ena'ta uk'e kolaex} its tracks are customarily on the creeks (cust); \textit{cu'ts'endze' sa kulaen} it is different for me; tsets dilaen there is wood; ts'elk'ey hnae dighile' there was one word; gigi nilaen there are berries; c'aan tanejtsi\textsuperscript{1} $1.50 nighile' a whole sack of flour was 1.50;

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ts'es dilaen there are rocks; udzih c'ilaen there are caribou; tsanii yaen' c'elaex only bears are customarily there (cust); let c'ilaen there is smoke; una' tuu c'ilaen the creek has (much) water; 'ael i'ghile' there were traps; ughaane' c'ilaen he has a hump; daan' ne'el nahwtesdle' it is starting to be spring again for us; kaskae naddle' he was the next chief

*trans., note that I classifier appears in the future, optative, perfective-negative, and customary of the transitional: koh'taene zdlaen he became a man; dghelaay zdlaen it became, turned into a mountain; ugholi laex he is becoming good; 'ele' kaskae ghilaeghe he didn't become rich; c'ezdlaen :it, he went wild; 'elggade' dezdlaen he turned into a spruce needle; c'et'aan' dezdle' leaves are starting to sprout; gguus tsedze' dule' let it turn into dry celery; k'adii da'atnae 'elaen xu 'adii deniigi nent'a c'ezdlaen I was already an old man when moose appeared in the country; ugheli nasdlaen he got well, he recovered; ugheli nakusdlaen it (situation) became good again; kon' nakusdlaet W the fire started up again; kayaax zdlaet M she became a widow; uyii tsedze' dule' let it turn into dry celery; ugheli laex he is becoming good; 'et'aan' i'dalaex the plant will sprout; gguus tsedze' dule' let it turn into dry celery; kaskae olaex nizen he wants to be rich; ugheli gutse naghudaex I hope you will get well again; ten ghan c'elaex ice forms on the edge of the stream (trn-cus)

**Tsaa I'laexden (pn)** island on lower Copper River, *lit. 'where a cache customarily is'

uyii hwdilaeni (n) hollow object
tanahwdilaeni (n;Ø/ltaan) large knife sharpened on both edges of blade; analysis uncertain

yanlaey (an) cloud, cloud cover, overcast sky, *lit. 'that which is the sky'

comp da#d+0+lae (desc) be the sound, noise, voice of comp

neu koh'taene dadilaen there is the sound of a person; 'ele' nkoehnesi dadileh it is not the sound of an animal; skenanege' siine'k'e dadilaen my language sounds good to me; xukenaey' sden dacdilaen M their language sounds different; c'edan'a tnaey hnehdelghosi medicine dadilaen ts'en' M when the people of the past spoke, it sounded like medicine; 'engii dahwdighile' that sounded evil, forbidden; uzaegge' dahwdilaex he lost his voice

comp P# + c='#0+lae (desc) P has, possesses comp

neu tsae 'sac'ilaen I have tea; dengi nghac'ilaen da? do you have money?; sbaay 'ele' unse ukelaggane' bay'ghileh the goat does not have a front hoof

P+aede G+D+lae (desc) lack, need P

neu natu' 'aede 'esdlaen I need, lack salt; baede txasdlael I will need it; hwt'aene yaede dlaeni baninidaek everything he needs was provided him

P+k'iile' D+laen (desc) miss P

stlen uk'i'il' 'esdlaen M I miss my brother-in-law

hwdene D+lae (desc) be impoverished

hwdene 'idaen you are impoverished

hwden dlaenen (n) poor person, person of low status

P#c'+0+lae (desc) P is born

neu uc'ilaen he was born; Mary c'ilae' Mary was born; sc'ilae' dzaen the day I was born, my birthday; ut'aalel he will be born; unac'esdlaen he was born again, reincarnated, they (animals) are repopulating (tran); c'enasdlaen, nacnesdlaen he has a strong medicine power

P#ko+G+i+lae+t+e (u:tran-neg) P is gone, absent, dead, disappears

trans. neg ukulae he is gone, there is none; dghalnesi kulae there is no sugar; sdzi kulae there is deaf; uyits' kulae he is dead; c'alaen hwnilae there is no bread; dat'aats'i nahwdillaex there is no cut wood again; benghans' nahwiddlae half the moon is gone; ggaax kutastaeghe, kutasht'e rabbits will disappear; ukutastaeghe it will be gone; ukughistle'e he was gone; yik'e c'a
nkostlil'e? why are you always gone? (tran-neg-cust); htse hwik'e unaegge'
kughistle'ede ket'en he acted like before when he had no eyesight
-kole (padj) be absent, gone, nothing; this uninflected verb has been reanalyzed from the
negative of kulaen it exists, 'ele' hughwhile it doesn't exist with ko- receiving stem stress:
c'ekole something is gone; see kole for further examples
le' (venc) indeed, surely; adds emphasis to a preceding verb: nen su sc'a' staniyaa le' you
went away from me for sure; 'ele' ughusniize c'asu ndghesne' le' I surely told you
that you shouldn't take it; si'i zityes cu le' de you saved me
c'asule' (venc) might, may, maybe, perhaps, possibly: telyaa c'asule' it perhaps will
snow; see su for further examples
le'e (venc) apparently, evidently: yen 'iinn nahdeldaege' 'iinn le'e apparently they
brought them back; Yukon ts'en' le'e c'a tanahtedet apparently they went back
to the Yukon
> lae classify pl objects see laa*
> laedze' dirt see laets'
> laeghe be see lae

laex CLW, laek M, (lax) /fish swims/
mom laex laex,laek lax laex
per lax laex,laek lax laex
prog lax
rev lax
lax,laex,laek lax lax

O+laex (mot) fish swims, animal or fowl swims underwater, pl fish run; for large numbers of
fish swimming O+daetl' is used
mom i'nilaex fish are running, fish arrived; yet ninilaex it swam there; tezdaex it
swam off; tay'tezdaex fish are starting to run; bayuzdaex it swam past him;
it'ananesdaex it swam into a barrier (a fish fence); it'andlaex it customarily swims into a barrier (cust); sa dic'ghilaex it swam in (to a trap) for me; ghalax it is
swimming along (prog); nekedezdaex it swam around in a circle (rev); foolax it is
swimming around (per); nadlaex fish are running again (cust); niidze c'elax they run in the middle of the river (cust)
tazdlaexi CLW, tazdlaeggii M (n) spawning fish
nulaeggii (n) a type of sockeye salmon, lit. 'island swimmer'
dilaxi W (n) eulachon, hooligan, candlefish, lit. 'that which swims in (to streams)'
(Thaleichthys pacificus); these rich fish were obtained in May and June in Cook Inlet
in Dena'ina territory
C'elaxi Na' (pn) Lakina River, lit. 'fish run river'
Ts'es Tac'ilaxede (pn) Eska Creek, lit. 'where fish swim among rocks'
unen kac'elaxa M (n) May, lit. 'month that fish swim up'
unen tic'elaxa M (n) March, lit. 'month that fish swim out (of lake)'
uk'e ta'sdlaexi (n;0/ 'aan) small box-like fish trap, lit. 'that which fish swim onto'; used
in small streams for trout, grayling

> laek M fish swims see laex
> laele be see lae
> lael be see lae; classify pl objects see laa*

laen *-n' /green wood/
dolaeni (n;d/taan) green wood
> laen be see lae
laen' *-n' /beaver castor/

tsa' laen' (n;0'/aan) beaver castor; five cents, nickel CLW; a beaver castor was exchanged for a nickel early in the fur trade

laets1 *-ch" /cook by boiling/

```
| conc   | laets | "   |
| mom    | laets | laets | les | laes |
| dist   | laes  | laets | laes | laes |
| cust   | les   | "    |
```

O+(y+)G+0+laets (conv) cook O, cook O by boiling; the y prefix is used in the absence of the c' indefinite

conc c'elaets he is cooking something; sa c'ilaets cook for me!; yaylaets he is cooking it for him; yizdlaets he cooked it; c'ulaets let him cook; slaets it is being cooked; sdlaets it got cooked; iddlaets he is cooking it for himself; c'eles he customarily cooks (cust)

in the following examples note the presence of a y/i prefix: yelaets I am cooking it; yizilaets you cooked it; itxalaets I will cook it; ts'eyulaets let's cook it; itiilaets I started to cook it; yolaets I should cook it

mom xayuza'dlaets he overcooked it; itlaac'ezdlaets he cooked all of it; niinilaets he concluded cooking it; ldavnialets he cooked it a long time; ldac'enslaets I cooked something a long time; kec'ildlaets he quit cooking; tidayghilaets he cooked it wrongly; tiday'tnesdlaets he unintentionally cooked it wrongly; diighilaets he canned it, cooked it inside (jar); diniizdlaets she canned them (dist)

deldzidi diislaets W (exc) call of the white-crowned sparrow, lit. I cooked a bowlful for myself; imitative of its call

ut'a c'edlesi (an) kitchen, lit. 'in it something is cooked'

ta#O+d+i+l+laets (ui mom) water causes O to become shrivelled, scalded

ula' taydilaets his hands became shrivelled (by hot water) (mom)

laets2 *-ch /dirt/

laets, -laedze' (n;0/laa) dirt, dust, gravel, ashes
c'elaedze' (n;0/laa) gunpowder
kon' laedze' (n;0/laa) ashes
-tsi'laedze' (n;0/laa) dandruff

Laets Na' (n) Nerelna River, lit. 'dirt river'

```
| n#ko+i+l+laets (conv) | laets |
```

n#ko+i+l+laets (conv) make a pile of dirt, dust (while digging)
dluuni nkulaets the mouse is making a pile of dust

> laes in 'unlaaes CLW, menlaes M icon, holy picture see 'unlaes; classify pl objects see laa'; cook O by boiling see laets'

ldleni M loanword from French la cléf key via Upper Tanana and Slavey jargon

ldleni (n;0'/aan) M lock; see dlen' reanalyzed verb root lock O

lesle *sh- /small/

sle (adj) small, little; rare, mainly a borrowing from Tanaina, cf. tle little a more productive adjective

K'aasisletna' (pn) Little Oshetna River, lit. 'little cliff river'
lec'ak M (n) mud
le'taes (n) thick grove of spruce; small spruce []; analysis of both of the above nouns is uncertain

> le joining see li', le; smoke see leta

le'1 /handing/ cf. la, laa hand
P+le' (ads:gh mom) handing to P: ile' ighi'aan he handed it to him

le'2, li', lii /negative/ perhaps related to lae be
'ele' CL, li'i W, k'ali'i, k'ali'i, k'aliii M (cpc) no, not, negative particle; co-ocurs with negative prefixes s- or i- + -e negative suffix; 'ele' can be placed in several different pre-verbal positions: 'ele' koht'aene ghile'i yenida'a there were no people during mythical times; li'i c'a n'el nadzghesdaale I won't go back with you; 'ele' yiltsiile he didn't make it; ye dzaenn 'ele' lzaasi c'ile de in those days there was no money; k'ali'i c'ezesyaaane I am not eating; k'aliii n'el c'eghaan stal'iile we won't make war with you
dats'sii 'ele' CL, dats'sii k'aliii M (adv) not yet: dats'sii 'ele' c'ughesdlaade it hasn't melted yet; dats'sii k'aliii ldanahwnelyaeghe it (vegetation) hasn't yet grown back for a very long time

> le' indeed, be see lae; classify pl objects see laa' sing, worry see lii'
> le'e be; apparently see lae

leh CLW
tatsaan' leh CLW (n) white-winged scoter (Melanitta fusca); cf. tataan' 'eli M

> leh be see lae

lel M
lahleli M (n) butterfly
tuu lahlel' M (n) flower of yellow pond lily, lit. 'water butterfly'

lel
kalel (an) soft ground with water underneath, swampy area, bog

> lel dream see laal; melt see le1; smoke see leta

len1 *-nY /broad snowshoe footwebbing/
conc: " len cust liin"
na+xael#O+gh+O+len CLW, na+ka#O+len M (conv) insert O (broad webbing in center of snowshoe)
na+xaelliiihzedlen he inserted snowshoe center webbing (conc); na+xaelgliilen CLW, naxaelziilen M I inserted snowshoe center webbing (conc)
kelen (n;n/laa) broad webbing in center of snowshoe
Kelen Na' (pn) Little Tulsona Creek, lit. 'webbing creek'

len2 *-nY /flow/
neu len liin' liil liin'
cust liix,liis "

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Ø+len (ext) stream flows, current flows; cf. the following theme for flow of water not within stream banks; this theme is very common in place names; see paradigm in Appendix H:7.1

neu nilen current is flowing; tanilen it is flowing through (island); hwts'ínilen it is flowing out; ninilen it is flowing to a point (and going dry); ninnezdlen it is flowing to several points (and going dry); kanilen it is flowing through (canyon); naghilen it is flowing down, there is a waterfall; utesghilen it is flowing over it; kaghilen it is flowing up from below; tezdlen it is flowing swiftly; xa'tle tezdlen it is flowing a little; ts'ítazdlen it flows straight; ba'uzdlen it is flowing past it; k'ena'idlen there is a back current; nekezdlen it flows around; diyitaghilen it flows through a narrows; nil'e'udghidlen streams join, flow together

Nic'anilen Na' (pn) stream into Copper River below Lower Tonsina, lit. 'current flows out from shore creek'

Lic'udghidlende (pn) forks on upper Klutina River, lit. 'where streams flow together'

Tset'aghilen Na' (pn) East Fork of Susitna River, lit. 'flows beneath rocks river'

Tezdlenide (pn) Tazlina village, lit. 'where it flows swiftly'

Banazdleni (pn) mountain on Susitna River, lit. 'that which current flows around'

d+t+ilen (ext) surface water flows; this is water not contained within stream banks

neu utadinilen it is flowing among them; e.g. a creek flowing among lakes: nadighilen water is flowing down (a slope); uyidighilen it is flowing into it; nildzidighilen surface water forks, divides into channels; kadighilen it is flowing up from underground; tuu ndelen water is flowing in several channels; tuu ndiliis water customarily flows in several channels (cust); uy'iden it is flowing down under it

T'aghes Yits'idinilen (pn) Little Tok River, lit. 'it flows out and into cottonwood'

tesluts (n) arctic ground squirrel (Citellus parryi)

Tseles Nuu (pn) Sugarloaf Mountain, lit. 'ground squirrel island'

tseles c'aane' CLW (n) fern (not eaten), lit. 'ground squirrel's food'

Tseles desdlaann M (n) one hundred; a bundle of one hundred ground squirrel skins was a conventional number for trade

Tseles nen' CLW loanword from Russian pshinitsa 'wheat' (n, n/'aan) whole wheat bread, whole wheat flour; a Russian loanword that has been reshaped with tseles to mean 'ground squirrel's land'

tselese W (n) ground squirrel skin, twenty skins; reduced from tseles + zes skin

let1 (laat) /melt/

u+gh+Ø+let (mot []) ice, snow melts

let2 /wobble/
P+k'e ke#gh+0+let (op-rep) P wobbles
rep uk'e keghalet it is wobbling; uk'e keghihilet it was wobbling; uk'e ketxalelet it will wobble

let³ /smoke/
let, -lede'; let-, le-, li- (nic;d (smoke), Ø/taan (cigarette)) smoke; cigarette: kaletghi'aa
smoke is going up
let hwnax (n;Ø/taan) smokehouse
let cene' CLW, lceene' M (n;Ø/taan) tobacco pipe, lit. 'smoke container'
c'euyuni lede' (nl;d) volcano smoke, lit. 'brush man's smoke'
let k'ae CL, lek'ae M, lik'ae W (an) smokehole
lik'edi (nl;tl;l) ridgepole, lit. probably 'that which is on the smoke hole'
Uk'eledi (pn) Mount Wrangell (when erupting), lit. 'that with smoke on it'
dur let "
mom liit let liit let liit
conc let "
d+D+let (op) smudge, smoky fire burns, smolders; burn down to ashes; caus. burn O to ashes
dur dedlet it is smoldering, burning smokily; dadlet it was smoldering; idghilet he burned it down to ashes; its'iis ditlet burn the birch punk into ashes; utl'ay'desdlet it smoldered away (mom); utl'ay'diilet I burned it completely (mom); bay'dghesdlet it smoldered partially (mom)
O+Ø+let M (conv) singe O lightly
zelet I singed it (conc)

lets *-ch*/urine/
lets, -ledze' (ni;Ø) urine
sc'aen ledze' (n;Ø) baby's urine (used as soap)
conc lets "
dur lets "
mom liis lets les liis
cust les "
Ø+lets (conv) urinate
zdlets he urinated (conc); oletsde I should urinate (conc); ghilets he urinated repeatedly; uyighilets CLM, yezdlets W
mom he urinated into it (can); sde' t'aghilets he urinated under the blankets; dighilets he urinated inside (his pants); destle' yinaadlets he urinated in his own pants again
kolesden (an) place where one urinates
debede nakodledzi (n;Ø/taan) spout, lit. 'that which urinates on one's chest'
P#+lets (conv) urinate P, pass P in the urine
del lets he is urinating blood

lets' *-ch*/lumber/
lets', -ledze' (nl;taan) lumber, board, plank, flat piece of wood
demba ledze' (nl;taan) checkerboard
> les cook by boiling see laets'; urinate see lets; snare O see lie'
lii²

ghali, -ghali' (n) wealth, potlatch gifts

U'el Ghalii Ta' (psn) Oscar Ewan’s father, lit. ‘father of wealth is with him’

ghali ts'endaade' (n) a large bumblebee; it is said that this bee could make someone wealthy

lii' /worry; sing/ this root also appears as liil, le' in future/progressive and inceptive stems of yaak, laak happen, affect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neu</th>
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<td>cust</td>
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tsi#O+u+O+lii' (desc) be, become worried, concerned about O

neu tsi'u'o'lili I am worried about him; stanats'edelde ne'ak'ae tsi'sc'ulili when we go away we worry about our home; tsinutilaliil, tsiinutilaliil he will worry about you;
nts'e tsisughudle'ida don't worry about me!; 'ele' gutse tsiyusdle'e I hope he doesn't worry; 'ele' tsiyusdleh he is not worried about him; tsiyuzdliit he became worried about him (tran)

(P+gha#)ko+i+O+lii' (desc) be afraid (of P)

neu 'ele' kuleh he is not afraid; bakłość I am afraid of him; yakulili he is afraid of him; bakooli 'I was afraid of him; bakutaaliit I will be afraid of him;
badaakudilii I am afraid to talk about it

da#O+u+d+O+lii' (desc) be reluctant to ask for O, be diffident about O
dac'udelii he is reluctant to ask for something, is diffident (neu); danayudesdliit he became reluctant to ask for it, became diffident about it (tran)

P+e#d+D+lii (op) sg, dual sing P; P is usually c', for pl sing see P+e#d+l+laa'
dur c'edelii he is singing; bedidlii sing it!; c'edadle' he was singing; tsagh i'llis 'edadle' he sang a mourning song; c'edesdadle' he is singing; 'ele c'edesdleh he is not singing; tsoxe betdghosdliii let me sing it first; c'ey'deldlii W, cieddelii M he is pretending to sing

c'edellien (n) shaman, lit. ‘one who sings’

(P+e#c'+d+l+lii. M (op) play P (phonograph records, tapes)
c'ec'ehdeldlii they are playing something (tape, record); records 'ecdaldlii' records were played

c'eliis, l'dliis, -c'eliige' (n;d) song: luy'dliisdalyaal he is walking around singing

Nay'dliisdini'aaden (pn) village site near Copper Center, lit. ‘where songs extend across (river)’

ndaas 'dliis, c'edzes c'eliis, dghos c'eliis (n;d) dance song
hwtiltil' dliis, hwtitl' c'eliis (n;d) potlatch host’s mourning song
'unggadi 'dliis, ghalii c'eliige' (n;d) gift song at potlatch, lit. ‘upland song’, ‘wealth song’

tsagh 'dliis (n;d) mourning song
dzitaex 'dliis (n;d) mourning song sung while dancing, lit. ‘chest swaying song’
i'deltsaghi 'dliis CL, detsagha c'eliis M (n;d) love song
sen c'eliis (n;d) medicine song
c'eghaan c'eliis, k'elaadli c'eliis M (n;d) war song
tseles c'eliige' (n;d) ground squirrel song
hnaddeitaendze' c'edliige' (n) joking song

comp da#d+D+liii' (op) talk in manner of comp
dur dlo' dadedlii he jokes, talks with laughter; i'el dlo' dadadle' he was joking with him; tanizii dadidlii you are expressing grief, are saying something tragic; hwdzax dadedlii he talks forbodingly, talks about a premonition; inaa dadedlii he is
interpreting a sign about him; 'uyaa dadedlii he is cursing; badlo'dahdedlii they made him laugh about it ]; sayts'e' dadedlii he is saying something I don’t like; sa k’al’a k’al a dadedlii he speaks truthfully to me; c’enyu’ dadedlii he talks cutely;
yidi xona tsin’aen ka dahwdadiiil thanks will be expressed for that

> lii negative see le’2
> lii’e be see lae
> liix flow see len’
> liil flow see len’; worry; sing see lii’ happen, affect see yaak
> liin install broad snowshoe webbing see len’
> liin’ flow see len’
> liit wobble see let’; smoke see let’; worry see lii’

liits

Liidzi Bene’ (pn) Ewan Lake; analysis uncertain, some associate this name with laets soil but others state that it is distinct

> liis in c’eliiis, i’dliis song see lii’; flow see len’; classify pl objects see laa’; urinate see lets; snare O see liic

Li M

c’elitsogho’ M (n) large grizzly bear, lit. ‘? + yellow-brown’

li’, le’ /joining/ cf. mit reciprocal, a related morpheme

li, le (vpf) adverbial

li,le#d (ads:s mom) joining, halfway, part way; linay’delkaas she is sewing something;
sts’en’ ledezyaa he met me halfway; xuk’e ledezyaa he went part of the way after them

li#n (ads:gh mom, rep1) squeezing; only in the following: lingastset I squeezed it;
linines squeeze it!

li+da# (ads:n mom, n neu) closing; leda’iltaen he is lying blocking the doorway;
lidatneltlet it (door) got stuck closed

le+na# (ads:n mom) reassembling; lenayinilaa he reassembled it, put them back together

li,le#/u+d+gh+i+D (ads:Ø neu) intersecting, joining; lic’udghidlen, ledghidlen streams are flowing together

le+cen#D (ads:Ø neu) gathering into a group: lecents’esdaeti’ we gathered together

le+d+yi# (ads:gh mom) into a V-formation: ledyingidaetl’ they (ducks) flew into a V-formation

li2 /dog/

li- (ic) dog: statinilaa he went out hunting with dogs; liyiz’at a dog bit him

llic’ae, -lic’ae’ (n) dog; this is a compound with a stem c’ae, the meaning of which is uncertain

li’kaey (n) dogs

Li’ke Bene’ (pn) Dog Lake, lit. ‘dogs’ lake’

lits’ae CLW, lits’e’e M (n) bitch, female dog

licii (n) male dog

licox (n) husky, large sled dog, lit. ‘big dog’

liyaane’ (n) old dog
liggaay (n) puppy
  
  dahtah liggaaye' CW, dah liggaaye' M, dlahtah liggaaye' L (n;nl'aan)
  pussywillow bud, lit. 'branch puppy'

lighay'bet' (n) horned grebe (Podiceps auritus), lit. 'dog hair stomach'

ligige' CL (n) soapberry (Shepherdia canadensis), lit. 'dog berry'

lik'es (n) an incompetent woman who does not pay attention, lit. 'half dog'; used as an
  epithet

lighael, -lighaele' (n;nl'aan) dog pack

Lidzele' (pn) mountain on Tok River, lit. 'dog mountain'

li³

ligu (adv) certainly, for sure: xu ligu koht'aene ghaandze' nizen he thought that he, for
  sure, had killed people

> li in lik'edi ridgepole see let² smoke
> li' negative see le'2; snare O see lie'

liba' W loanword from Russian khleb 'bread'

  liba' W (n;nl'aan) bread

> lic in silic silk see silic

lic' CLW /snare/ M uses the root luun'
  
  sem     les   
  cons    li'   
  dur     li'   
  mom     liis  li'  les  liis

O+G+O+lic' CLW (suc) snare O, catch O in snare, pull line around O, pull O (line)
  
  sem yizdles he snared it; ggax zdles he snared a rabbit; sabiile' yizdles the rainbow
  snared it (the rain); ighili' he snared them (cons); niits'e' na'iles pull it
  (drawstring) closed!; niits'e' na'yizdles he pulled it (drawstring) together;
  dana'udiziliis pull it closed with a drawstring! (mom); danayudezdli' he pulled it
  closed with a drawstring (mom); yululis he tries to snare it (drv)

O+n+O+lic' CLW (op) sew on O (beads) with loose looping stitches
  
  dur igge' inelili' she is sewing them on in a downward direction; natl'e'si nest'aesi
  igge' nghali' I sewed a strand of beads on in a downward direction; nilnangedli'
  they are sewn on together

nil+ta+x#O+n+gh+O+lic' (u.n mom) tangle O
  niltaxinginili' he tangled it (mom); niltaxngedli' it got tangled (mom)

> liy' snare O see lic'

lox /small hook/

  lox, -loxe' (n;nl'aan) small hook
  
  dur    lox

na#O+lix M (op) jig, move O (hook)
  
  ten nu' tanac'ekelox they are jigging something (hook) through a hole in the ice (dur)

lok /membrane/

  -dzilogge' (n;nl'aan) eardrum
  -yidah logge' (n;nl'aan) uvula

> lok in yalok L, yelok CMW window see yelok
los *-s/bladder/

-lose' (n;O/ltaan) bladder (of mammal, fish)
deniigi lose' (n;O/ltaan) moose bladder bag for storing lard

> los in belos sail, canvas see belos

luu/glacier/

luu luut M, -luu' (an,i) glacier; ice slab; a glacier is usually named by the stream that flows from it: naluungalgaat an icicle formed; luu yaen' kuzdaen it froze a little
Gguus Kulaen Luu' (pn) Kuskalina Glacier, lit. 'celery exists glacier'
Ts'itu' Luu' (pn) Copper Glacier, lit. 'major river glacier'
luu zaa (an) glacier crevasse, lit. 'glacier's mouth'
luu dzaghe' (an) glacier moraine, lit. 'glacier's ear'
luu dzige' (an) supra-glacial debris, black sand and rocks on glacier
luu tnaey (n) glacier people in stories
luu yitsaghi W (n) horned lark [], lit. 'that which cries in the glacier'
luu k'et (n;O/laa) crusted snow, lit. 'on the ice'
teiluu (an,i) packed snow trail, lit. 'ice beneath water'; teiluu teksiy he broke a trail through the snow; kase niteluunses he keeps on breaking trail ahead
baluu' (n;O/kaan) ice cream, lit. 'milk ice'
xeluut CLW, xeluuut (n;O/'aan) lard, lit. 'grease slab'
c'enluu CLW, c'enluut M (n;n/'aan) unripe berries, lit. 'round ice slab'; probably extended from obsolete term for 'hailstone'
nahluu (adv) fall, autumn; the term seems to refer to return of ice

luux, lu' /fish/

luux, -luugge' (n) Alaska whitefish (Coregonus clupeaformis)
xay luugge' (n) silver salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), lit. 'winter fish'
sas luugge' (n,pn) small sockeye salmon found in Suslota Creek; Suslota village
natael luugge' (n) sockeye salmon caught at Batzulnetas, lit. 'flat fish'; important fish runs are named with a place name + luugge'; see Kari 1986:190-192
nen' ten luugge' (n) whitefish caught in fall at freeze-up, lit. 'frozen ground fish'
uyinax hwluugge' (n;O/'aan) fat on moose's heart, lit. 'pericardium's fish'
luu (c) fish

luk'ae, luk'e- (nc) salmon (Oncorhynchus spp.) (nc) sockeye or red salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka); this word is a compound luux > lu + k'ae

luk'ae na'aaye' (n) June, lit. 'salmon month'
Luuk'etu' Na' (pn) Hallet Creek, lit. 'fish soup creek'
luk'ee'e (n) king salmon (Oncorhynchus tschawytscha), lit. 'big salmon'

luun' *-[] /snare/

sem luun' "
dur luun' "
conc luun' "

O+G+O+luun' M (sue) snare O, catch O in snare; cf. lic' CLW
sem yizdluun' he snared it; yitaluun' he will snare it; itighiluun' you will snare it;
ggaal yii zeluun' I snared it in a snare; ighiluun' he snared them (dur)

O+n+O+luun' M (conv) sew O with loose looping stitches
inezdluun' she sewed it with looping stitches (conc)
luun' M (i) rope, line; kenaluun"'aas pull it up with a rope!
danaluun'tneleszi M (n;∅/niic) stringed shirt
-luune' (n;∅'/aan) vagina

luut M /eat stringy O/

O+alaluut M (op) eat stringy O (spaghetti)
c'edeluut he is eating something stringy (dur); c'ediluut he was eating something stringy (dur)

luut' /sore, scab/ cf. tlot', tlut' bruised, a related root
luut', -luude' (n;∅/aan) sore, scab
-dziigheluude' CL, -dziiluudze' M (n;∅) ear wax
-engageleduude' (n;∅) dry nasal mucus

luuts CL /lock/ this is an unusual reanalysis of a borrowed noun into a verb stem; cf.
geluuts key from Russian klyuch 'key'; also cf. dien' M, lock, another borrowed root
conc luuts

O+alaluuts CL (conv) lock O
conc nasiluuts it is locked; naziluuts you locked it; natxeluuts I will lock it; 'ele'
'idluudze it is unlocked; ba'aadi na'iluuts lock the door!

luuts' *-ts'/tuft/
-tsiluudze' (n;d/laa) cowlick, tuft of hair
tsiluuts' t'aeni (n) Bohemian waxwing (Bombycilla garrulus), lit. 'that which has a
cowlick'
-dzaluudze' (n;d/laa) sideburns, lit. 'ear tuft'
-ghaluudze' (n;d/laa) guard hair

luus *-s /drag/

mom luus "
dist luus "
rev luus "
per luus "
prog luus "
cust luus "

note that stems never reduce with this root

O+G+alaluus (mot) drag O
mom nay'densdaluus I dragged something (log) back; day'diniluus he dragged
something (log) inside; stayiniluus he dragged it away; kana'iluus drag it back up!
'isniluusi k'e k'uluu his track looks like someone dragged something; yaluus
he is dragging it along (prog); gguus daluus he is dragging the celery (prog); dece'
looluus it is dragging its tail around (per); bes tuyillionuus he dragged a toboggan
around (per); inekiinedluus he dragged it around it (in a circle) (rev)

uk'e luy'dadluusi (n;∅/aan) violin, lit. 'that on which something is dragged around'

inc#D+aluus (mot) drag inc body part
ketidluus you are dragging your feet (mom); ubaaghe natsitidluus drag your head to
the edge of it! (mom)

luus, luuz *-sh(")

k'ay' luus CLW, luuzi M (n) a type of willow []
t'aan' luus (n) sourdock (Rumex arcticus)
Luuz ney' M (n;Ø/aan) yellow fleshed boletus mushroom (Boletus chrysenteron)

Lu² perambulative

lu (upf) adverbial, perambulative

lu# (ads:per) around, about, perambulative; in M the prefixes na#t and the suffix s are substituted in the imperfective: looyaal CLW, nateyaas M he is walking around; luhnidaetl' they were walking around

Lu³ /it is said/

lu (enc) it is said, apparently, it seems

tets ts'itesniidze lu unaghal k'a badae zelghaen in the middle of the night, it is said, her older sister was killed in her presence; yeldu' yen lu cu ineź'iini 'unse f'el dinaadyaa then it was he, it seems, that stole it and went back Outside with it; yen lu xa'biidalziin'ne hghile' they were relatives of his, it is said; yehwnade lu sta'ilte'ste'sde lu meanwhile it is said he flew away

> lu' in lu' W then see ldu' for further examples in yelu' W and then see yeldu' for further examples

Izaasi M loanword from French l'argent 'money', via Upper Tanana and Slavey jargon

Izaasi, -lzaase' M (n;Ø/aan, Ø/niic) money
n

n\textsuperscript{1} \mathord{^\mathord{*}}\textsuperscript{n} /\textit{distributive}/

n (upf) distributive
1. occurs in dimensional themes marking plural subject; see paradigm in Appendix H:12.1: \textit{den}	extit{id}es they (non-human) are heavy; \textit{den}	extit{keld}es they (human) are heavy

\textit{momentaneous derivation} + n\textsuperscript{#} (sds:dist) at separate intervals, places, distributive superaspect; see Kari 1979:95-98 for further information: \textit{tene\ ikennezyaa} he crossed the trail at several points; \textit{dintxaltl'iit} I'll pour it in (several containers)

n\textsuperscript{#} (ads:cont) keep on Ving: \textit{nya' he keeps} on walking; \textit{ndesten I keep} on carrying it (stick); \textit{ndiistaan, ndghastaan I kept} on carrying it; \textit{nc'etl'u' she} is knitting something

\textit{tgge'} n\textsuperscript{#} (ads:rev) getting up, lifting up: \textit{tgge'} \textit{nnezyaa} he got up (to his feet)

P+n\textsuperscript{#} (ads:gh mom, s new) up and onto P (as when putting on a hat or coat), wearing P: \textit{ndghizilniic you are} wearing it (coat); \textit{iniidghihilniic} he put it (coat) on him; \textit{ndant'i'aas} put it (hat) on!

n\textsuperscript{#} (ts) thematized distributive; occasionally used thematically to indicate reduplication of action or state: n\textsuperscript{#}ko+tl's'\textsuperscript{aen} see, sense a spirit; n\textsuperscript{#}d+l+yaa\textsuperscript{'} pl stand; n\textsuperscript{#}c'0+dloki' laugh; n\textsuperscript{#}O+l+yaa\textsuperscript{'} play O (game)

n\textsuperscript{2} \mathord{^\mathord{*}}\textsuperscript{n} /\textit{n-qualifier}/

n (upf) n-qualifier
1. occurs in numerous verb themes with no obvious meaning: O+n+O+'il steal O;
   G+n+l+kon' be hot; P+na#n+D+taa help P; G+n+O+yaa grow
2. occurs in several aspectual derivational strings in combination with other prefixes; see Appendix D: \textit{xananiyaa} he turned back; \textit{ketniyaa he began} walking; \textit{ay'nesdaan'} he overate; \textit{yuninitsaetl'} he chopped at it

n (nds) gender, roundish, rope-like; marks gender of several classes of nouns: 1) round objects such as head, eye, nose, cheek, bead, berry, fish egg, hailstone, mountain, hill; 2) rope or string-like objects such as rope, thread, chain, sinew, foot strap, intestine, umbilical cord; 3) liquids such as water, blood (except when liquids are used with the classificatory verbs): \textit{ineztl'ets'} he hit him in the face; \textit{tl'uul naluus} he is dragging a rope; \textit{tuu nezk'ats'} the water is cold, cf. \textit{tuu zkaan} water is in a container (without n)

n (ts) thematized gender
1. occurs in many verb themes; subpatterns include verbs referring to roundish objects such as eye or berry or verbs referring to rope-like objects: O+n+O+ts'etl' wink at O; O+n+l+ggaets' stare at O; I+n+D+lAat berries ripen; O+u+n+O+bae pick O (berries); O+n+O+dets spin O into thread; x#On+gh+O+laa\textsuperscript{'} move O (line) attached on one end
2. occurs in compound nouns that are roundish or rope-like; this list is fairly complete: c'enluu unripe berries; -entsiis nose; -engiiidze' nose cartilage; nc\textsuperscript{u}us rosehip; -engguudze' fish nose cartilage; c'\textit{enk'o}ne' dentalia; n\textit{kaal} salmonberry; n\textit{zaex} slush ice; -nts'ese' seed, pit; -entsedle' fat on large intestine; c'\textit{en}ghati fine snowshoe webbing; -nc'ede' tendon

n (ads:sm mom) assume a position: \textit{neztaen} he went to bed; \textit{nestsaat} he sat down

\textit{momentaneous derivation} + n+D (pds:sm, O mom) errative, do V accidentally, inaccurately; see Kari 1979.92 on this unique post-aspectual or super-momentaneous derivation: \textit{kahnesdaa} he accidentally spoke out; \textit{stanesdyaa} he got lost; \textit{itnelna'
he choked on it cf. itefna' he swallowed it; datne'esdyaa' I accidentally spoke out; tnedyaak it spoiled

tnedyaak it spoiled

O+n+0 (is) following O; only in the following: O+n+yaa' sg follows O; O+n+0+daetl' pl

n+gh+l (is) into a condition [:] only in the following: n+gh+l+ten freeze solid;

n+gh+l+ts'e' freeze solid; n+gh+l+ggan become overly dry

n* i2 *n' /second person singular/ cf. nen* you

n (pf) you, your, second person sg object/possessive prefix: ntse' your head; n'el with you

n (vpf) you, second person sg postpositional object: nt'aghiya you walked beneath you

n (vpf) you, second person sg direct object prefix: niz'al he bit you; ntxaltael I will bring you

n (vpf) you, second person sg subject prefix; historically this prefix is from a phonologically derived i: 'itsagh you are crying; 'its'aat you are sick

n* /n mode/

n (vpf) n-imperfective/perfective mode; forms the n imperfective/perfective conjugation in active verbs and the n imperfective in neuter verbs: niyaa he arrived; nsyaa I arrived;

n (up/) second person sg direct object prefix: niz'al he bit you; ntxaltael I will bring you

n (up/) perfective prefix; marks the perfective mode of active verbs in n-, or gh- conjugations; marks the imperfective and perfective mode of neuter verbs in the O-, n-, and gh-conjugations; note that n > i / C+ and n > O /_V, i.e. n- only appears overtly in third person singular neuter-imperatives preceded by no other prefixes; see Appendix G:3.1 and 3.2: kaskae nlaen he is chief; nts'aat he is sick cf. 'ests'aat I am sick; ditsiin he is hungry from d+n+tsiin; dghildes it is heavy from d#gh+n+l+des; niyaa he arrived; from n+n+yiya

n (ts) thematized perfective prefix; only occurs in a single theme, in the imperfective mode: k+n+0+yaa' sg talks; hniyaes you are talking; kenaes he is talking; see Appendix H:4.11

n (usfl) perfective suffix; attaches to roots to form the active perfective stem and the neuter imperfective stem; note that n > O / CVX, CVR, also note that with closed roots n has the effect of blocking the spirantization rule; see Kari 1979:198-210 and Appendix G:4.1: z'aan it (rock) is in position; yiltaen he found it; yilaa he found them where n deletes following laa'; ighitaats' he cut them; where n prevents ts' from spirantizing to s

n (pf) neutral prefix; unproductive prefix in directionals, seems to occur only in place names: Ndaa' Bene' Twin Lakes, 'downriver lake'

n* []

n (pf []) only in the following adverbs: lac'enk'es lacking a glove; kec'enk'es lacking a shoe

< n in -n'e upriver see nae*; n'e; in nse' ahead see nse'; in ngge' upland see ngge'; in nhwtxaltael I will bring you see nuh; in ndaahe where see nda under da*; in ndede' when see nda under da*; in nts'e how see ts'e*; in n'tii where see t'i

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naa<sup>1</sup> *[- /against/ possibly related to naan across

P+naa (pp) against P: Its'i naa gheyaal he is walking against the wind; tanaa tadayaal he is wading against the current

P+ghenaade (pp) going ahead in an arc, a loop: ighenaade tezyaa he looped ahead of it (hunter approaching moose)

naa<sup>2</sup> *n- /drudge/

'elnaa, 'elnaa' (n) drudge, helper, servant, "slave", second wife who works in the home;
'elnaa is not a war captive, cf. c'eyighaltaenen
'elnaa 'ene, 'elnaa kaey (n) drudges

naa<sup>3</sup> *[- /expression of pain/

genaa, ginaa (exc) expression of pain, ouch: ginaa! na'ane k'ay' yenatsaghdghelggaac ouch! (he said) running out into the willows

naa<sup>4</sup> *[- /two/

naa-, na- (c) two

nadaeggi (n) two (non-human); this seems to be a compound with a stem daek
naatne (n) two people

naa xundelaayi CLW, naa deztaan M (n) twenty

naade (adv) two times, places: naade nanedel he stays two nights

naa<sup>5</sup> *n- /woman's name/ possibly metathesized from -aan mother; cf. the use of ta' in men's personal names

naa (nsf) suffix used in women's personal names: U'el Nits'ulnaa Jim McKinley's mother;
Bayunesnaa Sophie Lincoln's mother

naa<sup>6</sup> *n- /depleted/

G+O+naa (conv-rev) go to waste, become depleted, exhausted, used up, worn out; uncommon
sc'aane' tneznaan my food went to waste (rev); taneznaan it (fabric) is worn thin (rev)
P#ko+n+O+naa [] (II) P becomes the only surviving member of his family
t'ae' uhwghininaan he is the only one left in his family; bedahwnininaan he has lost all his family

ko+n+l+naa W (conv) win at gambling
conc hwneelnaan he won at gambling; hwniilnaa I won at gambling; hwtngelnael I will win; hwnilnae you are winning

naa<sup>7</sup> *n- /move/

dur naa na' naal na'
dur-cus naax "
mom naas na' naal []
cust naas "

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G+gh+0+nnaa' (op) move, tremble, shake; caus. move, shake, wave O
dur txeznna it started to move; nen' ghenna the earth is shaking; nen' ghighina' the 
earth was shaking; nanen'ghatna' there was another earthquake; yazaan 
hwtexznaa weather is starting to change; tngexznaa he (feeble person) is trembling; 
tangenaa water is moving; ts'ii ts'abaeli dghelnaa wind is moving the trees; 
dela' ghelnaa he is waving his hand; uc'uuze' nghenna his pulse is beating 
Tanaadi Menn' (pn) Tanada Lake, lit. 'moving water lake' 
ce'taan' dghennaay (n) unidentified water plant used as medicine, lit. 'plant that 
moves' 
Tl'ogh Tugennaay (pn) place on Slana River, lit. 'that which moves the grass' 
anaay CL, ghennaay MW (n) caribou, caribou herd (Rangifer arcticus), lit. 'that which 
moves' 
nanennaay (n) fresh fish, lit. 'that which is moving' (n;0/lcuut) 
P+nnaa, P+nna, CLW, P+nnaat M (pp) sign, premonition, omen, oracle of P; 
uuuni nkohnesi c'enna c'eltssin the porcupine made a sign about game the arrangement of the gutted 
porcupine's intestine can be an omen about hunting; yaas nnaa a sign of snow; c'eghaan 
naa a sign of war; c'enal'aen there is a sign of something; c'enalyaaak a sign, omen 
occurred 
gh+D+nnaa' (op) work; caus. make O work; see paradigm in Appendix H:4.3 
dur ghennaat, atnnaa he is working; ugheldze' atnnaanen he works well, is handy; 
ghatna' he was working; 'ele' ghizistina da? aren't you working?; gutse 
ghughutna' I hope you work; txatnaal he will work; ghestnaax I customarily work 
(dur-cus); ya atnna he is working on it; ba txastnaal I will work on it; txestna' 
he started to work; bu txistina' I started working on it; slaeghe txatnaal he will 
assist me, will work with me; tsedi nilc'aaydze' kigha ghatna' they worked on 
copper in different ways; udzaxe' 'ele' ghestnah his kidney is not working; 'ele' 
ugheldze' ba 'sghitnaalede' hwk'ets'en 'ele' ugheldze' tastniile if we don't work 
on it nicely, it won't be good; igelnaa he is making him work; cin'delnaa CL he is 
pretending to work; ya i'delnaa W he is pretending to work on it; dadgheetnaa he 
is working verbally, is working with his language; degha natdghastnaal I will 
work for myself again; c'oolkun' atnnaa he is working in bride service 
mom ya k'eghetnaa' he quit working on it; dat'sii 'ele' ba k'eghenstnaage I haven't 
finished working on it yet; xona bu k'eghenstnaa I just finished working on it; 
tsi'ik'ey'tngistina' I overworked; xay nac'eghestnaa' I worked all winter; i'el 
natxetnaas the flirts with her (cust), lit. 'he is working again with her' 
u'ed hwghetnaayi (n;0/laa) tools, lit. 'that with which there is work' 
egheg hwghetnaadne (n) hospital, lit. 'where work is performed on us' 
hnnaa (n;0) work, job, task, chore: henna gha tezya he went to work; henna sa c'ilaen I 
am busy 
hnnaa tsesi (n;0/ltaan) tool bag, sewing bag 
-k'eghexnaa' (n;0) one's accomplishments 

naa'2 (næ) *n-/travel/ cf. nana' move and nae'denae person perhaps related roots 
mom naes nnaa nael ne' 
dist ne' 
cont ne' 
prog nael 
per naa ne' 
rev naex naa naex 
cust nae 

0+nnaa' (mot) travel, move nomadically, move with one's household 
mom nininaa he arrived at a place (with a group); cu'gha ni'esnaes I customarily stop 
here and there (cust); hwts'ininaa he came out from a place (with a group); 
hwts'i'stanael we will move out; tininaa he moved out into the country; tina'itnaa 
he moved back out into the country, she went into seclusion to menstruate;
yihwts'en xona kana'snighinaes there we used to turn around (cust); nne' he keeps on moving (cont); ghanael he is moving along (prog); luninaa he was moving about (per); neke'inaex move down and back! (rev)
ninesk'ae (an) ancient campsite, lit. 'stopping place'
nael-, nel- (i) moving nomadically; hwts'ineldinilnen they quickly moved out
Una' Ucenael'sdildeli Na' (pn) Old Man Creek, lit. 'its creek we descend on the move creek'

> naa at a specific place across see naan¹
> naa' gravel bar see naak; in hnaa' work see naa''
> naa't shine see naat; fish flesh see naat'
> naade' bow (of boat), bumper see naat
> naadze from across see naan¹

naax *[]/-mush/
naax (exc) mush, call for sled dog to go on

> naax move see naan¹
> naaxe in general area across see naan¹

naak¹ *[]/-dry salmon strips/
i'denaagge¹ (n;n/laa) dried salmon strips

naak² CLW *n'/-squeal of rabbit'/ cf. yaank M
ono naak "
d+I+naak CLW (op-ono) be squeal of rabbit when it is being killed
delnaak it is squealing (ono)

naak' *n/-gravel bar/

naan' CLW, naak M, naak'e (n;fl) gravel bar, reef; substance that animals like to eat; love potion
Naak'e 'Uzdende (pn) lake on West Fork of Gulkana River, lit. 'where it flows past a bar'
Naak'et (pn) at the mouth of Gulkana River; on Copper River above Nadina River, lit. 'on the bar'
yunyeggaay naak M (n) roseroot (Sedum roseum), lit. 'fox potion'
i'denaa² (an) mineral lick, salt lick, salty ground where animals gather
conc naak'

O+d+n+O+naak' M (conu) man causes woman to fall in love
ts'aka' naexnaak he made the woman fall in love with him (conc)

naal *[]/-sleep/ possibly related to naa' move

naal (ni;fl) sleep: naaadel'aen he is sleeping; naal tsilaak I got sleepy; kanaalsteltaen I am starting to fall asleep; uk'enaalghighel he took a nap

> naal move, work see naa''

naan¹ *n-n /drink/
dur naan naan' niil naan'
dur-cus niix "
mom niis naan' niil niil
cust niis "

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O+D+naan (op) drink O; cf. O+t+tsaek' lap, drink O using the tongue; see paradigm in Appendix H:4.2.
dur c'etaan he is drinking something; itnaan he is drinking it; c'atnaan' he was drinking something; hyatnaan' they drank it; tuu txastni'il I will drink water; nts'e ghutnaan'igi don't drink it; 'ele c'estniile I didn't drink; yidi 'itnaani? what are you drinking?
mom 'ay'tniistnaan' I drank too much; k'ec'itnaan' he quit drinking; dats'ii 'ele' k'ec'itniige he hasn't quit drinking yet; i'el tatestnaan' he drank up the water (in the lake) on him (leaving him dry); c'enatnitnaan' he is starting to drink again
c'etnaande (n) bar, tavern, lit. 'where one drinks something'
P#O+I+naan (op) make P drink O, give O (a drink) to P iy'ghilnaan' he gave him something to drink (dur); tuu ughelnaan' I made him drink water (dur)

naan² *n²-n /across/
df: naa, na, naan, naane, naadze, naats'e, naat, naade', naaxe
-naane (dir) across, in the direction across: 'unaane 'ael nitalael he will set traps far across (the river, the trail); danaane zdaa he lives across (nearby); ts'inaane kaletdgghi'aa smoke is going up straight across
-kenaane (n; niic) trimming on moccasin, lit. 'across the foot'
ukenaane kut'aeyi (n; O/laa) decorated boots
naadze, -naats'e (dir) from across: 'unaats'e gutse ilkenautbe' I hope you swim back from far across; danaadze ts'tii the wind is blowing from across there
-naat, -naa (dir) at a specific place across: nanaat dats'ii 'a nul'aen you still look at it across (nearby); ts'igge ninkedel kanaa Mendaesde they returned back home right across at Mentasta
-naaxe (dir) in general area across: 'unaaxe lool'as they (caribou) are going around the area distantly across
P+ghanaane' (pp) across from P: nilghanaane' ben delyaa the lakes are across from one another
naandze' (adv) crossed, crooked: naandze' uke' zdlaa he is pigeon-toed
-naade' (n; d/taa) bow (of boat), bumper (of car)
na (vpf) adverbial, across
na# (ads;n mom) crossing, across: naniyaa he walked across

> naan in canaani, -canaane' hunting luck see nii"; in ndanaan which see da"; depleted see naa'
> naan' drink see naan'

naat² *n² /fish meat/
c'enaat' (n; O/ctuut) fish flesh, fish meat
na- (c) fish flesh
natael M (n; O/ctuut) fish roasted on a spit, lit. 'wide fish meat'
Nataeldé (pn) Batzulnetas village

> naat at a specific place across see naan'

naat² *n² /shine/
mom naat naat' nat naat"
cust nat I+st+O+naat' (mot) I (light) shines, twinkles, flashes; lightning strikes; caus. move O (a light)
mom i'deznaat' something flashed, sparkled; i'nakone' kedinaat' lightning struck a
place; uk'ey'denat light customarily flashes on it (cust); natgga cu tsedi
be'y' dininaat' up above light shone on the copper; uk'e tssec'udghinaadi a shiny
rock; denat denat son' ggaaay da twinkle twinkle little star (cust); tsulatdeznaat'
lightning flashed; ba kay'deninaat' I moved a light, signalled to him with a light;
yakay'denat he customarily signals to him with a light (cust)

naats1 *[-] /cook special food/
  conc  naats   "
  na#O+d+l+naats (conv) cook O (a special food, a rare treat)
  gaani 'use na'sdulnaats let's prepare, cook this (special food) over the fire (conc);
  naydelnaats he cooked it (special food) (conc)

naats2 *[-]
  -tsengalnaadzo' (n) fish gut with stringy end, pyloric caecum; analysis uncertain
> naats'e from across see naant

naay1 *[-] /human body/ perhaps related to naa1 move
  e'enaay (n) fetus
  -naaytah (an) the human body
  kenaay (n) tanned and smoked skin; of moose or caribou

> naay in ndanaay which see da"

naay' C *[-]
  ono   naay'   "
tag    whine
  d+l+naay' C (op-ono) be whining sound
  kuggaedi delnaay' mosquitoes are whining (ono)

> naas move see naa1

na1 *n- /down/
  na (upf) adverbial, down
  na# (ads:gh mom, gh neu) down, descending, dropping; naghiyaa he walked down;
  naghic'et' it is hanging down; naltsiine Sky Clan, lit. 'people made while
descending'

na2 *n- /iterative/ perhaps distinct prefixes are grouped here
  na (upf) iterative
  na#(D) (nds) iterative, again, back; D is added to an intransitive theme but usually not
to a transitive theme: na'idyyaa he returned; ikena'ithbaen he swam back across;
  nahnidaes speak again; nayiltsiin he made it again
  na# (ts) thematized iterative, again, over again; occurs in many verb themes:
  na#O+O+at untie O; na#O+l+dogh release O; na#D+yae heal; na#O+O+c'ots' wash O
  na#d+(+D) (ads:s mom, s neu) scattering around; naydezdlaa he scattered them around;
  nadest'aan compact objects are scattered about
  na#i (ads:i mom) finding: nayilaen he found him
  na#t (ads:s mom) beginning again: naytnelnii he started it (engine)
na#, lu (ads) around, about, perambulatory; the na# prefixes are used in the imperfective and the lu prefix is used in the other modes: nayte'aas he is carrying it around; luyini'aan he was carrying it around

(P+na+ke#(d) (ads:s rev) turning back, reversing; in a circle, encircling (P), around (P); varies with neke: nakezyaa, nakezyaa he walked in a circle, he walked back, he turned back; nakiideldael', nekiideldael' he turned them over; nakezyaas go turn around! inakaayaax nakekedael' they are walking in a circle, he is encircling it; in the last two examples imperfective mode with gh progressive means encircling

na+ke#d+(D) (ads:s neu) down and back; with D arranged in a circle: naketidezttaan the trail goes down and back; tsets nakekestaan wood is arranged in a circle

P+na+ke#u+gh (ads:rev) surrounding P: kiiinake'ughezdaetl' they surrounded it

nil+na# (ads:rev) making a round trip: nilnazyaa he made a round trip

nildilna (adv) reversing, exchanging: nildilna yudghilaa he exchanged one for the other; nildilna nidenlaa I exchanged their positions

na* *n- /while/

hwna (cnj) while, when, whenever; c'ededlii hwna yaas dghisets while he was singing the snow stopped; tsiiit' k'edillii'es hwna yidi nizen yii kalses whenever he dove in the snow, he brought up whatever he wanted; xod' dyeak hwna ts'aay' its'e' kudghilt'ak whenever he did that, he threw a dish in at him

yehwna, yehwna lu (cpc) meanwhile, in the mean time; occurs in clause initial position: yehwna diuuni ts'akae gha da'ililet meanwhile he ran inside to the mouse woman; yehwna itse' tyeldze' tiininyiel xae yii meanwhile she grabbed his head and pushed it down into the grease

na* *n- /intermediate distance/

na (pf) intermediate distance in directionals; see Appendix B: na'ane out in the open at intermediate distance; natsiiit at a place by the water at intermediate distance

naxu (adv) over there: naxu yidi hendidlayi? what is that hanging over there?; naxuta zidaa udohniit tell her to stay over there!

na* /enemy/ only in the following but more common in other Athabaskan languages such as Navajo

nakeh (n) Eskimo, lit. 'enemy + ?'

na5 occurs in numerous compounds, perhaps from distinct roots or affixes

naggetsi (n) fox

naghaay (n) frog

i'nakon (n) lightning

natu' (n) salt, salt water

nayes (n) war

danadze' (adv) really, intensely: danadze' hwdezk'ats' it is really cold; danadze' cu kehwdelniic there is serious trouble again

> na across see naan; in -nak'ae eye socket see naek in adaeggi two see naa; in c'enal'aen there is a sign of something see naa'; fish flesh see naat'; eye see naek; in naxon you pl see xon; in snakaey children see ts'en

na* 'n- /stream/ possible related to naa or naa2

-na' (an) stream, creek, river; common in place names, occasionally appears as -tna'; Kari 1988:332 it is suggested that some stream names on the western border of Ahtna territory,
such as Sasutna’ Sustina River, were borrowed from Dena’ina as evidenced by the t-
pre{I:X
which is regular in Dena’ina tnu stream
C’ena’ Ggaay (pn) creek north of Gulkana, lit. ‘little creek’
Una’ Nkaal C’ilaeni Na’ (pn) Manker Creek, lit. ‘its creek has salmonberries creek’
‘Atna’ (pn) Copper River

> na’ move see naa’; disappear see nak”; swallow see nak”

nadic loanword from uncertain source
nadic CW (n;Ω/taan) pistol

nagha *[-/bow of boat/
-nagha (an) bow of boat; perhaps multimorphemic compound, analysis uncertain, cf. nax

nax1 *n- /house/
hwnax CLW, konax M, -konaxe’ (an;ko’aan) house, modern house, frame house, log cabin,
building; four in cards M; cf. nitsiiil traditional semi-subterranean winter house, yax
house (archaic)
naen’ hwnax CLW, nin’ konax M (n;Ω/aan) moss house, house with moss covered roof
c’elaats’i hwnax (n;Ω/aan) spruce-bark house
k’ey hwnax (n;Ω/aan) birchbark house
’el hwnax (n;Ω/aan) spruce-bough house
let hwnax (n;Ω/aan) smokehouse
tsaa’n hwnax (n;Ω/aan) outhouse, toilet
lic’ae konaxe’ (n;Ω/aan) dog house
nkohnesi konaxe’ (an) barn
hwnaghe, -ehwnaghe (an) inside the house; area clear of vegetation; house site: hwnaghe
ninakunilae arrange things in the house!

nax2 *[-
dunax, dinax CLW, c’edinax M (n;Ω/taan) fish spear with detachable head

nax3 *n-
i’yunax CL, c’eyunax M, c’eyinax W (n;Ω/aan) kidney fat

> nax in dzenax fermented fish see dzenax; endure see nak2; swallow see nak”; devour see naek2;
fabric-like object moves independently see nak1

nah na’ L *n- /here (take this)/
nah na’ L (exc) here (take this)

nak1 (naex) *n- /fabric-like object moves independently/

\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text{mom} & \text{naex} & \text{nak} & \text{nax} & \text{naex} \\
\text{dist} & \text{nak} & " & " \\
\text{cust} & \text{nax} & " & " \\
\end{array}
\]

G+Ω+nak (mot) fabric-like object moves independently, falls; cf. O+G+Ω’at move
fabric-like O quickly
mom sde’ naghinak a blanket fell down; hwyu’ k’e naghinak it (dead animal) fell like
cloth; tire nanghinak the tire went flat; tael tadghinak the mat fell in the water;
giligak banininak a letter came to him; ts’ininak it (cloth) fell out; ‘inak it (cloth)
fell down the hill; nie'a'inak it (paper) went up in the air; da'a teznak it (letter) already was sent

na#O+l+nak (u:gh mom) fell O (large game) with bullet; tan O (skin) []
hwyu' k'e nayghilnak he felled it (large game) and it fell like clothing; tuu k'e nayghilnak he tanned it (skin) soft like water []

nak² (naex) *n- /endure/

mom   naex   nak   nax   naex
cust   nax   "    "
per    nax   nak   nax   naex
prog   nax

ti#D+nak (u:gh mom) become tired; caus. tire O
mom  taastnak CLM, tighestnak W I am (got) tired; taatnak he is tired; ba taatnak I got tired of it; tinaastnak I got tired again; dats'i' 'ele' taystaeghe I am not tired yet; titxastnax I will get tired; kogh na nitinstnak I got tired of them (mom); 'udii te'estnax I am always tired (cust); tiighilnak he tired him out; tingelnak I tired you out; tasalnax I got tired out; tidadtnax he got tired of talking; tadasehdghilnak they tired me out by talking

n+l+nak (mot) last, endure; go begging, go seeking charity
mom  ldatinalnax it will last a long time; ldaninlnax it lasted a long time; 'ele' ldanlnaxe it didn't last long; hwk'e'e itnelnkax he had an insufficient amount for them; daninlnax he came in begging; lunalnax he goes around begging (per);
nduuts'en ngilnax? from where are you coming begging? (prog)

na#D+n+n+D+nak (u:s mom) fire becomes extinguished, dies out; caus. extinguish, put out O (fire)
mom kon' natnestnak the fire died out; natnatnax it will die out; natnutnaex let it die out; natnhi'naex put out the fire, turn it (light) off; naytnelnax he put it out
u'el nay'tnelnax (n;O/taan) fire extinguisher, lit. 'that with which something is extinguished'

> nak take, grab see nie group 2; in ninak CMW, nunak L lamp, light, candle see ninak; in sutnak heavy wool fabric see sutnak

nak¹I (niik') *n- /disappear/

conc   nak'   "
cust   niik'   "
P+el ko+D+nak' (conv) P disappears
conc  u'el kustna' he disappeared; kons'a ghahe hwnezaal ku'el kustna' ts'en it has been seven days since they disappeared; k'ali u'el kutnax' he didn't disappear; 'udil'a ku'el kotnii' they always disappear (cust)
P+na#l+nak' (conv) forget P; caus. cause O to forget P
conc unazelela' I forgot it; inalna' he forgot it; una'ilna' forget it!: unatxilna' you will forget it; unaghola' I should forget it; gaani besghulnes de' unatxelna' xa' remind me of this or I will forget it; inayilna' he made him forget it; una'elnil' he customarily forget it (cust); unadadezelna' I forgot it (word, song); nekenaege' nadahdelna' they have forgotten our language; n'uze' nadadezelna' I forgot your name

Saghani Ggaay Detl'uule' Nanelna'den (pn) point on Copper River near Bremner River, lit. 'where raven forgot his rope'

nak² (naex) *n- /swallow/

mom   naex   nak'   nax   naex
cust   nax   "    "

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O + t + l + nak' (mot) swallow O; with errative choke on O
mom itelna' he swallowed it; itelna' he will swallow it; titnaex swallow it!; st'aayk'e
nic'enla' I got heartburn (n mom) lit. I swallowed something that stuck in my
chest; itelna' he choked on it; it'nalnaxigii he might choke on something

> nat shine see naat''
> nat shine see naat''
nazic W loanword from Russian nozhik 'knife'
nazic, -nazige' CW (n;lt/taan) butcher knife

nae: denae *n- /person/ cf. naa'' (nae) travel, perhaps a related root; note the interesting
array of entries with this root/affix
denae, -denae' (n) person; wealthy man, leader, chief
nen'k'e hwdenae' (n) leader, chief over a traditional territory, lit. 'on the land person'
daatnae CLW, dan'tnae M (n) old man, elderly person, lit. 'person of the past'
sdatnae (n) a crippled person
'i'aa si denae' (n;O/taan) the pus of a boil
denaey, tnaey CLW, denae 'iinn M (n) people; including mythological people of yenida'a
stories
luu tnaey (n) glacier people (supernatural)
delk'aadzi tnaey (n) north wind people (supernatural)
'altse' tnaey (n) One-way Clan
c'eyutnaey (n) strangers
dastnaey (n) Dena'ina, Tanaina Athabaskans, lit. 'people that are ahead'
c'etsiy tnaey (n) white people, Americans, lit. 'iron people'
-k'enae (n) siblings, brothers, sisters; analysis uncertain, with k'e on, but note absence of
d/t
-k'etnaeyen L (n) clanship


tney-, tne- (i) group of people: nitneyindaetl', nitnenidaetl' a group of people stopped;
hwts'itneyindaetl' a group left
daenae (pro) we: nae koht'aene ts'il aen we are Ahtna
ke (pf) our, us, a person's, someone's, first person plural object/- possessive pronoun: netse'
our head, someone's head; nek'eze alongside us
neke (an) grave, cemetery, lit. 'on a person'
ne (vps) us, first person pl postpositional object: nenanaetl' he helped us
ne (vps) us, first person pl direct object prefix: nenanaetl' he is looking at us again
ne (vs) pl human relative suffix; cf. (y)l' the one that, (n)en the person who
ne (son) the persons who
1. suffixed to verbs to form relative clauses: c'elese negha nidaetl' the ones who cook
came to us; yidi ughelne koht'aene dahni daetl'ne what fine people have entered;
tssets katedelne ka hwgna natsagh'nuhcu'its' you have cried for the ones who went
for wood
2. forms nominalizations and other compounds, e.g. human numerals, questions for pl
humans: nalsiine Sky Clan lit. 'those who were made while descending'; ghaltsaane
Athabaskans (especially of the Yukon and Tanana Rivers) lit. 'those who are perceived';
koh't'aene Ahtna people, lit. 'those who have a territory'
ne (sf) the persons who; suffixed to words of various categories: nt'iine where are they?;
ndoxne how many are there?; gaane these people, local people; taane three people;
ts'ilghatne twenty, lit. 'one man'
'ene CLW, 'iinn M (nsf) pl humans
bede 'ene CLW, bede 'iinn M (int) who pl
-unghae 'ene CLW, -unghae 'iinn M (n) older brothers
neu nae ne' nael ne'
P+caan D+nae (desc) P is pregnant
neu ucaan tnae she is pregnant; scaan atne' I was pregnant; 'ele' ucaan stneh she is not pregnant

nae²[*]-
nehnaedze' (adv) crookedly, off at an angle; analysis uncertain: nehnaedze'
uk'ey'dinit'aats' you cut it apart crookedly; nehnaedze' uyitnelkay' the pole is propping it crookedly

nae³:hnae *n- /word/ from the verb theme k+n+(y)aa² (yae) sg talks
hnae; hne- (ni;d) word: ts'elk'ey hnae c'anidenelnen I forgot one word; ni'el hne'sdelghos we are talking together; kahnedusiis let him talk!
-kenaege' (n) language, words: nekenaege' 'ele' 'sditsiile we did not make our language
koht'aene kenaeg'e' (n;id) Ahtna language
c'etsiy tnaey kenaeg'e' (n;id) English language, lit. 'iron people's language'
Nek'eltaeni Kenaeg'e' (n;Ø/‘aan) Bible, lit. 'God's language'

nae⁴
Beznæ (pn) Sheep Mountain; analysis uncertain.

> nae in ceghaznae CW, ceghaznaey L short-tailed weasel, ermine, in giznae bearberry see nen' dark; in sutnae CW steamboat see sutnae; depleted see naa'

nae¹ L *n-/yes/
nae' L (exc) yes; cf. aen' CWM

nae², n'e *n- /upriver, behind/
df: nae', -n'e, nii, niidze, niit, nuuxe, nooxo
nae' (adv) upriver: ten k'e nae' tezyaa he went upriver on the ice; c'ena' nae' tnez'tak it flew upriver
-n'e CLW, -nae' M (dir) in upriver direction; to the back of enclosed space (house, boat):
'un'e tezyaa he went upriver (distantly); dan'e tezkaen he paddled upriver (nearby);
dan'e yaka natdelnic he reached in back for it
-nii, -niit (dir) at a place upriver; at a place behind, in back: 'uniit zdaa he stays far upriver;
'uniit k'estsiigge yet ts'en' xona nahtedelde they start back then upriver to Northway; nanii hwt'sensyaa I came from a place upriver
'uniiiti (n;Ø/‘aan) little finger
'uniiidi -kecene' (n;Ø/taan) hind leg, hindquarter
Hwniiti Na' (pn) Nadina River; Butte Creek, lit. 'upriver river'
Hwniiti Ben (pn) Butte Lake, lit. 'upriver lake'
Hwniindi K'elt'aeni (pn) Mount Sanford, lit. 'the upriver K'elt'aeni'

-niidze, -niits'e (dir) from upriver; from behind: 'uniidze Nabaes Na' ts'enkedet we come out from the Nubesna River; 'uniidze ts'idinit'sii the wind is blowing from upriver
-nuuxe CLW, -nooxo M (dir) in general area upriver; in general area behind, in back:
'unuuxe ts'ihk'etl'aaz hdze' kahnae'ssgilnen from in back in the corner someone spoke out; bes xanoxxo yae' ninilaal the riverbank extends generally upriver
P+ghanii (pp) at a place behind P: sghanii zdaa he is sitting behind me
c'aniidi, c'eghaniidi (n;dl/laa) cooking utensils

P+ghaniidze' (pp) from behind P: ughaniidze' cu kedahwdestnes there was a noise from behind him

P+ghanuuxe (pp) in general area behind P

> naex affect see yaak, laak2 (naex, laex); depleted see naa7; travel, move nomadically see naa"; fabric-like object moves independently see nak'; endure, tire see nak2; swallow see nak"

naek1 *n-w(aeG) /eye/ see Krauss and Leer 1981:60-62 for a suggested reconstruction

-naegge' (n;nl/aan) eye: unaege' kole he is blind

tuu naegge' M (n) bladderwort (Utricularia sp.), lit. 'water eye'

naex-, neh- (i) eye: hwnaexdghesdaa he is sitting watching; itikanaxelyaas he keeps averting his eyes from him

neh-, na- (c) eye

-nehzes (n;O/niic) eyelid, lit. 'eye skin'
-nehduudle' CWM, -nehduude' L (n;dl/laa) eyelash
-nehyyiige' (n,n/'aan) pupil of the eye, lit. 'eye spirit'

nehk'aedi (an) game lookout, lit. 'eye cavity'

P+naghal (pp) in the presence of P: inaghal hghiya' he talked in his presence

-nak'ae, -nek'ae (an) eyesocket

P+nak'ae, P+nek'ae (ads:gh mom, gh neu) into the eye of P: snek'ae c'ghiaa the sun shone in my eyes

nak'ets'elyaayi (n;nl/laa) eyeglasses, lit. 'objects that we keep on the eyesockets'

naek2 (nax) *- /devour/

rev nax naek nax nax

O+D+naek (op-rev) devour O, eat O greedily

rev tikaandi yatnaek the wolf devoured it; 'use 'iyesi 'itnax xona you devour the one singed over the fire!; nc'utnax something might devour you; kuggaedi setnax mosquitoes are devouring me

> naene we see nae1

> nael depleted see naa7

naen1 CLW, nin" M *n'-n /moss/ perhaps related to nen' ground

naen' CLW, nin' M (n;O/laa) moss (Musci)

naen' 'ots'i (n;O/laa) soft moss

nin' ggey M (n;O/laa) white moss (Spagnum)

nin' deli M (n;O/laa) red moss (Spagnum)

nin' de' M (n;O/laa) red-tipped lichen (Cladonia), lit. 'moss horn'

naen2 *n-n /face/

-naen' (n,n/'aan) face

-c'enaen' (n,n/'aan) mask

naey L *n- /hand it here/

naeyi L (exc) hand it here: naeyi ngha k'olaexde here, let me fix it for you

> naey in tnaey people in -k'enaey siblings see nae1
naes *n*-s /long/

\[\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{new} & \text{naes} & " \\
\text{tran} & \text{naes} & " \\
\end{array}\]

G+I-naes (dim) be long, tall, high

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{new} \ dghilhaaes, \ ghilhaaes \ it \ is \ long, \ he \ is \ tall; \ kahnaes \ the \ area \ is \ long; \ lets' \ delnaes \ the \ board \ is \ long; \ us't'ene' \ dininaes \ his \ legs \ are \ long; \ tala-esque \ it \ will \ be \ long; \\
\text{nildaghalnaes} \ \text{they} \ (boards) \ \text{are} \ \text{equally\ long}; \ \text{duu} \ \text{nighilhaes} \ \text{he} \ \text{is}\ \text{frowning} \ \text{lit.} \ \text{\textasciitilde{\textquoteLEFT}how\ long\ is\ his\ face\text{\textquoteRIGHT}}; \ uyighilnaes \ \text{it} \ \text{is} \ \text{as} \ \text{long} \ \text{as} \ \text{it}; \ sughiilnaes \ \text{it} \ \text{is} \ \text{long} \ \text{enough}; \\
xona \ yehwk'e \ su \ \text{badahwdighilhaes} \ \text{and} \ \text{this} \ \text{is} \ \text{how} \ \text{long} \ \text{it} \ \text{(story) is about} \ \text{it}; \\
i'lihaes, \ t'i'lihaes \ \text{it} \ \text{became} \ \text{long} \ \text{(tran)}; \ \text{i'talnaes} \ \text{it} \ \text{will} \ \text{become} \ \text{long} \ \text{(tran)}; \\
\end{array}\]

nadzaendilnaes \ \text{the} \ \text{days} \ \text{became} \ \text{long} \ \text{again} \ \text{(tran)}

\text{uk'ehwdelnaesi} \ (n;\(O/\niic) \ \text{blanket with stripes}

Hwninighinaesi \ (pn) \ \text{Mount} \ \text{Schrader, \ lit.} \ 'long \ one \ that \ is \ embedded'

naes, \ naezi \ (adj) \ long; \ cet'aenn \ ce' \ \text{naes kulaen 'iinn} \ \text{the} \ \text{Tailed} \ \text{Ones} \ \text{are} \ \text{creatures} \ \text{with long tails}

\text{sehnaezi} \ \text{CL,} \ \text{nahaezi} \ \text{W,} \ \text{dzhnaezi} \ \text{M} \ \text{(n)} \ \text{pintail} \ \text{(Anas acuta), \ lit.} \ 'long \ neck'

> \text{naes in kenaes} \ \text{he} \ \text{is} \ \text{talking see (y)aas* (yae); \ move \ nomadically see naa*}

\text{ndalas} \ \text{loanword from} \ \text{Russian} \ zdravstvuy \ 'how \ do \ you \ do'

\text{ndalas} \ \text{CMW,} \ \text{ndalaasgii} \ \text{C,} \ \text{delaasgii} \ \text{L (exc) \ hello}

> \text{ne \ in -nek'ae \ eyesocket \ see naek; \ in nekekadel they are walking in a circle see na; \ our, us, the people who see nae}

\text{ne' \ *n- /stop it/}

'ene' \ (exc) \ \text{stop \ it, \ quit \ it, \ no:} \ 'ene' \ \text{stananilggaas} \ \text{quit \ it! \ go \ away!}

> \text{ne' \ move \ nomadically see naa*; \ say, think see nii*; \ shake see nii*}

> \text{neh \ eye \ see naek}

\text{nel \ *n- /common scoter/}

\text{neli \ (n) \ common scoter \ (Oidemia nigra)}

\text{nel1 \ *n- /wedge/}

\text{nel, tssets \ nel \ (n;\O/\aan) \ wedge}

\text{tssetnel, \ \text{ts'es} \ tsetnel \ (n;\O/\aan) \ stone \ axe}

\text{tsetnel \ (n) \ northern \ \text{flicker} \ (Colaptes auratus), \ lit. \ possibly \ 'nose \ wedge'}

> \text{nel moving \ \text{nomadically see nna*}

\text{nen1,} \ \text{ziic *n-n- z- /compact \ object \ moves \ independently/ \ suppletively \ \text{paired roots, nen occurs in \ the \ \text{momentaneous \ \text{perfective} \ and the \ \text{consecutive} \ and \ \text{ziic \ occurs \ elsewhere}}}

\text{mom} \ \text{ziis} \ \text{nen} \ \text{zes} \ \text{ziis}

\text{per} \ \text{zes} \ \text{nen} \ \text{zes} \ \text{ziis}

\text{prog} \ \text{zes}

\text{rev} \ \text{zes} \ \text{nen} \ \text{zes} \ \text{zes}

\text{cons} \ \text{nen}

\text{cons-cus \ niin}

\text{sem} \ \text{zes}

\text{sem-cus} \ \text{ziis}

\text{cust} \ \text{zes}
compact object moves independently, falls; note the diverse meanings in derivatives

mom dasghu hwc'adelnen it fell off forward; sa nidelnen it (car) stopped by me; uciz'aani nidelnen he had a heart attack; sa ni'delnen something occurred for me, I was blessed, got lucky; sa ni'dulziis let me be blessed; yani'tnelnen he is flirting with her; nuuk'e nihdelnen they stood close together; stadelnen it got lost; utay'tnelnen something (berries) became ripe; tuu igge' kedelnen the water level dropped; aghatnelnen I bumped my head; sii c'a tiy l'dadenelnende I have been living for a very long time; kay'dalnen the sun rose; geluuts nadelnen the key fell down; ten nadalnen the ice sagged; tsiit' natnalnen the snow level dropped; s'dalnen it fell in the fire; t'adelnen it fell in the water; basdats'idgihanlen something slipped away from him; t'adelseni I lost (at gambling); ben igge' dalzes the lake (water level) keeps dropping (prog)

niidzenalneni n;0 fish split along the backbone, lit. 'that which has fallen apart'

mom c'aan 'aede ku'el nihwdelnen a famine struck them; koldze' nihwdelnen nothing remained; kuk'e'tlaa nihwdelnen their place became abandoned; dayggu nin' nu' lcaan k'e nihwdelnen below through holes in the ground they (flying rocks) fell like rain; ni'iltena dzaene uyii stahwdetnes ninahwdghelnen happy birthday; yene s'dlaakde Nikolai 'ehwdghelnen when they died the area went to Nikolai; uk'enahwdhelnes he woke up; uk'enahwdhelnes he keeps waking up (cust); yeni'ehwdhelnes the time is running out; nehwdhelnes it is your turn; skahwdalnen hard times occurred; k'oh'taene l'ahwdhelnen the people all died off; ut'l'ahwdhelnes he died; lazeni 'iinn tsilaahwdhelnen the Russians were all killed; u'el stahwdhelnes he (sick person) doesn't recognize things; sa stanahwdghelnen I misplaced it; stayuuldinatandesi u'el stanahwdhelnen he got the dates mixed up and forgot about it; i'el stadalhetines he made him forget what he was doing; dace' snal'iili nahwdhelnes it (name) escapes me (cust); u'el nekelyahwdhelnen he is drunk lit. 'the situation is turning with him' (rev); luk'ae 'ets'ehwdelnesi as the fishing season begins (cust)

ut'aa c'enahwdhelnesi CLW, ut'aa c'enahwdhelnesi M (an) church, lit. 'place in which ceremony happens'

c'ehwdhelnedende dzaen CL (adv) Sunday, holiday, lit. 'day in which something happens'

da#ko+d+l+nen, zic (mot) sound moves, echoes; echo moves, resounds

'utggu i'delk'ondze' nidahwdelnen above a sound of crunching occurred (mom); bes yii dahwdghelzesi noise echoes on the riverbank (cust); ludahwdghalzes an echo is resounding (per)

inc#d+l+nen, zic (mot) sg inc moves

mom natsuladalnen the flame burned downward; tsulatdelzes lightning is striking (cust); yahwdelnes the sky became clear; yahwdelnes the sky is getting clear (prog); naxeldalnen darkness fell, it got dark; lidaxeldelnes it got dark in the entrance; xutah c'etsendelnen an odor drifted among them; naxaydelnen winter returned; nitentdalnes it will freeze up; uyidliidalnen he froze to death; dena' el dliitdelnen a man froze to death; yis'iltes'dhelnen he lost his breath; nadzidalnen he got winded; snik'aasdelnen I got stiff in the neck; unaen' niso'ltinelsen he panicked an emergency; itadghihelnen he froze to death, he is panicking, sluicing

danaluun'tnelzeni M (n;0/niic) stringed shirt

O+d+G+l+nen, zic (mot) move sg compact O quickly, throw compact O; with ko handle a situation, dig quickly

mom dela' hws'tidinilen he took his hand out (of a pocket); niidinilen he set it down quickly; udanay'dinisii close something off (stove draft); idanay'dinisilen
he closed something off; its’e’ yedahwdinilnen he dug a channel through toward it; nahwdinilnen he dug across an area; i’el stadahwtinginilnen he made him forget what he was saying; naydghilnen he threw it down, dropped it; nadisiis throw it down!; sdisiis throw it in the fire!; sdghelnen I threw it in the fire; kahwdghilnen he dug out an area; itesidghilnen he threw it over it; yae’ diilnen I threw it away; utl’ahwdghelnen I killed all of them (mom); klitl’ahwdghelnen CLW they killed them all off (mom); nekenahwdiilnen I changed my mind (rev); tse’ delnes you be in charge, handle the situation!(); denaegge’ ledases he is winking (prog); utl’a’ delzes he is wiggling, swaying his butt (cust).  

sa#O+d+l+nen, zic (u:gh mom) eat O quickly 
saydalnen he ate it up (mom)  
inc#d+G+l+onen, zic (mot) move sg inc quickly 

mom kahnae’sdghilnen someone quickly spoke out; kahnedusiis let him talk; kat’uuldeses he quickly pulls up the rope (cust); ninuuwahelinilen they stood close together; lukont’nasas he is carrying a light, a torch around (per); hwdatsehwtinilen he nailed it closed; ‘as kae niggaedtinilnen he trampled down the snow with snowshoes  

inc#d+G+l+onen, zic (mot) move inc body part quickly; with ts’i swim, move the head 
mom latdelnen he waved his hand; sts’e’ latdalzes he is waving at me (prog); kanakedalnen he pulled his foot up and out; neketsidghelhenelnen he turned his head (rev); dghatsidghelhenelnen he bumped his head; tsidalzes he is swimming along (prog); ketsidelnen he swam ashore; a large run of fish arrived; ketsi’udelnen the fish run passed by; yatsidghelnen he fell through (the ice), lit. ‘his head went through it’:  

mom P#O+d+l+onen, zic (suc) strike, hit compact O against P  

sem beydiises I struck it against it once; ts’es udiises I struck a rock against it once; yeydeses he struck it against it once; beydghelhenelnen I struck it against it repeatedly (cons); ts’es c’etsiy dghelnen I repeatedly struck the rock against the metal (cons)  
P+inc#d+G+l+onen, zic (suc) touch, strike inc body part against P  
hwadzanelnen he is tapping an area with his hand (cons); hwladzelses he tapped an area once with his hand (sem); hwkedzelenelnen he is tapping an area repeatedly with his foot (cons); ukedizaelses touch it with your foot! (sem); uke’ude’elzis I customarily touch it once with my foot (sem-cust); hwtsitnelzels, hwtsikngelzels he bumped his head on a place (sem)  

d+n+l+onen, zic (mot) fly quickly 
mom hwts’inatnelnelen it quickly flew back out; statnelnelen it flew away; nic’atnelnelen it quickly took off; stakatnigi hutatelzenes the magpie is flying around (per)  

baan’#d+gh+l+onen, zic (mot) birds, insects fly in a flock, in a swarm 
ts’e’baan’dghelelzenelnen they (mosquitoes) swarmed out (mom); stabaan’dghelelzenelnen a flock flew off (mom)  

cehw#d+l+onen, zic (mot) pl go in a group, war party marches 
mom kunacehwdgnilenelnen they went back inside in a group; kiicii nacehwdgnilenelnen they marched back to the point; hwdaacwhwdtilnilenelnen they marched back downhill; hwts’icehwdtinilenelnen they marched off  

-nin’di xe#O+d+n+l+onen, zic CL (u:sh mom) O sneezes

snin’di xestnelnen I sneezed (mom); unin’di xittelnen he sneezed (mom) 
P+ika#c’+d+l+onen, zic (u:sh mom) glance at P 
mom bikay’diilnen I glanced at him; yukay’delnen he glanced at it; bikay’disiis glance at it!  

nen² +n²-n /you/ cf. n³, i² the second person sg prefix. 
nen (pro) you, second person sg.
nen³ *n'-n /in the month of/

P+nen (pp) in the month of P; cf. -na'aye' also used in month names
unen naxay'nelyaesi (n) August, lit. 'the month fur grows back'
unen na'ehwdeleesi M (n) February, lit. 'the month things (bears) are born'
'alts'eni nen M (n) January, lit. 'fifth month'

nen⁴ CLW, nin M *[]-[] /with the grain/

P+nen CLW, -nin M (pp) with the grain of P (the wood)
unen (unin) delt'oghi (an) crack in log, lit. 'that which is split with the grain'
enk'e (adv) with the grain: nenk'e idet'aas he is cutting with the grain
nenk'e u'el det'aasi (n;Ô/taan) pit saw, rip saw, lit. 'that which cuts with the grain'

nen⁵ *[]-[] /fallen tree/ cf. Upper Inlet Tanaina nenhhay (with glottal h)
lneni (n;d/taan) fallen tree, windfall tree

> nen relative suffix, the one who see (n)en in vowel initial section

nen⁶ *n-n /hillside/

-nene (an) side of hill, bank: bes nene side of riverbank
hwene (n;Ô/'aan) hill, hillside: c'etiye hwene gge' kulaen it is too steep
'esenah (an) uplands, foothills near mountains

nen⁷ CLW, nin⁷ M *n'-n /earth/

nen', -nene' CLW, nin', -ninn' M (an,i) earth, ground, land, country: nanen'ghatnaa the earth is quaking; u'el stanen'dalnen he lost his way; nen'ta htudael they should go out in the country (hunting)
Tsaay Nene' (pn) upper Gulkana River lowlands, upper Susitna River area, lit. 'dwarf tree country'
'Atna' Nene' (pn) Copper River Valley
nen'tah (an) hunting ground, lit. 'amidst the country'
en' tsaa, nen' t'aa (n;Ô/'aan) underground cache, cellar
nen' t'aa ten (an) permafrost
nen' lyii (an) wilderness
nen' k'estsesi; nen' giligagge' (n;Ô/niic) map, lit. 'that which ground is marked on'; 'land paper'
[nen' nil'aeni] (n) shaman's map, lit. 'land that he sees'; from de Laguna
nen' sezel (n) sod steam bath
nin' hwt'aenn M (n) Tutchone Athabaskans, lit. 'land people'
'utggadi nen'k'e (n) heaven, lit. 'land above'
en' igedi (an) humus, lit. 'rotten ground'
en' szaa (n) Open Country Clan from Southern Tutchone area, lit. 'open country'

nen⁸ *[]-[] /copper chisel/ archaic, mainly known through following place name
Tsesnen' Na' (pn) Cheshnina River, lit. 'chisel creek'
nen⁴ *n·n
-desnen' (n) paternal relative, relative of father's clan
udesnen' koley (n;xl/niic) fur that is exchanged for trade or credit, lit. 'that which has no paternal relatives'

nen⁴ M *[-]-/anoint/ cf. naen' face
conc nen' "
na#d+G+Ø+nen' M (conv) uncommon; anoint self with lotion, perfume
natniistnen' I put it (lotion) on my face (conc)

>nen' in ladinen' hemp rope see ladinen'

nets¹ CL, nots¹ M *n*-ch /pluck/
dur nets,nots "
cust niits,nuuts "
O+Ø+nets, nots (op) pluck O (feathers, quills)
ucodze' ghinet (ghinots) he plucked its feathers (dur); decodze' naxotnots M they plucked their own feathers (dur); dedagha' nots he's plucking his whiskers (dur)

nets² M *[-]- archaic
c'enedze' (n) person of the oldest generation, elder

> ney' in c'eney' M mushroom see niy

nez¹ CW *[-]- /bear's tree/
denez CW (n;xl/taan) black bear's marked tree

nez²
Saas Nez W (pn) two mountains north of upper Nenana River; 'sand' plus analysis uncertain

nes¹ *[-][-]
Ts'enes Na' (pn) creek into Tazlina River; unanalyzable to speakers but possibly refers to aufeis, frozen overflow, as in Tanaina ts'enes

nes² *n·-s
nes (c) []; only in these compounds
nest'e' (n) old man
ts'inst'e' (n) old woman
linest'e' (n) old dog

nes³:denes *n·y-h /bearberry/
denes CLW (n) bearberry (Arctostaphylos sp.)

nes³:benes *n-s /swing/ cf. biis to swing, perhaps a related root
benes CL (n;n/laa) baby swing, hammock

nes³:hwnes *n-s /raft/
hwnes, -hwnese' (ni;Ø/’aan) raft: kahwnesnel'aa ridges (like raft logs) extend in ascending lines
nes\textsuperscript{*} n-yh /taste/

G+I+nes (desc) be tasty, delicious, sweet
dghalnes it is tasty (new); ucanane\textsuperscript{'} dghalnes the is a good hunter (new) lit. 'his hunting luck is tasty'; na'ilniis it became tasty (tran)
dghalnesi CMW, ggalnesi L (n;\emptyset) sugar, lit. 'that which is tasty'
dghalnesi akaeli (n;\emptyset) granulated sugar
dghalnesi sdlaedzi (n;\emptyset/\'aam) cooked sugar
dghalnesi kadadzeli (n;n/\'aam) cube sugar, lit. 'sugar that has been chopped up'
tuu nelnesi (n;n) soda pop, lit. 'water that is tasty'
P\#ko+G+l+nes (desc \text{DJ}) be taste of; caus. taste P
neu c'adae k'e ukolnes it tastes like the younger sister; say'ts'e' ukolnes I don't like its taste; 'ele' ugheldze' ukolniige it is not good-tasting (cust); natu' 'aede 'ele' c'a ugheldze' ukolnese we without salt it is not good-tasting; tuu nts'e uhwnaghalnesidi? what was the matter with the taste of the water?; ikolnes he is tasting it; c'etsen' kutnes taste the meat!; taas hwngitnes he tasted the soup; dezaa kolnes he is smashing his lips, lit. 'he is tasting his mouth'

ngge' *n- /upland/

df: ngge', ngge, nggu, nggat, nggadze, nggase'
ngge' (adv) upland, away from water: Una' Tuu Koli Na' ngge' Slate Creek tes ts'edel upland from No Water Creek we go over the pass to Slate Creek
nggadze, nggase' (adv) from the uplands, toward water: Xolgiis Na' nggadze ts'ents'edel we come down from the uplands at Xolgiis Na'; Tsedghaazi Na' nggase' na'stetnaes we return coming down Boulder Creek
-ngge (dir) upland: 'ungge Mendileni yet kets'udel we pass by upland at Mendileni;
dangge C'eggaann' Ts'enn' Tl'aa 'ungge 'stedel upland at Bone Creek Headwaters we start upland
danggene CLW, danggaenn 'iinn M (n) Eyak people, lit. 'upland people'; this name is very interesting in that the Eyak were at the mouth of the Copper River and hence were downstream from the Ahtna; thus this name implies that formerly the Eyak lived in another area, perhaps on the upper Chitina River, where they may have been upland from the central Copper River

Henggey Tah (pn) upland area of the central Alaska Range on north border of Ahtna territory

-nggadze (dir) from the uplands: 'unggadze Tsik'ohtsedl Na' yet ghanxudel coming from the uplands they go through Ts'ik'ohtsedl Na'
-nggat (dir) at a specific place upland: 'unggat luugha yet ts'edel t'siix we stay upland there by the glacier

'unggadi 'dliis (n;d) gift song at potlatch, lit. 'upland song'
-nggu (dir) in the general area upland: 'unggu dghelaay tah staniyaa he went out hunting up in the mountains

P+ghangga, P+ghanggat, P+ghanggu (pp) upland from P: ughanggu txosya'de I'll go upland of him; nilghangga hwddihlits'e' he had two wives lit. 'he kept them upland from each other'
nilghangga delts'ine (n) co-wives
c'eghanggaden (n) second wife of polygamous marriage, lit. 'the one upland of someone'

\text{> nhw in nhwangi\textsuperscript{pa}en' he was looking at you see nuh}
*ni*1 +n- /for the purpose of/

*P+ghanii (pp) for the purpose of P: banii nats'idaietl' we came back for it, for that purpose; koht'aene kenaeg' ghannii nitna'sghidaetl' we got together for the Ahtna language

*ni*2 +[]- /threatening/

*P+gheniit (pp) threatening, ready to fight P: ighenii looyaat he is going about threatening him; ighenii xaa 'ida' he remained ready to fight him

*ni*3 +n- /say, think/ this root also occurs in the suppletive theme with yaak, laak happen, affect; also related to *lii* worry, sing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>comp</th>
<th>(d+)Ø+nii (op) say, tell comp; comp may be reported speech, adverb, postposition, interrogative; imperfective paradigm is irregular: d deletes in third person sg and pl and first pl imperfective; ko is used in the first pl; the perfective is regular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>desnii</td>
<td>I say konii, tkonii we say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinii</td>
<td>you say dohnii you pl say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nii, tni</td>
<td>he says kenii they say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dur &quot;Ba'ane txosya'&quot;</td>
<td>nii 'I'll go outside,' she says; nts'e nii? what is he saying?; nts'e dinii? how do you say that?; xu' dinii I say that; xu' dinii say that; k'af'a dghine' he told the truth; yeldu' &quot;Uditsiit&quot; 'sdghine'i we said, &quot;Quit it&quot;; nts'e daniiit? what will he say?; dae' dghosne' I should say that, 'ele' k'af'a dizisneh you don't speak correctly; 'Ukole,' nadetnii he says to himself, &quot;He is gone&quot;; dae' niix he customarily says that (dur-cust); ik'etnii he says (talks) like him, &quot;Bede gaa hdeiti'it?&quot; dae' konii someone says, &quot;Who stays here?&quot;; uzaa tkoninen the is talkative lit. 'his mouth is saying'; gaani uk'ehniyae snts'e konii it sounds like someone is hollering for us; dadzineh you (sg) be quiet, don't talk!; dadzohnen you (pl) don't talk!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ts'etkonii (exc) hasten, hurry: ts'etkonii natatsel hurry, it will snow</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>deniyi</td>
<td>(n, n/bull-roarer, lit. 'that which speaks'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

comp P(+a+t)#(d+)Ø+nii (op) say comp to P

imperfective paradigms are highly irregular; Ø classifier is in non-third persons, I is in third person; a appears with overtly stated P:

udsnii I say to him uts'enii we say to him
udnii you say to him udohnii you pl say to him
iltii he says to him kiilnii they say to him
selnii he says to me skenii they say to me
mlnii he says to you xolnii he says to them
John 'asnii I say to John John 'ats'enii we say to John
John 'adnii you say to John John 'adohnii you pl say to John
John t'ilnii he says to John John t'kilnii they say to John
t'indesnii I say to you

the perfective paradigm is regular:

udghasne' I said to him John 'adghasne' I said to John
udghine' you said to him John t'idghine' he said to John
idghine' he said to him t'indghesne' I said to you
dur 'uyeh ndesnii I tell you not to; gge' udnii tell him to get up!; "Tiye da'a na'aaxe," kudsnii I say to them, "Out there long ago"; "Nunghais nt'iinen?" nkenii they say to you, "Where is your brother?"; "S'el nakulnic," ilnii he says to
him, "Tell me"; 'Yidi gha gaats'e tuhdaetl' den da?' xolnii "Why did you come back here?" he says to them; 'aani u'sdghine' we told him to come; 'Tene kaits'ae'e xu ne'edghine," nii she says, "He told us (to take) the narrow trail"; 'Tene kalbets xu 'uyeh,' ne'edatne' we were told, 'The wide trail is forbidden'; nts'e na'ughiggazida ndghasne' I told you not to open your eyes; xuk'a 'ele' skedinile they didn't tell me that; dae' u'dghasniil I will tell him that; 'aani sa udghune'de you should tell him to come for me; yiigha su kudadzaey 'adii netsucde uts'enii this is why we say to the spider "Our grandmother"; bede 'adininen? who are you telling?; snakaey su 'asniine I am telling the children; 'Kon' tidonldael," kudetnii they were told, "Take the fire out!"; ba' zes udatne'i they didn't tell me that; nts'e xu' xuduhne'ida M don't tell them that; xodze' su t'indghesne' that's the way I told you; k'a'af su t'indesniide what I tell you is true

cu nts'e t'ilmiidze' da? W (exc) call of the white crowned sparrow, lit. 'why does he say that to him?'

d#(d+)0+nii· (op) animal, inanimate calls, makes noise, makes oral sound
dur suux t'enii a robin is calling; yidi ca' t'enii? what is making noise?; k'ada'a nunyae dhgine' yesterday an animal was calling; ik'e t'enii he is repeating its call, calling like it; ne'inee' t'eniix the chickadee customarily calls (dur-cust)
tadetnii there is the sound of waves
tadetnii (op) be the sound of waves
na#d+n+D+nii' (us mom) motor, machine starts; caus. start O (motor, machine)
natnestnii it (motor) started I; nay'tnelnii he started something (motor) (mom)
comp O+u+d+0+nii' (op) think, consider, deem, intend, anticipate O as comp
dur 1st sg varies between ustnii and ude'esnii: ugheli 'ustnii I think it is good; lic'ae yutnii he thinks it is a dog; tsin'aen yutnii he is thankful to him; c'etsiy tnaey naen sutnii he thinks that I am a white man; k'al'a 'udinii da? do you think it is true?; tayaal 'ude'esnii I think that he will come; nts'e 'udinii da? what do you think about it?; natadaal yudighine' he intended to return; 'ele' ts'udineh we don't intend to; la' 'udughutne' take care of yourself, la' 'udetnii he is taking care of himself

c'+u+d+l+nii' (desc) be mean, vicious, aggressive
udelnii he is mean (neu); c'ekudelnii they are mean; c'udaghelne' he was aggressive

(P+gha)#0+u+l+nii' (desc) be humble, respectful, shy, reluctant, diffident (about P)
neu ts'ulnii we are humble; 'ughelne' he was humble; da'udelnii he is diffident, reluctant to speak; ba da'ude'elnii I am reluctant to speak about it; ba'uzelniit I became diffident about it, I came not to trust him (tran); ya da'udelnii he became reluctant to talk about you again (tran)

Bets'ulnii Ta' (psn) Batzulnetas; 19th century chief of Batzulnetas village, lit. 'father of someone is respectful about him'

(P+gha)#ko+0+nii' (desc) be risky, dangerous (for P)
kunii it is dangerous; kunii xa' 'ene' no! it's dangerous!; 'ele' bakunii it doesn't seem risky to him (neu); tiye bakunii it seems very risky to him (neu); bakuznii? she is about to have a baby (tran), lit. 'a dangerous situation has happened to her'

P+ni#u+l+nii' (desc) be attracted to, long for P
uni'o'olnii I am attracted to her (neu); cowboy hat ni'unezelniit I became attracted to cowboy hats (tran)

(P+ts)#u+d+l+nii' (desc) be unable, incapable, incompetent, feel helpless, timid (about P, to do P)
ts'udelnii he is incapable, incompetent (neu); ta'ae' hwdelael ts'en' xi'e'tets'udelnii because the area is very flat they feel timid about it (neu); ts'udelniiide he became

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incompetent (tran-neg); unats'udezelniiide I became unable to do it (tran-neg); 'use yet obe'dze' c'a hwts'udelniiit he became unable to swim out to him (tran)

n#O+u+G+n+Ø+nii' (op) be thrifty with, save O
dur nc'unanii he is thrifty, is saving something; nc'unaniil he is saving continually (prog); c'etsen' ggan n'unsnii I am saving dry meat; tsets n'utnenii he is saving wood; nc'unighine' he was saving something

cañi+ll+nii' (desc) have hunting luck
canalni he has luck hunting (neu)
canaani, -canaane' (n,Ø) hunting luck; note reanalysis of the theme into the stem naan:
ucanaane' dghatsets his hunting luck dried up

nii"² *n- /shake/
dur ni'i ne' niil ne'
d+G+D+nii' (op) be shaking, shivering, trembling, bobbing, vibrating, nervous, excited; caus. shake O
neu destnii it is shaking, vibrating, he is shivering, nervous; diistnii I am shaking, nervous; cel'ann hwdesdenii M the Tailed Ones started shaking, got excited;
tnetnii his head is bobbing (while dancing); delia delnii he is shaking his hand; syiits'ta delnii it (voice) is vibrating my vocal chords

> nii upriver see nae" in bedesnii medicine see bedesnii
> nii' disappear see nak'
niic *n- /move the hand, feel/ the most productive root in Ahtna, themes are divided here into four semantic groups: 1) move the hand, 2) grab, 3) handle fabric-like object, 4) feel, sense, and miscellaneous

mom
rep1
tes idilniic he raised his hand; uits idilniis take your hand out of it; uyii
tsiidinlaiis take your gloves off; nidelniic he put his hand at a place; yanidelniic he put his hand by it; yedelniic he put his hand against it; danadze' kehwdelniic something very bad happened; denaa kedelniic a sign of his own misfortune occurred; tadalnic he stuck his hand down in the water; tidelniic he put his hand in the water; ye'udghelinic he reached for it; be'udghizinliis reach for it!
it'adalniic he put his hand under it; yedalniic W he put his hand in it; 'ael ghatgge dalnic he put his hand in a trap; detnalen he customarily makes the sign of the cross (cust); kiits'e' detnalnes they are making the sign of the cross to it
Betay'sdelniigi (pn) Lost Cabin Lake, lit. 'the one which someone put his hand in the water against'

ludalnesi (n) lynx (hunting name), lit. 'that which moves its limbs around'

detnelnesen (n) member of the Russian Orthodox church, lit. 'one who makes the sign of the cross'

P+yifikasi+niic (stat) wear P (gloves): gets' yidezelniic I am wearing gloves

gge' di+niic (u:n mom) rise, get up (to one's feet), stand up

mom gge' dinilniis get up!; gge' ditelniic he started to get up; saagganta saaneta gge' di'elnes I get up with difficulty in the morning (cust)

P+pp O+niic (mot) move the hand to, from P

mom yateznici he stretched his arms to it; yuka tezniic he reached for it; tikaani yuka tezniic a wolf scared him lit. 'a wolf reached for him'; bikay'tezniic something terrified him; i'el tezniic he tugged it, pulled it off, he killed it with witchcraft; suc'aay i'et txines he tugged it and couldn't budge it (cust); ik'e'tezniic he reached short of it; deggaane' kae yatenes he measures it with his arms (cust); yetdezniic he stretched his arms out; bensniic I pulled on it; be'itniic it was pulled; izaa nilc'a' keniniic he pulled apart its jaws (cust); yeghines he repeatedly pulled on it (cust); cennu 'enes he customarily lines a canoe (tows it upstream, walking on shore) (cust); nilyininiis push it inside; decen nillaagh 'ehdetnes they customarily pull the stick out of one another's hands (cust); inkeznici he put his arm around her; i'et lezniic he seized, grabbed it; nilzniic he clenched his fist; it'adiniic he pulled it (trigger)

bateslniigi (n) distance between outstretched arms (a measurement)

ut'aditnesi (n;O/'aan) trigger, lit. 'that which is pulled'

nildsaatniigi (n;O/taan) muzzle-loading rifle

P+dO+niic (u:gh mom) release, quit, stop P

idghinici he released it, quit it, stopped it (mom); udghasniic I quit it (mom)

le#O+n+O+niic (op-repl) squeeze, knead O

lenines squeeze it! (rep1); ingasnes I squeezed it (rep1)

O+u+n+O+niic (mot) lead O by the hand

fuyunanes he is leading him around by the hand (per); 'unighiniil lead him along! (prog)

P+e#l+niic (u:n mom) push P

mom yenilniic he pushed it; benilniis push it!; be'ilnes push it repeatedly, rock it! (rep); de'aat 'elnes he nudges his wife (cust); gge' benaniniic I stood him upright; yae' igge kenilniic it is concealing something lit. 'he pushed it down against a place'

O+u+d+l+niic (desc) hold O in position with the hand

neul yudilniic he is holding it with his hand; i'el 'udilniic he is holding it against it; 'udi'ilniic hold it!; uk'edadizilniic hold it up on it!

P+tah u+t+l+niic (u:s mom) read, count P

c'eta'utelniic he read, counted something (mom); uta'utilniis count them! (mom); sa itana'utelnes he reads it to me, counts it for me (cust)

ko+O+niic (ext) fog, cloud extends; cf. a similar theme ko+O+tset

nahgwhinici it is foggy, fog descended (neu1); kekuniic it (cloud, layer of fog) is against a place (neu1)

2. grab, a single theme presented here in three entries, in which niic is grouped suppletively with the roots nak and cuut

O+u+O+niic (u:s mom2) grab, grasp, hold, take, get, obtain, seize O

mom yuzniic he grabbed it, took it, got it; suznici he took me, married me; k'aa sc'uiznici something almost got me; gge' yuzniic he held it up; nilkustniic they grabbed each other; tuu oosnisiide let me get some water; tuu nelnesi sa 'u'iniis get me a soda pop!; kuts'uniiis let's get them; besiini nutanes xa' an owl will grab you; kuyxi 'ele' 'uzisniize you are not getting marmots; yutanes you will get it;
'utaasnes I will get it; ste'ese' nac'uzniic my calf got cramped lit. 'something got my calf'; ele' ughusniize you shouldn't get it; koosniic tI got married lit. 'I obtained a place'; nanilkustniic they married within their clan; ila' na'ustniic he shook his hand; nla' oostniisde let me shake your hand; xigha da'udezniiic they obtained information about it; gguux yuzniic a monster seized, possessed him
cust ndaa 'u'unesi? where do you customarily get it?; ndaa 'u'unesi tuu di? where do you get water?; tseles ts'unes we customarily get ground squirrels; ele'ga yin 'inn kughines they used to get them as slaves; xu hws'en ootnes it was customarily obtained from there
c'uniis (n) an animal spirit that can cause sickness, lit. 'it takes something': c'uniis 'uzniic the got a rash lit. 'he grabbed a spirit'; c'uniis ts'en sut'aen he acts so from a spirit; c'uniis dyilaak he had an epileptic seizure
O+u+D+nak (ugh perfective) grab, grasp, take, get, obtain O; this alternate perfective form is apparently synonymous with the s mom form; it is less commonly used than the s mom
mom2 yootnak he grabbed it; gge' oostnak I am holding it up; idela' ootnak he grabbed the branch
O+1+cuut (u:non-perfective modes) grab, grasp, take, get, obtain O; alternatively, this subtheme can appear in non-perfective modes
mom3 ilcutu take it, get it; olcutu let me get it; yidi c'a ts'ulcuudi? what else should we get?; italcel he will get it; 'o'olcet I customarily get it (cust)
c'ilcedi (n;0/aan) steel trap, lit. 'that which grabs something'
u'et c'ilcedi (n;0/aan) pliers, lit. 'that with which something is grabbed'
ne'iileden, ne'unesen (n) policeman, lit. 'one who takes us'
3. handle fabric-like object
O+G+gh+1+niic (mot-clas) handle fabric-like O
mom ighihiinliic I brought it (paper, cloth); gheliniic I brought it; natxiliin liic take it back!; nayghilniic he brought it back; stxuliisde let's take it; tael dghulinliic you should take the mat; sdghaege' sadaghiinliicis bring my coat in to me!; gigilag nihghihiinliic he sent a letter; gigilag nedze' ngheliinliic a letter was sent to us; kayghihiinliic he sold it; nayghilniic he found it; na'itxalenes I will find it; xaydighihiinliic he spread it out; gigilag sle' ghilniic give me a piece of paper!; ile' ighihiinliic he gave it to him; ulake' ghilniic give it to him!; dadaalniic I hung it up; i'dezes t'adaghalniic he put a skin in his own pocket; hwimighilniic hang it up (over a line!); hwimighilniic I hung it up (over a line); nidghihiinliic put it (coat) on!; inidghihiinliic he put it (coat) on him; tsade' uk'eggelnes xa' I will pay for it later; ukeghilniic draw a picture of it (cloth) on it!; uk'edaay ghilniic put it (cloth) over its opening!; yeceu'ghelniic he wrapped something in it; kec'ughelniic he set up something (a tent); kec'ughelniic you pitch, set up something (tent)!; ke'ughelniic it (tent) is pitched; nekeydghelniic he turned it over (redi); luyghihiinliic he was carrying it around (peri); tuu yii ta'sghalnes we put it in the water (cust); hwim'sdghalnes we hang it (cust)
inc#O+gh+1+niic (mot) inc causes fabric-like O to move
tayghalnes it (O) is floating along (prog)
G+gh+O+niic (stat-clas) fabric-like object is in position
nee1 gigilag ghzeniic a paper is in position; tael dghesniic a mat is in position; igheniic he is keeping it in position; ce'ese' ghzeniic he is keeping an amulet; taghezeniic it is in the water; dadghezniic it (cloth) is hanging up (on a nail); hwimighilniic it is hanging up (over a line); dghaece ndghezelniiic I am wearing a shirt; ndghezelniiic I was wearing it; yidi ndghezelniiic? what are you wearing?; t'aghelniic he has it in his pocket; ts'elk'ey ts'ede' ghiniic one blanket is left (tran)

zizagh e ts'alniig C, nizagh 'sghelniig L, zats'alniig M (n;0/niic) scarf, lit. 'that which we keep around the neck'
c'ecii ggeniic (n;0/niic) blouse

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4. themes of feeling, sensing and miscellaneous

ko+0+niic (op-repl) be alive, awake, live; see paradigm in Appendix H:4.4

kones he is alive, awake (rep1); tedze hwghines he was alive, awake last night (rep1);

nayilis i'el denes k'ali hwtsasnigi he knew that he would not live through the

war; nts'e hwgha hwtxasnes dida? how will I live through it?; uyii hwnes

nesdyaa he is still alive []

nkohnesi, kohnesi (n) game animals

ts'#ko+0+niic+e (desc-neg) be unaware, stupid, naive

i'cele 'skoniige the younger brother is unaware, is stupid (neu-neg)
P'el D+niic (op-rep2) know, notice, be aware of, be acquainted with P

rep2 i'el tnes he knows it, him; u'el 'estnes I know him; i'el atnic he noticed it, him;

i'el gutse utnes I hope he knows it; u'el 'stestniic we are starting to be aware of

it; u'el dadaditnes do you know about it (news); hwnic 'el daditnes da? do you

know the news?; kohtaenoke u'el daditnes da? do you know, understand the

Ahtna language?; i'el c'edelnes W he pretends to know it; 'el ditnes take care of

yourself; 'el hdetnes they take care of themselves

u'el kotnesen respected person, lit. 'one who is known'
P+el ts'D+niic+e (op) not know P
dur-neg u'el ts'estntiige I don't know it, him; i'el ts'etntiige he doesn't know it; u'el

'sdae'estntiige I don't know, understand it (story, song); i'el 'sdelntiige he pretends

not to know it; ba hw'el 'skedelntiige they are pretending not to know about it
da#O+d+i+0+niic (op-repl1) know O (information, song, story)
yenida'a dahwdinnes he knows myths (rep1); hwnic dade'esnes I know the news

(rep1); dace' badahwde'esnes I know that (information) about it
ts'#ko+0+niic+e (stat) be absent-minded

'skuznese he is absent-minded (neu2-neg); 'skuusnese I am absent-minded (neu2-neg);

ts'enahwnestnese he is senile, feeble, forgetful (neu2-neg)
ts'#ko+n+0+niic+e (stat or desc) be stupid, incompetent, crazy

tse'hwneniige he is stupid (neu-neg); ts'ehwneznese he is crazy (neu2-neg)

keO+d+0+niic (op-repl1) expect, anticipate, await O

kendesnes I am expecting you (rep1); keydeznes he expected him (rep1)
P+e+da#d+0+niic (conv-repl) hear P
t'utgutna keda'sdenes we hear a noise up above (rep1); kedadiisnes I heard a noise

(rep1)

(P+e)(da#)ko+d+D+niic (conv-repl) be sound (of P); caus. make the sound of P

rep1 dahahdtnes there is a noise; kedahahdtnes there is a noise of it; dadzeni

kedadtnes there is the sound of a loon; cuu yildesi k'e kedahahdtnes it

sounded as if he shot it again; naal 'edahahdtnes the is snoring lit. 'he is making

the sound of sleep'; datezyaay c'ezes 'edahahdtnes as he entered the skin made

a noise; benahwdiilnes I started it (noise of engine) again; nts'e kedahwdiilnesida

don't make any noise; bak'edahw datniic it (sound of engine) quit on him (mom);

c'isnatse dukutdtnisf suddenly there is a noise (mom)
P+k'e+da#d+1+niic (u:n mom) find out what to do about P

uk'edainitnis find out what to do about it! (mom)

ke+n#d+D+niic (u:s rep1) return late

kenadestnes he came back late (rep1); ndeden kenadaditnes? when will you come

back? (rep1)
P+yuits' ta#ko+d+D+niic (desc) P is happy

syiits' tahahdtnes I am happy (neu2); uyiits' tahahdtnes he is happy (neu2)

sta#D+niic (desc) be fast

neu2 stadtnes he is fast; stakudtnes he is active, ambitious; staladtnes he is fast

with his hands

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tsiye ko+D+niic (desc) be smart, intelligent; with ts' be senile
tsiye kutnes he is smart (neu2); tsiye 'skustnese he is senile (neu2-neg)
koi+D+niic (desc) be neat, orderly, industrious
kudetnes he is neat, orderly (neu2)
ts'+ku+d+niic+e (desc-neg) be lazy; see paradigm in Appendix H:11.5
neu-neg 'skudetniese he is lazy; 'skude'естnige I am lazy; 'skudatnige he was lazy;
'skudidatnige he will be lazy; 'skudade'estnige I am lazy about talking;
'skudestnese he became lazy (neu2-neg); skonaa'dze' 'skudistnese I am getting
lazy at my job (neu2-neg)
P+d+niic (u:s mom) have difficulty with P, fail at P
hwnahdestniic they were having difficulty (mom); c'ehwdetniic he is having difficulty
with something (cust); utaku'snelttaax, una'sdetniic we try to count it but we fail
to do it (cust)
P+da+d+niic (u:gh mom) fail at convincing, persuading P
'ene' hwdghine'dze' hwdadatniic she told them no but failed to convince them (mom);
hwnada'sdatniic we failed to convince him (mom); ba c'edahwdetniic he is failing
to convince someone about it (mom)
O+u+n0+niic (desc) love, like, be fond of O
neu/ yuneniic she loves him, it; tsiis 'uneniic he loves ochre; Nek'eltaeni 'unighiniic
she loved God; sunghae yunighiniic my older brother loved it; tuu ke' kuneniic
they like the water; nu'esniic I love you; da'ute'esenici I like it (song, story);
Tanacross t'ae' kunetniic xughit'e' they really liked (to go to) Tanacross
c'et'aan' 'unetnigi (n) flower, blossom, lit. 'leaves that are loved'
enienic (n;O) happiness: nenienic uyighiyaa he became happy
P+1+niic (op-rep2) remember, believe, trust P; caus. remind O about P
rep2 u'lines da? do you remember him?; ighalniic he remembered it; Nek'eltaeni
ts'elnes we believe in God; igholniic he should believe, trust him; hwnaghalniic he
remembered again, the sobered up; 'ele' c'a hwzelnigi I don't remember; ye da
hwglhines? do you remember that?; dats'ii xuk'a udadelnes I still remember (the
stories); unadadghalniic I remembered it (story) again; udadghalnes I will
remember it; inadasdghalniic he reminded me about it; udaseddelnes he reminds me
about it (cust); gaani besghulnes de' you should remind me about it
nisi+niic (u:n neu) body is buried
yen dyagge uk'et ni'ilniic when he died he was buried on it (neu)
P+el ni+d+niic (u:n mom) bury P
u'et nidinlniic bury him! (mom); i'te' nidelniniic he buried him (mom)
t+l+niic (u:s mom) animal goes into rut
telniiic it (bull caribou) has gone into rut (mom)
telniiic (n) rutting caribou
miscellaneous verbs, thematic analysis uncertain
sii'se' key'detnes I have a debt; sehwdghiniic I got hurt; 'ele' sts'e' hwdetniga I am
completely out of everything; tuu kaghniniic he dug a water hole; its'e' di'e'lniic he
a spirit has come to him; ts'e' betaniniic things turned out differently than
planned; yinelniiic he sits with his elbows on the table
miscellaneous nominalizations, thematic analysis uncertain
nii0 k'ae (n;O) an allergy or sickness; this derives from mistakes in the funeral
arrangements for a medicine person and results in avoidance of certain people
k'etnesi M (n) nine
k'etnes deztaann M (n) ninety
stakatniiic (n) black-billed magpie (Pica pica); recorded by Pinart as kashaknigi,
indicating a metathesis
c'ekunesi M (n;O) medicine
deniigi (n) moose (Alces alces)
Deniigi Kaen' (pn) mountain near Klutina Lake, lit. 'moose lodge'
ni+c'a# (ads:n mom) off from shore: nic'anikaen he paddled off from shore
P+ni+c'a#i (ads:i mom) off P, undressing P: inic'ac'ildaetl' he undressed him
h+ni#i (ads:i mom) []; only in a single uncategorized theme: hni'idya he got married

ni² *[].

-nizagha CLW (an) area around the neck

ni² *n-

-niduuy CLM (n) lynx (Lynx canadensis); cf. nudyii W

ni* *n-
i (upf) thematic; only in a single theme: ni#l-get be afraid

> ni mind in uc'anidenelnen I forgot it see iin
> ni' in -ni'di sinuses see nie'

nic *n-/tell/ dur nic "

mom niis nic nes niis
cust nes "

(P+pp)na#ko+l+nic (op) tell, narrate, recount (P)

-dur nakalnic he told; unahwghelnic I told it; s'el nakulnic tell me!; nwh'el

nahwghonide let me tell you; ugheldze' nahwghilnic you told it nicely; ku'el

nahwtxalnic I will tell them; naltsiis hgha cu n'el nahwghonlic let me tell

another one about wolverine; nts'e koht'aene 'el nahwghunini don't tell any

Ahtnas!; ndoxe tene kulaen ne'el nakulnic tell us where the trail is; yidi

idits'ak k'aliit xu'el inakolnigi he did not tell them what he had heard;

kiizeglhagen xuk'eze ba yehwtaulnigi gha [] they killed him because he would

have told on them; yii gha nahwtxalnic I will tell about it; u'el nahwnezelnic I

accidentally told him; ba nahwnezelnic I accidentally told about it; yenida'a

nakolnes he tells stories (cust); ghanay'kuzelnic X, xanac'ehwghzelnic M I

omitted telling about something (mom); k'ey'kulnic he finished telling something

(mom); bedatnitnezelnic I am reluctant to tell him about it (mom)

hwnic, -konige' (nixd) news, information: kaskae itsegha hwnic dedax news travels

ahead of the chief; ts'ehwnicdets'et the news came out

hwnic giligagge' (n,Ω/niiic) newspaper

nic', nin' *n-/sinuses/

-nicdi M, -ni'di W, -nin'di, -in'di CL (an) sinuses, nasal cavity: unind'i xiitnelnen CL,

unid'i ts'el'as W he sneezed; unin'di dyisen he is using his sinuses (to prophesy)

unid'i c'ilaleen (n) prophet, soothsayer; some persons could predict the future by

analyzing sensations in the sinuses

> nidze center see niits

nih *[]-

-nih (exc) okay; expression of encouragement, uncommon: nih, 'agha nen unadidaas well

okay, you go back out to it!

nil *n-/reciprocal/ cf. li', le, related morphemes

-nil (pf) each other, reciprocal object/possessive pronoun: nilke'ze along side each other;

nildaedze 'ene each other's sister, a younger sister and another sister; reciprocal

kinship terms are formed with nil
nil (up) each other, reciprocal direct object

nil+D-effect (nds) each other, reciprocal: nilhnal’een they are looking at each other;
nanilkadghaan they killed each other

nil (up) reciprocal, postpositional object: nilstcez they are tied together

nil (up) adverbial, reciprocal

nil# (ads:gh mom) together: niliighilaa he gathered them together; nilyngalgdan they dried sticking together

nil+ke# (ads) M rev, s mom) turning over: nilkeydez’at he turned it over

nil+dzi# (ads:gh mom) separating, dividing, splitting apart lengthwise: nildziighidaatl’ they separated into two groups; nildziighitsaatl’ he chopped it in two lengthwise

nil+k’e# (ads:pers) zig-zagging, back and forth: nilk’etaydetiix it (log) is sloshing back and forth in the water

nil+na# (ads:rev) making a round trip: nilnazyaa he made a round trip

nil+ta# (ads:n mom) mixing, combining: niltayiniltl’it’ he mixed them (liquids)

nil+c’a# (ads:n mom) opening: nilc’aninitaan he opened his eyes

> nin with the grain see nen’

ninak CMW, nunak L loanword from Koniag Alutiiq naniq ‘stone lamp’ perhaps via Tanaina naneq

ninak CWM, nunak L (n;Ø/aan (lamp), Ø/taan (candle)) stone lamp, lamp, light, candle

> nin’ moss see naen”; earth see nen”; sinuses see nic’

niy CLW, ney M *]- /mushroom/

ce’eniye’ CLW, c’eveney’ M (n;Ø/aan) mushroom

luuz ney’ M (n) yellow fleshed boletus mushroom (Boletus crysenteron)

t’a’ghes ney’ M (n) a type of mushroom, lit. ‘cottonwood mushroom’

k’ey ney’ M (n) a type of mushroom, lit. ‘birch mushroom’

nse’ CLM, se’ W /ahead/

df: nse’, se’, nse, se, nset, set, nsedze’, sedze’, nsghu, sghu, nsogho

nse’, se’ (adv) off from shore, out into water: nse’ bey’tnil’aa he is holding something (boat) off from shore with a pole; hwtsiiil k’e nse’ ayaal he is walking out on the bridge; yen ’inn xona c’e’yits’ae nse’ nt’aenn M they are people of superior skill

-nse, -se (dir) forward, ahead, in front; in direction outside of Copper River Valley; over a fire: unse zidaa sit in front (of boat, car); unse i’el dinaadyaa he went back outside (Copper River Valley) with it; unse uke’ its forefoot; unse na’sdulnaats let’s prepare it over the fire; del yaaen’ unse ditta’ only blood was left by the fire; unse kon’ eyennit’aa he keeps his back toward the fire; nase yaas daduus he is walking ahead in the snow; kanse nil’adedaal he sat at the next place ahead; ts’inse ghayaal’ he is walking straight ahead; k’allii unse dilaale it is not worth much

’Usts’eni Na’ (pn) West Fork of Gulkana River, lit. ‘forward side river’

Danse (pn) Cook Inlet area, lit. ‘in the forward direction’

dastnaey (n) Dena’ina, Tanaina Athabaskans, lit. ‘people who are ahead’

dasts’eni (n) west wind, lit. ‘forward side one’

-nsedze’ (dir) from a forward direction, back: dansedze’ keniltaas (dir) lean back!

-nset, -set (dir) at a place ahead: unset Tes K’et ts’en’ ghayaal he is walking out ahead toward On the Hill

’unsedi (n;Ø/aan) index finger, lit. ‘the one ahead’
Xensdii (pn) ridge west of Tyone Lake, lit. 'the next one ahead'

-nsghu CL, -sghu W, -sogho M (dir) in general area ahead, forward; outside of Alaska:
dansghu hwc'adelnen he fell forward; 'unsghu denae uts'en c'ezdlaen outside (of Alaska) he became wealthy from it

P+ghanse (pp) ahead of, in front of P: 'unii uke' i'ghanse na'es it steps with its hind legs ahead of something (its front legs)
P+ghansghu, P+ghansogho (pp) in the area in front of P: hwghansghu yae'
ts'i'tninil'iin he sneaked something out from in front of them
konse (adv) worse: konse dyaaq he got worse, his health deteriorated
P+c'asede (pp) off, away from P: uc'asede nidiniggaet set it (can) off from it!
sedze' (adv) alone, on his own: sedze' nihyinilaen they left him on his own

> nooxe in general area upriver see nae'
> notl swallow stringy object see nuut'

notl' W *n/- /swell/
neu notl'
G+l+notl' W (desc) be swollen
hwdatnetaani delnotl' the door is swollen (in the doorway and is hard to open) (neu)

nots2 M *l[] /brushy/
neu nots
cust nos
ko+i+D+nots M area is brushy, thickly vegetated, overgrown
kutnots the area is brushy (neu); k'ay'tah kotnos it is customarily brushy among the willows (cust)

> nots in ighinots MW he plucked it see nets, nots'

nos M *l[]
P+el ko+D+nos M (desc) P is imposing []: s'el kotnos I am imposing, am a bother []

> nos brushy see nots'

nuu *n- /river island/
nuu CLW, nuuy M, -nuu', -nu (an,c) river island, brush covered island; rabbit drive: nuu
onhdael you make a rabbit drive, hunt rabbits in a group!
Nuu Tah (pn) Matanuska Village, lit. 'among the islands'
Tseles Nuu (pn) Sugarloaf Mountain, lit. 'ground squirrel island'
T'aghes Nuu Na' (pn) Tasnuna River
nulaeggi (n) a type of sockeye salmon, lit. 'island swimmer'
nuu ghaay (an) human ambush barricade for rabbit drive

snuu (an,i) brushy area along river bottom
Snuu Na' (pn) Sinona Creek, lit. 'brushy creek'
Nasnuudilaan Na' (pn) Carlson Creek, lit. 'creek of brush extends down'
nuu-, nuuk'e (i,adv) standing close together: ninuuhdiniilen, nuuk'e nihdelnen they stood close together

> nuu'l swallow stringy object see nuut'
> nuuxe in general area upriver see nae'
**nuuuk**  
M  *[]- /copper nose ring/  cf. **nuut** CLW

Innuuk  
M (n,n' /aan) copper nose ring

**nuul**  
*[]- /pl elongated objects protrude/

- **nuul** (n) copper nose ring
  - **nuul** (n;nl'aan) cf. **lnuuk** M

O+d+n+l+nuul [] (mot []) handle pl elongated O (poles)

Keytninlnuul  
he set up a row of poles []

Tsi+cen#gh+l+nuul (ext) pl elongated objects extend, protrude; only in the following

Tcenk'a' uyi ti tsicenghelnuul  
arrows are protruding into it (nuul)

**nuul**  
*[]- /squirrel's nest/

-nuule' (n;O' /aan)  
tree squirrel's nest

**nuun**  
*n-n /creature/

Nuuni  (n) porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum)

Tehnuune' (n) beaver (hunting name), lit. 'underwater porcupine'

Nun-  
(c) creature

Nunyae  (n) nickname for bear, wolf, wolverine; creature; four-legged game animals

Nunyeggaay  CLW, Yunyeggaay  M (n) fox, red fox, lit. 'little creature' (Vulpes fulva)

**nuut** CLW  *[]- /copper nose ring/

-Enlnuude'  
CLW (n) copper nose ring (n,n' /aan)  cf. **Innuuk** M

Nuut'  
*n- /swallow stringy object/

O+t+n+l+nuut' (u:s mom) swallow stringy O

I'tnezelnuut' I swallowed something stringy (pasta) (mom); i'ntnalnoi  
he will swallow something (mom)

> Nuuts  
pluck see nets

**nuuy**  
*n- /hanging cache/

Nuuyeye' (n;O' /taan)  
hanging cache; in a tree, made of skin, canvas or a packsack

Nantnuuy  CLW, Danihnuuy  M (n) red currant (Ribes triste), lit. 'caches hanging down'

> Nu  
in nunak  
L lamp, light, candle see ninak; in nuxon you pl see **nuh**

**nu'**  
*n- /hole/

-Nu' (an) hole, opening: xii'el c'enu' tezaan  
‡they surrounded him (protecting him)

Tl'ankaani nu' (n;O' /aan)  
eye of a needle

Unu' hwnal'aeni (n;O' /taan)  
window glass, windowpane, lit. 'that which is visible through it'

P-nu' (ads:gh mom)  
through hole of P:  
inu' tsig'hitseet  
he threw something through the hole in it

Nuut  (i) opening; only in the following

Gliggak 'el danuutdnetaasi (n;O' /taan) letter opener, lit. 'that which cuts openings in paper'
nuh *n- /you plural/ cf. oh you pl subject prefix

nuh, nuhw, nux M, unh CW, hw L (pf) you pl, your pl, second person pl object/possessive prefix: nuhta' M, unhta' CW, hwta' L your father; nuhk'eze along side you

nhw, hw (vpf) you, second person pl postpositional object: nhwk'ehwtiis'aan (vpf) I woke you up

nhw, hw (vpf) you pl, your pl, second person pl direct object prefix: nhwnayaal he is following you

nuxon, naxon M (pro) you pl; cf. xanyuu CLW
t' /inceptive/  

(t (vpf) inceptive; with gh- future mode: italtsiit he will make it; 'utighiziit you will call his name  

(t (ads,pds:s mom, s new) inceptive, starting to, taking, emit, extending, pointing, also used as a post-aspectual derivation: tezyaa he started walking, he left; tuyaa' he should go; teztuh he spat; tezyotl' he blew; k'a' teztan he took a gun; titeztaan the trail begins, extends; lutezyaa he is starting to walk around  

P+el t (ads:s mom) toppling, knocking down, detaching, severing P; P replaces O: i'el teztotael' he chopped it down; c'e'el teldaetl' it (beaver) toppled something (tree) by eating  

yae' t (ads:s mom) throwing away, consuming: yae' tezdaek things got used up; yae' tiit'tak I threw it away  

ta't (ads:s mom) losing object: tatilaa I lost them  

O+t (ts) swallowing O; appears in several transitive themes: O+t+G+l+nak' swallow O; O+t+n+l+nut' swallow stringy O; O+t+l+tats' swallow O whole; O+t+n+l+ket' swallow O in chunks  

t^2 /s transitional suffix/  

t (vsfl) s transitional suffix; uncommon, suffixed to open roots in s transitional perfective:  

yunest'iit he fell in love with her; ba'uzelniiit I became diffident about it  

> t in tket'aen they are doing see d'  


taa1 /gaze, help, miss/  

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n+O+taa (mot) gaze, glance, look, move eyes  

mom hwtaninitaan he glanced among them; ts'inanestaan he regained his eyesight; yenanestaan he glanced at him again; cu'ts'endze' benanestaan I viewed him differently; nile'ananitaan he opened his eyes; yukatneztaan he glanced at him; dzel tangastaal I am gazing about the mountains (prog)  

P+na#n+D+taa (conv-rev) help P  

rev inanestaan he helped him; sananestaan he helped me; sananitaax help me!; snanataax he will help me; nenanatux he customarily helps us (rev-cus); 'ele' sananitaaxe he doesn't help me (rev-cus); snadatnizitaan you helped me (to talk, sing, learn, etc.)  

P+k'e#n+O+taa (u:n mom) miss, long for P  

mom nk'enestaan I missed you; sk'eninitaan he missed me; nilk'ehninitaan they missed each other; dats'i' ele' uk'eniitsaage I don't miss him yet; uk'etinaastaal I will miss him; sk'eniutaal he should miss me  

P+k'a#n+l+taa M (u:distributive) take care of, treat P  

dist ugheldze' ik'anellaan he treated him well; ugheldze' xuk'anolta' you should treat them well; ugheldze' nek'anilta' you treat us well  

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da#d+n+l+taa M ([I]) enjoy talking, be engaged in lively conversation
nida'snteltaas, c'ada'snteltaas we enjoy talking (cust)
P+c'a+da#ko+d+n+l+taa (u:rep) keep P company, entertain P
ic'ahwnteltaas he keeps him company, entertains him

taa², taak" /three/ cf. taak" count
taa'i CW, taa'i L, taagga M (n) three things (non-human).
taa'i na'aayee' (n) November, lit. 'third month'
taane (n) three people
taadé (adv) three times
tanxu (adv) three ways
taa xundelaayi CLW, taa deztaann M (n) thirty

> taa' quick see ta"; count see taak"**

**taac' /move pl objects quickly/

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O+O+taac' (mot) dig O quickly; make O (a line, a mark)

mom kaiyghitaay' he dug it out; uts'ene' ka'sghitaay' we dug up his bones; yinitaay'
he dug up to a point; ik'ena'kuztaay' he shovelled it back on it; hwnax
nekenakuztaay' he shovelled, banked around the house (rev); tets' ka hwnax
nekenac'extaay' with a cane he made a mark around the house (rev); ik'eye'ntitaay'
he made a straight line; ts'ik'eye'ntitaay' I made a mark sliding; nay'ditas W he is
skiing [I]

O+d+G+l+taac' (mot) move pl O quickly

mom iyits'inahwda'litaay' he took things from inside it again; lat'uu'ts' its'idinlitaay'
he took the bark off of it; cen'ka yats'idinlitaay' he took out arrows for him;
stahwdinlitaay' he threw things out, cleared off a place; tsicdze' staydialtasi he
will take everything away; k'es kehdwda'litaay' he set things aside; denyi
ic'adilettaay' he threw them away in the canyon; nalaay' naygghitaay' the seagull
knocked them (fish) down (from rack); naytinghibitaay' he knocked them (berries, roe)
down; tuu ik'edilettaay' he sprinkled water on it; yae' hwdilettaay' he opened it
(house); kuk'ehwdilettaay' I woke them up; luwdinlitaay' he was throwing things
around, was prowling around (per)

sa#O+d+l+taac' (ugh mom) eat up, devour pl O

mom saydalaay' he ate them all up; sakadnlitaay' they ate them all up; sakiitdaltas
they will eat them up; hwt'aene sadgholtaas let me eat up everything; dghalnesi
sahnhdeltas they always eat up the sugar (cust)

inc#O+d+l+taac' (mot) inc causes pl O to move

nalt's'ihwdgghitaay' the wind blew it (snow) down (mom); kanaalkudghitaay' they
fell asleep

sel#d+l+taac' (mot) four-legged animal runs, lopes

luselshinlitaay' it (moose) was running about (per)

d+D+taac' (mot) wear away, break, disappear; caus. remove O by rubbing, break O

mom uk'ey'de'taay' it (stick) wore, broke in two; uk'ey'denlitaay' I broke it in two;
badetaay' a hole wore through it; bandestaay' holes wore through it (dist);
yandetaay' he broke holes through it (dist); nuniyek'ax kadataay' fox (fur) is
worn away, is in poor condition; kaygghutaay' he removed it (hair) by rubbing;
he cleaned things off it, he erased them from it; its' en
k' enkuxdetaac M they disappeared toward it [M]

hwbaa#d+D+taac' (mot) become twilight.

hwbaadestaay' it is almost twilight (mom); kahwbaadataay' it became twilight (mom)
P+gha#c'+i+0+taac' (u.i mom) P gets diarrhea, P (baby) has bowel movement

bac'itaay' he (P) got diarrhea (mom)
P#ko+d+(gh+)+taac' (u.s mom) P loses everything (at gambling)

mom ht'aee uhwdgheltaay' he lost everything; sehwdgheltaay' I lost everything; uc'a' kahwdeltaay' he lost everything

> taad' wave see taat
> taadzi deadfall trap for lynx see taats
> taax gaze, help, miss see taa'; count see taak'

taak²²/count/ cf. taak" three

conc taax taak' taax taax

P+ta#ko+u+d+n+l+taak' (conj) count P

cconc itakutneltaax he is counting it; itakutneltaax he will count it; itakutneltaax he counted it; utaku'stneltaax, una'sdetniis we try to count them but fail to do it

taak²³

ts'itaak'e, ts'ita'a (adv) correctly, properly, right, directly: ts'itaak'e nakalnic he told the story correctly; ts'itaak'e li'i 'sdists'iige we haven't heard it correctly; ts'ita'a nan'uhdael you go back directly (without delay)

> taal gaze, help, miss see taa'; kick, burst see taat'


taan¹ -n /classify elongated or enclosed object/ ta', an irregular stem, is used in CLM, taan' is used in W

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G+Ω+taan (stat-clas) elongated object is in position; caus. keep elongated O in position

neu xal ztaan a sled is in position; tceen deztaan a stick is in position; tsets 'ele
ditah there is no wood; uk'eztaan it is on it; yiltaan he has, is keeping it (gun);
k'a' bayitaan I have a gun on loan to him; k'eltaan he has it on his lap; cenuu
katsii taztaan the canoe is in the water down below; tayltaan he is keeping it in the water;
luk'ae c'ena' ti'itaan salmon are plentiful in the creek; dadeztaan it is up on a shelf; nekedestaan they (sticks) are arranged in a circle; sts'e' deztaan I have a sliver; ts'eyh nilkenstaan M the canoe is overturned; nadedetaan they are scattered here and there; ts'ihwdestaan wood is stacked in a level pile; daygge

ghheztaan it points downward; ts'abaeli hwtntaan tah in a grove of spruce trees;
k'ay' hwditaani tah a line of willows extends; ba'naadi yee' tnizitaan keep the door open!; k'a' kenetaan a gun is leaning against a place; tsets' ketnetaan a cane is leaning against a place; tsets yaen' ulak'e dighita' he was only handy with firewood; hwlazaan ts'idinitaan tit is the tenth of the month lit. 'it sticks out at ten (on stick calendar)'; sdghitaan it (stick) is in the fire; dadghitaan it (gun) is
hanging up; kadataang it (wood) is in a pile (unstacked); cet'altaan he is keeping it in his pocket; nadaeggi dzaen dita' two days (on stick calendar) remained (tran); cenuu 'ita' a canoe remained (tran)

tl'aztaani (n;Ot/taan) enclosed caribou fence, corral, lit. 'that with long object (pole) at the rear'
dghastaani CW, dastaann M, ggestaani L (n;/d/taan) fish-rack pole

ggaan' ditaani (n;Ot/taan) wooden armor, stick vest used in war
tsxitnitaani, tsinitnetaani CLM, unitnetaani W (n;Ot/taan) baby's face protector; bent sticks placed over cradle
ketngitaani L, ketnitaani CMW (n;/d/taan) ladder, lit. 'that which leans against a place'

ugh' tac'itaani, utanac'itaani (n) cross fox

tuu yll tadeztaani (n) sticks with bark peeled that are put on stream bottom to reflect light to aid in seeing fish L lit. 'stick that is in the water'

Nak'ay'taanden (pn) hill near Lower Tonsina, lit. 'where willows extend'

mom yinitaan he arrived bringing it (gun); idinitaan he arrived bringing it (stick);

ts'aay' naditaan he brought a dish back; nay'dghastiil I will bring something back; niyinitaan he put it at a place; lghodzi kiit'aa ninitaan they put a boat under it; skaa kadinitaan he sold a spoon; sa kanitiis sell it for me!; yuul stadinitaan he got the date (on a stick calendar) mixed up; dzel ts'idinitiis pull the bed out!; udaya ts'idinitiis take off its lid!, tcut the cards!; duydinitaan he brought it (piece of wood) in; k'a' kiits'ininitaan they took the gun out (of its case);
nay'txastiil I'll make you have an erection; ya nac'itaan she gave him an erection lit. 'she found something long for him'; nanay'txastiil I'll make you have an erection; nggaane' nic'a'itiis raise your arm!; saanitah nic'ayditaan he barely lifted it up; k'a' teztaan he took a gun; k'a' tiiis take a gun!; idaytneztaaan he took it (lid) off it;

luyinitaan he found it; ya nac'itaan she gave him an erection lit. 'she found something long for him'; nanay'txastiil I'll make you have an erection; nggaane' nic'a'itiis raise your arm!; saanitah nic'ayditaan he barely lifted it up; k'a' teztaan he took a gun; k'a' tiiis take a gun!; idaytneztaaan he took it (lid) off it;

ukeydeztaan he turned it over (rev); tge' nditiix lift it up! (rev); tge'

kiits'initaan they took the gun out (of its case);

daghsaan gkeztaan they put it at a place; st'anadghastaan I put it back in my pocket; demba ledze' ulak'eydataani ts'idinitaan he took out the checker board that had been given to him; tiday'ghitaan the did poorly hunting, he is poor lit. 'he handled something (gun) wrongly'

other aspects 'alts'eni k'a' hwtanneztaan he gave them each five guns (dist); naz'aay ndeten he keeps on carrying the bucket (cont); niideztaan he kept on carrying it (cont); 'alts'eni k'a' kutantaten he'll give them each five guns (cont);

nekeydeztaan he turned it over (rev); tge' nditiix lift it up! (rev); tge'

niideztaan he lifted it up (rev); luyinitaan he was carrying it around (per); luyatiill he is carrying it around (per); ts'en lootiill he is rubbing a bone (per); ts'en i'el xae tiix he is rubbing it (brush) with a bone (pers) the two preceding expressions are
used for the calling of a bull moose by rubbing a cow moose shoulderblade against branches or brush; [laaxen 'use' 'itiis] cremate the body!

u'el danactetiiisi M (n;O/'aan) doorknob, lit. 'that with which something (door) is closed'

inc#G+0+taan (mot) handle inc elongated object

mom nixalnitaa n he stopped the sled; luslalatiil he is driving a sled around (per);
natets'detiiis he walks with a cane (cust); tuties'datiiil he is walking around with a cane (per);
na'anstetiiis he is walking around on snowshoes; nic'edabaan'nitiis open your mouth!

niyuuludinitaa he camped overnight; tsulatiil he is a chatterbox (cust); del dauzuse'ghatiil blood is spurtting out (prog); [] theme structure uncertain

inc#O+G+0+taan (mot) inc causes elongated O to move

mom ketaydeztaan it (log) drifted ashore; decen nitadinitaa the stick got snagged;

u'el nitay'nitaan he drifted to a point with it (boat); tsetes tadatiil wood is floating along (prog); taytiiis it (boat) is rocking in the water (cust); u'el tac'atiil he is keeping the boat in one place (prog); kanataytiiis it (boat) is tossing in the waves (cust); futsi'tiitaa wind is blowing it around (per)

O+d+0+taan (u:smom) count O

yuul datiil she is counting days (on string puberty calendar) (prog); nanelhdatii they are counting us (prog); nanilehdestaan they counted each other (mom)

ta#d+0+taan (mot) water drips, leaks

nataadghitaan water dripped down (mom); caan nataadghitaan rain dripped; u'el nataadghitaan it leaked; 'ele' nanatadestiige it won't leak again

x#O+G+gh+0+taan (mot) move elongated O attached, held on one end; aim O; steer O (boat, sled); measure O with stick

mom u'se' nixiighinitiiis aim at it!; u'se' nikighenstaan I aimed at it; ka' deniigi dze' nixighinitaan he aimed the gun at the moose; uyixc'dghitiiis pry it, lever it!
iyixc'dghitaan he levered it; lusliingatiil he is steering it around (per);
luxiinginitaan he was steering it around (per); c'ghayhdhgetiiis he is measuring something (with a stick)

x#c'+gh+D+taan (mot) elderly person barely walks, hobbles, limps

hwts'inay'ghetaan he started out barely walking [] (mom); naxc'ghetaan he hobbled back (mom); lusx'ghatiil he is barely walking around (per)

ko+gh+0+taan (u:tran) stop, cease

tran its'ii hwghita' the wind stopped; k'edahwdetnesi hwghita' the noise stopped; yaas dats'ii 'ele' hwghistiige the snow hasn't stopped yet

xa#c'+d+gh+D+taan (mot) hunt with a weapon

tixay'dghetaan he went out hunting with a gun, bow (mom); ba naxay'dghastiis I customarily hunt for it with a gun, bow (cust); stanaxacdetiis ts'en' dae' debae cu zelghaes we would keep on hunting and would kill more sheep (cust); dzen ka xay'dghatiil he is hunting for muskrat (prog)

P+gha+xa#c'+d+gh+l+taan (stat) wait for P (game) with a weapon

yaxay'dghelttaan he is waiting for it with a weapon (new)

ta#O+d+0+taan (mot) stretch O (skin)

mom nitaaydinitaa he stretched it (a skin); hwnitay'detaan it has been stretched;
nilc'a' nitadinitiiis stretch it!

ti#0+taan (ext) trail extends; cf. tene trail; see paradigms in Appendix H:7.2

neu tinitaan there is a trail, a trail extends; tighita' there was a trail; tisniitaa someone has a trail; ti'niitaa something (animal) has a trail; nitinitaa the trail ends; nitinnetztaan trails end; natinitaa the trail extends across; titinitaa the trail goes out into the country; tik'etinitaa a trail meets a trail; hwatatinitaa the trail goes out into the area, into the brush; xatinitaa the trail goes through; natinitaa the walkway enters the building; hwts'tinitaan the trail comes from a place; katitzaan the trail goes uphill; titetzaan the trail begins; nititzaan trails begin; hwgha tu'uztaan the trail passes by a place; benk'e tu'uztaan the trail goes over the lake; neketitzaan the trail turns back; natitzaan the trail goes up

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and down; tatighitaan the trail goes into the water; nildzitaataan the trail divides; niltit'u'ghitaan the trails join; utes tighitaan the trail goes over it; kol'ii tighitaan the trail is obscure; natighitaan the trail goes down; nilk'eeze tii'taan the trails are parallel; hwt'sitiditaan the trail goes to the water

Titi'niltaan Bene' (pn) Stephan Lake, lit. 'lake of something has trail going into water'

Tseziil Tatinitaann (pn) hill near Batzulnetas, lit. 'trail that goes among scree'

G+II+taan (stat-clas) enclosed, sheathed object is in position; caus. keep enclosed O in position

neu tsay'isit' ltaa a knife is there; yiltaan he is keeping it (bag, knife); 'alcesi sa ziltaan you lent a sewing bag to me; ts'aa'y deltaan dishes (in a box) are there; k'as dadghitaan a quiver is hanging up; ts'el'key 'alcesi 'ilta' one bag is remaining (tran)

c'eceltaani (n;O/lcuit) partly digested food in caribou stomach, lit. 'something that is in the stomach'; this is fermented and then eaten

c'enaghitaani M, c'eiyii naghitaani CLW (n;O/lcuit) sausage made of intestine and stomach lining, lit. 'that which is enclosed inside'

-yinighitaani (n;O/ltaan) inner stomach I, lit. 'that which is enclosed inside'

O+G+II+taan (mot-clas) handle enclosed O

mom sael teltaan he took the box; yiniltaan he arrived with it (bag); niiiltaan he came to a stop with it; hwt'siniinltaan he brought it out; tsay'isiy tsiniltaan he pulled out a knife; nayghitaan he found it; ben nadiltaan he found a lake; ukediiltaan I drew a picture of it (lake) on it; yaltii he is carrying it along; nature is moving it (rainstorm) along (prog); nniiltiin he keeps on carrying it (cont); luyaltiil he is carrying it around (per)

x#O+gh+II+taan (mot) handle enclosed O that is attached on one end: nilk'ae

tsi'ghentitaan I opened it (pocket knife)

d+II+taan (ext) lake extends, liquid, body of water is in position

neu ben delttaan there is a lake; tadeltaan there is a puddle; tadeltiix there customarily are puddles (cust); ben delttaan, nadeltaan there are lakes; nidaeltaan there is the end of the lake; nekedeltaan the lake extends around in a circle, there is an oxbow lake; ts'itadeltaan a straight elongated lake extends; nyiii delttaan you are wealthy, lit. 'you have a puddle in you'

tran del yaen 'unse ditta' only blood remained in the fire; xez ukak'ae ditta' his wound got full of pus; tuu uyii nadilta' water is left, remains inside it; tadilta' the water level dropped

Tseyii Deltaani Bene' (pn) lake at the head of Klutina Lake, lit. 'lake of that which is in the rocks'

teen tadeltaani (n;d/ltaan) pitch inside spruce wood, lit. 'that which is enclosed in wood'

P+et ta#d+i+II+taan (u:tran) P is sweating

s'el taldiita' I am sweating (tran); s'el tadideltiix (tran) I will sweat

l+II+taan CM (u:tran) animate rests; wind subsides, decreases, calms down

l'ts'iilix the wind is decreasing (tran); l'ts'ii 'ilta' the wind decreased (tran)

Ts'eltiixde (pn) on west shore of Charley Lake, lit. 'where we rest'

P+gha di+n#ko+d+II+taan (u:cont) explain to, instruct P (about situation)

cont sa dinhwtnilten explain it to me!; ya dinhwtnelten, ya dinhwtneltaan he explained it to him; ba dinhwtneltaan he was instructed; sa dinhwtneltiin he customarily explains it to me (cust)

ta#d+i+II+taan (mot) pl go quickly, rush in a group

titatdhinitaitaan they rushed off in a group (mom); gge' ntahdelttaan they jumped up in a group (rev); kiik'e tadaeltiil they are rushing after him (prog)
taan² *-n² /inner skin membrane/

c'etaane' (n;Ô/niic) inner skin membrane

i'lataane' (n;Í/taan) inner bark

c'ezax lataane' (n;Ô/laa) shavings from inner side of skin

taan² *-n² /thick/

neu taan ta' tiil ta'

d+G+Î+taan (dim) be thick; less common and more restricted than d+Î+dzel

neu c'ezes delttaan the skin is thick; ten duugh hwe ke tngelttaan the ice is just so thick; lets' nildeltaan the boards are equally thick

> taan gaze, help, miss see taan¹

taat /wave/

taat, -taade' (n;Ô) wave, wake (of boat, animal): taat c'ilaei there are waves

taat¹, tati¹ /kick, burst/

sem cons mom drv ono cust
tal tati¹ taat¹ taal taal taal

O+G+Ô+taat¹ (suc) kick, step on, shove O with sole of foot; cf. P+ke#1+kay kick P (with the toe)

yiztal he shoved it once with his foot (sem); kuztal he stepped on a place (sem);

ighetat¹ he shoved it repeatedly with his foot (cons); hwghitat¹ he stamped on a place repeatedly (cons); yuninitat¹ he kicked at it (mom); yutaal he keeps kicking at it (drv); kahwdghitaat¹ he stamped all over it (mom); itikaditaat¹ he kicked glancing his foot off it

d+Î+taat¹ (mot) take a step

mom hwts'ideltaat¹ he stepped out; iteseltaat¹ he stepped over it; 'uygge nadeltaat¹ he stepped down; uyii nadeltaat¹ step inside it, put your footwear on!

-ketat¹ (n;Ô/âan) heel

-latat¹ (n;Ô/âan) heel of the hand

l+taat¹ (suc) burst, boom, explode; become cramped

sem unaege' ltal his eye burst; tteni naghaltaat¹ thunder boomed (mom); zeltal I got a cramp; sts'eeze' ltal my calf became cramped; dzideltaat¹ he is hemorrhaging from overexertion

d+Î+taat¹ (op-ono) boom, be explosion, be the sound of gunshot; make potlatch speech

'ideltaat¹ there is a boom, a gunshot (ono); deltlat¹ he is making a potlatch speech (ono)

O+d+Î+taat¹ (op-ono) shoot O (gun), shoot O with gun, make cracking, bursting, exploding, popping noise; not as productive as O+G+Î+die'

ono idlitaat¹ I shot something (gun), I burst, exploded something; dlidi 'el deltlat¹ he shot a squirrel; 'el dghitaat¹ he shot it repeatedly; dzaex tneltaat¹ he is popping chewing gum; c'ek'ats' deltlat¹ cold is causing a cracking noise (in wood)

tat¹- (i) booming noise, loud voice: titatl'delaya he went out talking loudly (giving orders)

taats *-[l] /large deadfall trap/ cf. Eyak ta'ch' become flat, collapse

taadzi (n;Ô/âan) large deadfall trap for lynx, wolverine; a smaller version was also used for beaver
**taats'** *-ts' /turn/ cf. **baats'** roll

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G+D</th>
<th>taats'</th>
<th>mom</th>
<th>taas</th>
<th>tas</th>
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<th>tas</th>
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<tr>
<td>pro</td>
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<td>rev</td>
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<td>cust</td>
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<td>neu</td>
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G+D+taats' (mot) turn, revolve, spin; caus. turn, spin O
mom tiltaats turn it!; c'eghaandze' iteltaats' he turned it halfway; xasgii 'steltaats'i
su hwedeyaak it (marmot) made a noise like someone spinning a firedrill;
nekaatas it is revolving (rev); nekestatts' it revolved, turned around (rev);
nekeyillaats' he turned it (rev); nekailtas turn it around! (rev); udanac'enltaats' I
turned something (radio) off

nilnaghatasi CLW (n;O/'aan) doorknob, lit. 'that which turns back and forth'
dgha'itasi CW, u'el xandsltaatsi M (n;O/taan) drill, auger

G+ltatts' (dim) be cylindrical
dgheltatts' it is cylindrical (neu)

taay /father's brother/ cf. **taa³** father, a related root

-**taay** (n) uncle, father's brother, father's sister's husband, step-father

> taay' move pl objects see taac'

**taas¹** *-s /soup/ possibly from ta water plus s reduced from zel hot

- taas (n;O/kaan) soup, stew
  - k'uuun' taas (n;O/kaan) fish egg soup

**taas²** *-[:]

-tl'etaas (n) wife's sister's husband, brother-in-law

> taas gaze, help, miss see taa¹; move pl objects see taac'; turn see taats'; poke with elongated object see tats'

**ta¹** /skin/ perhaps related to **taan²** inner skin membrane; cf. Eyak tah skin

- ta- (i) skin; fairly common in subthemes as instrumental incorporate

  taaf³ (ts) act with a skin: htyadezbets he spread out a skin; iyii tay'dghitsiy he
  stretched something (skin) out on it (rack)

**ta²** /water/ see also tuu water, tae underwater, taas soup, taat wave, related roots

- ta- (ic) water; occurs as a verbal incorporate and in numerous compound nouns and
  postpositions: tadeltaan there is a puddle; tadelldlo' water is gurgling

  tacaes (n;O, n) melted snow water

  tak'ats³ (n;O, n) spring water, cold water

  tacaek'e (an) confluence of streams

  tayen, -tayene' (an) straight stretch on a stream

  ta'aay (n;O/taan) paddle, oar

**ta** (upf) adverbial, water

- ta# (ads:ss mom) up from shore: tayizkaan he carried it (bucket of water) up from
  shore

- ta# (ads:gh mom, gh neu, s neu) into the water: taghiyaa he walked into the water;
  tadalnen it fell in the water; taghi'aa it is sticking into the water; taztaan it
  (canoe) is in the water
ta### (ads:i mom) dyeing, coloring: taydilstogh he dyed it a tan color

ta+tes# (ads:n mom, n neu) connecting, spanning bodies of water: tatesni’aa it (bridge) spans the water; tatesniyaa he portaged

ta^3

*ta* (vup) adverbial

su+ta# (ads:n mom) off, away, lost: staniyaa he went away

**ta**^4

enta-, ensta- (c) forehead

- enstadaagg’ M (n,n/’aan) forehead; cf. -ensaagge’ CLW, see daak^1

- entaduude’ CMW, -entadude’ (n,d/laa) eyebrow

- entaggeze (n,n/’aan) between the eyes

> *ta* among, amidst, in, during see **tah**

**ta**^*, ta^* /quick/

| neu | ta’ | " |
| cust | taa’ | " |

n#u+n+l+ta’ (desc) be quick, speedy, fast.

n’unelta’ he is fast, quick at doing things (neu)

*ta*- (i) quick; only in a single verb theme: titahdinitaan they rushed out in a group

P+nalta’ (pp) hastening for P, for P: unalta’ k’a lunsyaa I was hastening for it

**ta**^2 /father/ cf. -taay father’s brother, a related root

-ta’ (n,nsf) father; suffix used in men’s personal names

Uk’a’ Kol Ta’ (psn) chief at Hogan Hill village, lit. ‘father of his gun is gone’

U’el Ghali Ta’ (psn) Oscar Ewan’s father, lit. ‘father of wealth is with him’

-ta’ beldaan’ne (n) father’s clansmen

> *ta’* classify elongated or enclosed object see **taan**; take care of see **taa**^1

**tac**

c’eltagi (n) sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*)

**tac**^1 /scrape/

| cons | tac’ | " |
| sem | tas | " |

O+Ø+tac’ (suc) scrape O (especially scrape slime off fish)

luk’ae ‘itay’ scrape the fish! (cons); utl’ese’ c’a’ ‘itas scrape off its slime! (sem)

**tac**^2 /splash/

| ono | tac’ | " |

d+ltac’ (op-ono) water splashes; caus. splash O

tadeltay’ water is splashing (ono); tuu deltay’ he is splashing water (ono)

**tah** /among/

df: tah, ta

P+tah, P+ta (pp) among, amidst, in, during P; the times when, the places where; **tah** is used when stressed, **ta** when unstressed; functions as the plural of **den** specific place, time
1. used as a postposition of place or time: dghelaay tah zdæa he stays in, among the mountains; nen'ta 'stedel we go out into the country; 'utgguta hdelts'iï they stay in the area up above; ts'abaelti tah sta'itsa' it ran out among the trees; xay tah 'udnatt daax during the winter he stays downriver; yenida'ata koh't'aene natu' baaghe hdaghalts'e' in mythical times people stayed at the seashore

T'aghes Tah (pn) Wood Camp, lit. 'among the cottonwoods'
dghelaay tahwt'aene (n) Talkeetna Mountains people, lit. 'among the mountains people'

2. occurs in compound nouns, adverbs and postpositions

nildentah (adv) sometimes, now and then see den
tsaetah (adv) later on
P+taniidze (pp) in the middle of P
-naaytah (an) the human body
-engaetah (an) nostrils
-datahi (n;θ/laa) property, possessions
titahen (n) orphan, lit. 'the one who is out in the country'
il'tahen (n) last-born child
c'elataha M (n) willow catkin, lit. 'that which is among branches'
tah (vsf4) when
tah (scnj) at times when, whenever: nadaexi delcaax tah 'aas kae lu'stedel when the snow is deep we go around with snowshoes; xu' teyaas tah tsabaey talaes whenever he goes there he gets trout; nil'snelliix tah hne'sdelghuus whenever we see each other we talk; c'eta'as tah lciix whenever he cuts something (fish) it rains

ta (upf) bound postposition, adverbial, among

P+ta# (ads:n mom) among P, distributing to P: hwtaniyaa he went among them;
'alts'eni k'a' hwtannezaan he gave them each five guns
-nil+ta# (ads:n mom) mixing, combining: nittatnin'iias mix them together!
c'en+ta# (ads:n mom) into jagged, steep mountain peaks: debae c'entaniil'aats' sheep went up into the mountain peaks

c+ta# (ads:n mom) down to the base (of mountain): cetaniyaa he came down to the base of the mountain

Cetakolyaes Na' (pn) creek into Monahan Flat, lit. 'things (meat) are brought down to the base of the mountain creek'
ta#t (ads:s mom) losing (object): tnytezdlaa he lost them; tatiss'aan I lost it

ts'i+ta# (ads:ss mom, s new) level, smooth: ts'itahwdeztaan wood is piled in a level pile; ts'itatzataan the trail is level

P+ta+ta# (ads:gh mom) between, under flat surfaces of P: ts'ede' tat'aghiiyaa he went under the blanket

P+ta+ts'i# (ads:gh mom) from among P: utats'its'ihwdinilaa he winnowed them (leaves) from it (berries); utats'ic'entsatsaelt' I chopped them (trees) from it (woods)

P+tandze# (ads:gh mom) intercepting P; reduced from -taniidze; cf. niits middle:
itandzeghiyaa he intercepted him

> tax gaze, help, miss see taa1
> tal kick, burst see taatl'
> tat'l' kick, burst see taatl'
tats' *-ch' /poke with elongated object/

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>tas</td>
<td>blunt-headed arrow for small game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>move, poke, shove, prop, pry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sem</td>
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<tr>
<td>cons</td>
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O+G+t+tats' (suc) move, touch, poke, shove, prop, pry O with elongated object; bird pecks O

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>move, poke, shove, prop, pry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detedze'</td>
<td>touch him between the shoulder blades with his cane; daxi iyii tneltats' he propped up the rack; uyii tneltats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tae² /sg animate lies/ note that tael mat, flat are treated with tae¹

neu (pos) tae¹ te’ tael te’
neu-cus (pos) taex "
tran (pos) te’ taex taex
mom (pos) taes tean tael te’
dist (pos) te’ te’
cont (pos) te’ "
rev (pos) taex tean taex
tpers (pos) taex "
prog (pos) tael "
per (pos) tael tean tael te’
rep (pos) taes "
cust (pos) "
neu2 (pos) tael "
neu2⁵ (pos) tael "

O+tae (pos) sg animate lies, reclines; pl is l+taets¹ or d+l+laa¹

neu ztaen he is lying down; ztaen lie down; 'ele' 'itech he is not lying down; tatael he will lie down; ugheldze' ghite' he slept well; deztaen he is lying up on a bunk; ik'eztaen he is lying down on it; ik'etaex he customarily lies down on it (cust); igge' c'a'utnetaen he leaned over

uyii ts'eztaeni (n;0/itaan) sleeping bag, lit. 'that in which we lie'

can+D+tae (desc) feeble person stays, reclines, stays humbly, rests from exhaustion or injury

neu cantaen he is staying feebly, is resting from exhaustion; s'el canate' he was staying feebly, humbly with me; dacunetaen he is resting inside; ca'utnetaen he is resting while concealed

n+O+tae (u:s mom) sg goes to bed, assumes reclining position; caus. put O to bed

mom nitaes go to bed; neztaen he went to bed; tnaael he will go to bed; ts'ilghu k'a ntaes he customarily goes to bed early (cust); ineltaen he put him to bed

can+n+O+tae (mot) feeble, elderly or exhausted person goes to bed, reclines

nicuninataes you go to bed (said to elderly person)! (mom); nicatnizitaen you dragged yourself to bed (mom)

D+n+O+tae (ext) tree leans; this is an interesting use of the animate root applying to trees

ts'abaen nts'e tninitaen? which way is the tree leaning? (neu)

Ø+tae (mot) dream, travel in one's sleep

mom teztaen he dreamt; ya teztaen he dreamt of him; tiistaen k'ehwghizet what I dreamt of came true; tetaes he customarily dreams (cust); c'eyuyu' editaen he dreamt of a ghost; ts'ina'itaen he had a nightmare; Taghael ninitaen he travelled in his sleep to Taral; tidaghitaen he had a bad dream; tidayghiltaen he had a bad dream about him; cin'de'ezlt aen I pretended to dream

tetaesen M, nate'e (n) shaman, 'sleep doctor', lit. 'one who dreams'
estae' (n;0) vision left by shaman for others to see; this noun is an unusual nominalization of a verb: destae' dek'etl'ant tene ni'ilyan his vision has been left on the trail in his absence

l+tae (stat) sg lies dead, comatose, unconscious; playing card is in position; pl theme is Ø+laa¹

neu ts'akae ltaen the woman is lying dead, is in a coma; a queen (in cards) is in position; ghilte' he was lying dead, was in a coma; nadeltaen they (dead animals) are lying scattered about; mxdilte' they dropped dead (tran); hdeltaen it (fish) is staying still in the water; i'deltaen he is lying down awake, he is pretending to be sick; i'deltaen I am lying down awake; 'ele' 'edhilt aeh he can't stand the pain [l]; c'enyes 'eniltaen he is leaning against the post; leda'iltaen he is lying blocking the doorway; nldaa'a kek'esnelt aen he is standing with his back to the door; ni'deltaen he is lying down resting; ts'i'deltaen he is lying dead stretched out straight; siti's' aede 'ilte' he fainted (tran)

tultaeni (n) dead salmon, lit. 'that which is dead in the water'
tű nilte'e (n) fish that has been left in the water too long after being caught

-yinaltaen (n;0/1'aan) biceps

h+ta@O+d+l+tae (desc) O is comfortable; theme structure is uncertain

neu htsadiltaen I am comfortable; htyaghite' he was comfortable; 'ele' htyadilteh he is uncomfortable; ketasiniiltaen I got used to it [I]

dzidaex he is dancing a mourning dance (pers); dzaastaex I was dancing a mourning dance (pers)

dzitaex c'elii (n;dl) mourning song

O+l+tae (mot) handle sg animate O (living or dead); O includes pictures of animate objects, statues, crucifix, playing card; see several paradigms in Appendix H:2.1

mom yiniltaen he arrived carrying him; nayiltaen he brought him back; nan'staltael we will take you back; niyiniltaen he brought him to a place; duughe nisiniltaen he brought me here; ni'iltaen he was put down, he was born; naate' u ts'e' ni'iltaen he has two children; Latsibese' Cae'e nisiltaen I was born at Dry Creek; tiketgge ni'iltaen he was born illegitimately; nikuniltaen she bore a child; ciil niziniltaen she bore a son; hnaa gha nisiltaen I hired him for a job; hnaa gha ni'iltaen he got hired for a job; yulaedzi gha nisiltaen I made him cook it; stayiniltaen he took him away; staniltaes take him away!; dayiniltaen he took him outside; ninadaydiltaen I calmed him down; da'iltaen he was put outside, he was put in jail; dasiltaen I was put inside, I came back after losing at cards; bede c'a 'un'e stu'te'? who can take me upriver?; 'ael yii hwts'iyniltaen he took it out of the trap; slak'ae hwts'insiiltaen I released it from my hands; t'uul hwts'insiiltaen take him off the rope!; iteltaen he started to carry him; etiltaes take something!; play a card!; nayeltiltaen he started to take him back; yae' nayeltiltaen she divorced him, discarded him; ikeyeltiltaen he drew a picture of him (a person) on it; keyteltiltaen he brought him ashore; kec'iiltiltaen I brought something ashore; I drew a card; kayeltiltaen he brought him uphill; kazitiltaen bring him uphill; t sosx tace'tiltaen he caught his first one (fish); nayghiltaen he brought it down; ile' ighiltaen he gave him to him; ule' ghiltaen he was given to him; 'al'ak'a ile' daltaen she was faithful to him; kayghiltaen he carried him up and out; kuyghiltaen he put him inside, incarcerated him; the took his man in checkers; kughaltaen he was put inside, he was put in jail; ts'aal yina'iltaes put him back in the cradle!; se'nggay ts'nal yii dana'iltaes change the baby's cradle diaper; nen't'aan khighaltaen they buried him in the ground; nayiltaen he found him; xii'el ni'canak'eltiltaen they threw him up and down in it (as in blanket toss game); yel' tec'eltiltaen the moon became crescent-shaped (lit. 'the moon became curved in the stomach'); kanaalsteltaen he is about to fall asleep; kanaalcin'deltaen he pretended to fall asleep; kanaalsteltaen I am about to fall asleep; kanaalsteltaen the fell asleep lit. 'sleep carried him up and out'; kanaalsteltaen I am about to fall asleep; kanaalsteltaen I am about to fall asleep; kanaalsteltaen W he pretended to fall asleep; kuggaedi ketsaat'i-iltiltaen the mosquito got big in the stomach (from sucking blood); na'nay neketsaat'l'-iiltiltaen the moon became crescent-shaped lit. 'the moon became curved in the stomach'
li#O+l+tae (mot) hunt, pursue 0 with a dog  
nili'niltaen he cornered something with a dog (mom)  

P+na+se#l+tae (us; mom) skin P, take skin off of P  
unasi'niltaes skin it! (mom); inaseltaen he skinned it (mom)  

l+tae (mot) move the body  
ltaes he is swaying (rep); lughaltael he is, I am moving about (per); yuka lughaltael he is moving about for him (per) said when one walks for the last time before dying;  
nane' hdiltaen move over!; 'estayelttaen he struggled away (mom); da'a k'edeltaen he is already full-grown (mom); nakeltaen he turned around (rev);  
yikaas ts'en ghaltael he is moving in the direction of the daylight (prog)  
nek'e nekeghaltaexi (n;d/laa) a constellation of stars [], lit. 'that which turns in a circle over us!'  
Nek'eltaeni, Nen'k'eltaeni (n) God, lit. 'that which moves over us (or over the earth)'  
yikaas k'eghaltaenn M (n;d/'aan) morning star  
l'a#l+tae (mot) walk slowly (when carrying a heavy load)  
natl'aghaltaen he is walking back slowly (carrying a load) (prog); ba'aa i'el ts'el'aghaletaen he came out walking slowly with it (mom)  
c'+d+l+tae (mot) fish jumps  
kay'daltaen it (fish) jumped (mom)  
tael, -taele' (n;d/niic) mat, mattress, bedroll, lit. 'instrument for reclining'  
c'etaele' (n;O/'aan) spleen  
udzih tael (n;d/niic) caribou skin mat  
tl'og ha tael (n;d/niic (mat), d/'taan (sedge)) grass mat; sedge, wide grass (Cyperaceae)  
cots' tael (n;O/'taan) feather mattress  
sezel taele' (n;d/niic) steambath mat  

tael (adj) wide, flat  
decen tael M (n;d/'taan) lumber, lit. 'wide wood'  
tl'eltaen (n;O/'aan) black birch burl; used as tinder for firedrill lit. 'fire drill flat piece'  
ts'extaele' (n;n/laa) sinew, tendon of the lower back, lit. 'wide sinew'  
natael (n;O/'kutsut) salmon roasted on a spit, lit. 'wide meat'  
Nataelde (pn) Batzulnetas village, lit. 'roasted salmon place'  
Tsitael (pn) mountain on Tanada Lake; mountain on Soslota Lake, lit. 'wide head'  
d+G+l/tael (dim) be wide, flat; most common in M  
deltael it is wide (neu2); hwdeltael the area is flat (neu2)  
tsintaleti (n;n/laa) tump-line  
Hwnitael Na' (pn) Little Clearwater Creek, lit. 'wide area creek'  
Stael Na' (pn) King River  
uk'ehwneltaeli (n;O/niic) calico, lit. 'that with wide places on it'  
xantaeye' (exc) hurry up, right away; from an obsolete verb, cf. Kutchin khadhanchi' you hurry: xantaeye' tinohtdael you hurry and go out!  

> tae underwater see tae; recline, classify animate see tae'  

tael1 /water rushes/  
mom tael tael tel tael  
cust tel "  
O+tael (mot) water, liquid rushes, flows swiftly, gushes; caus. pour O quickly  
mom naghitael water rushed down, there is a small waterfall; xae hwk'e sditael grease is spilling on the fire; xae sghitael he poured grease on the fire;  
hwts'initael water poured out; 'utsene tuu deditael water drained down below
Ts'itael Na' (pn) Sanford River, lit. 'flows straight river'

> tae recline, classify animate; mat; wide see tae

> taen recline, classify animate see tae

\[\text{taets'}^{\text{-ch'}}/\text{pl lie/}\]

\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text{neu} & \text{taets'} & " \\
\text{neu-cus} & \text{tiets'} & " \\
\text{mom} & \text{taes} & \text{taets'} & \text{tes} & \text{taes} \\
\text{cust} & \text{tes} & " \\
\end{array}
\]

\[\text{l+taets'} (\text{pos}) \text{pl animate lie, recline; pl of } \Theta^{\text{+tae}}\]

\[\text{neu ts'eltaets'} \text{ we are lying down; hghiltaets'} \text{ they were lying down}\]

\[\text{k'ay' deltaets'i} (n) \text{ dwarf willow (in mountains), lit. 'willow that reclines'}\]

\[\text{neltaedzi} M (n) \text{ bog cranberry (Oxycoccus microcarpus), lit. 'that which reclines'}\]

\[\text{n+1+taets'} (\text{u:s mom}) \text{ pl go to bed, lie down; caus. put pl O to bed}\]

\[\text{mom 'sneltaets'} \text{ we went to bed; noltaes you pl go to bed!; 'stnaltes we will go to bed; nilcet'ahneltaets'} \text{ they got under the blankets together; hwneltaets'} \text{ he put them to bed}\]

> taey in xantaeye' hurry up, right away; in caltaey yearling moose see tae; in hwdaltaey he is a teenager see tiy, taey

\[\text{taey}^{\text{\text{1}}} /\text{have strained muscle/ cf. tiy', taey}^{\text{\text{2}}} \text{ difficult, perhaps a related root}\]

\[\text{neu taey'} "\]

\[\text{na-n\#d+1+taey'} (\text{stat}) \text{ have a strained muscle}\]

\[\text{nandezeltaey'} \text{ I have strained muscles (neu); deyene' nandeltaey'} \text{ he caused his back to become strained} [l]\]

> taey' difficult see tiy'

> taes sg animate lies see tae

> te underwater see tae

> te' sg animate lies see tae

> tedze' cane see tets'

\[\text{tege, tegeh (pity/}\]

\[\text{tege, tegeh} (\text{padj}) \text{ pity, poor thing; expression of pity, affection: tege yil'aeen he feels pity for him}\]

> teh underwater see tae

\[\text{tel /foot wrappings/}\]

\[\text{tel, -tele'} (n:\Theta/\text{laa}) \text{ foot wrappings, socks, boot liner}\]

\[\text{telgaeh loanword from English telegraph}\]

\[\text{telgaeh (n) telegraph}\]

\[\text{telgaeh cene'} (n:\Theta/\text{taan}) \text{ telegraph or electric pole}\]

> tel water rushes see tae

\[\text{ten}^{\text{\text{1}}} *-n /ice/\]

\[\text{ten (ni:\Theta/\text{aan}) ice; cf. luu glacier, slab of ice: ts'itennelghotl'} \text{ the ice broke up; unaen' unitentmelnen his face got frostbitten}\]

\[\text{ten ts'iisi (n:\Theta/\text{taan}) glare ice}\]

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nen' ten (an) frozen ground with no snow cover
nen't'aa ten (an) permafrost
ten c'ezii (an) hollow ice
ten gheli (n) clear, bare ice, lit. 'good ice'
ten ghani (an) shelf of ice on side of stream or lake in the fall
ten delzaglih (n;O/'aan) chunk of ice in river, lit. 'jagged ice'
Ten Z'aan (pn) lake in Tanada Creek, lit. 'ice is in position'

[t'en hwt'aaen] (n) Ice Clan; from de Laguna and McClellan 1981:654; otherwise unattested

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>conc</th>
<th>ten</th>
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<tr>
<td>mom</td>
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<td>cust</td>
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G+D+ten (conv) freeze; with d, body of water freezes; caus. freeze O
conc sten it froze, is frozen; he froze to death; nen' sten the ground froze; testen it is starting to freeze; uke' sten his feet froze, got frostbitten; dela' ten he froze his hand; gigi nesten the berries froze; gigi nelten he froze the berries; unaen' nesten his face froze; nakusten it (snow) froze again, crusted; 'ele' nakutene it didn't crust over; ben desten the lake froze; idelten he froze it (water); tehbiil 'el desten it (lake ice) froze on the net; 'ele' tadestiiye the water never freezes (cust)
mom nadeten, lkedeten it froze across; ten kac'alten ice heaved upward; ukanc'elten frost heaves occurred (dist); taex kedeten it froze to the bottom; nadaten it froze downward; tetsa nakotiiis it customarily freezes over at night (cust); nen' tiisde ts'ents'edel we come out on the frozen ground (cust); dadinilen you caused it to freeze (get cold) inside

Yidateni Na' (pn) Jack River; Cantwell, lit. 'that which is frozen inside river'

n+gh+l+ten (conv) freeze solid, freeze into a shape; caus. freeze O solid, freeze O into a shape
conc c'etsen nghelten the meat froze; nghulten let it freeze solid; dats'ii hwnghelten the area is still frozen; ngheltiis it customarily freezes (cust); inghelten he froze it solid; tsiitl' nghiltiis I made a snowball
mom tuu daktgeln ten water froze inside (bucket); nangalten it (icicle) froze downward; hwngtalten it (drum of gas) froze into the ground
uyii ngeltiisi (n;O/"aan) freezer, lit. 'that which is frozen inside'
natsaan'ngeltl'eni L (n;n/"aan) hailstone, lit. 'frozen excrement'

ten² *-n /dirt accumulates/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neu</th>
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<th>tiin</th>
<th>tiil</th>
<th>tiin'</th>
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n+gh+D+ten (stat []) dirt, grime is in position, has accumulated; uncommon
nelaggane'ta ggas nkengesten dirt is under our fingernails (neu); ut'aan ungeten it (dirt) is beneath it (neu)

ten³ *-n' /surfeit/
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<th>conc</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>tiis</td>
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<tr>
<td>cust</td>
<td>tiis</td>
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O+n+l+ten (conv []) become fed up with, bored with, tired of O
tsaey nezelten I got tired of tea (conc); hwnelten he got tired of, bored with the place (conc); ineltiis he customarily gets tired of it (cust); nidatnenlten I got fed up with talking (mom); uk'e nahwnezlten I am glad to see him again []; translation uncertain
**ten**4 *-m

*teni* CL, *nelteni* MW (n) thunder; grasshopper *M* (Caelifera and Ensifera); literally 'that which booms'; from an obsolete onomatopoeic verb

**ten**5 *-n' /trail/ cf. *ti#0+taan* trail extends; *ti"* trail

tene, -tene (an) trail, road; two or three in cards *C*

c'etene (an) animal trail

saen tene (an) summer trail
tsets ka tene (an) wood trail

xal tene (an) sled trail
c'ayaaas tene (an) meat trail

'aelta tene (an) trapline, lit. 'trail among traps'
tene done' (an) well worn trail
gaan' tene (an) horse trail
c'etsiy tene (an) railroad, lit. 'iron trail'

*T'ateni* (pn) Willow Mountain, lit. 'enclosed trail'

neu ten tiin' tiit tiin'

I+tén (ext) have a trail; make a trip on a trail

neu debae *ts'i'ilteende* where the sheep have a trail coming out; *ts'ekaltiin' they had a trail coming out; *uts'etsaltiin' we had a trail over it; *uts'en' nanzelten I kept going back and forth to it on the trail

*Tail'ahw'te'en e Kaltende* (pn) trail from Chetlaslina River to north, lit. 'where the headwaters people's trail ascends'

*Nac'ilteende* (pn) place south of Tyone village, lit. 'where a game trail crosses'

*Men Tac'ilteende* (pn) Mineral Lake, lit. 'where a game trail goes among lakes'

> *ten* classify elongated object see *taan*

**ten**1 *-n' /hold/

-tén' (n;*d*/*taan*) handle

dagoli ten' (n;*d*/*taan*) axe handle

'aél ten' (n;*Ø*/*taan*) trap spring

*ts'iltit'en* (n;*d*/*taan*) bow, lit. 'single handle'

k'a' daten' (n;*d*/*taan*) gunstock

xal daten' (n;*d*/*taan*) sled handlebar

neu ten' "
cust tiin' "

O+u+Ø+ten' (desc) hold, grasp, grip, clutch O firmly

neu yuten' he is holding it; *yuhitten' he was holding it; *gge' o'oisten' I am holding it up; *yidi gha 'udi'iliten'? why do you keep holding on to him (your spouse)?; *nyiits' nae' u'uten' hold your breath!; *yutiin' he customarily holds it (cust)

nilc'aadze' *uten'i* (n;*Ø*/*taan*) two-man saw, pit saw, lit. 'that which is held on opposite ends'

c'uten'i M, nelaa c'uten'i C (n;*Ø*/*taan*) straight pin, lit. 'that which holds something'

P#u+l+ten' (desc) be related, kin to P; accompany P, in addition to P

neu *uts'ulten' we are related to him; *s'ulten' he is related to me; *uts'uhalten' we were related to him; *ts'ilghan yaene' uyuliten'en* he is the only other person he is related to; *nii'ulten'ne* they are accompanying each other; taaxu nadelaeyi ts'elk'ey 'udeslten' thirty-one, lit. 'one in addition to thirty'
ten'2 *-n'
xasten', kasten' (n) round whitefish, "pinnose" (Prosopium cylindraceum)

ten'3 *[-/stiff/

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c}
\text{neu} & \text{ten'} & \text{tiin'} & \text{tiil} & \\
\hline
\text{tran} & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]

ko+gh+D+ten' (stat) be stiff, become stiff
unaaytah ts'ehwangsten' his body is stiff (neu); snaaytah ts'ehwanggiisten' my body is stiff all over; ts'etahwanggiisten' I got stiff (tran); banahwghitiin' he got an erection (tran)

tes1 '*-yh /hill/
tes, -tese' tes L (ni;n/'aan) hill, knoll: natesnghinalaa a hill extends across
tes tsone' (an) dry, hard ground in elevated area
Tes Dghilaayee' (pn) hill near Alasta House, lit. 'hill mountain'
Taghael Tese' (pn) hill at Taral, lit. 'Taral's hill'
sdates (an) point on a ridge
sdates (ads:gh mom) making a shortcut: sdates ghiyaa he made a shortcut
neu tes "
ko+l+tes (ext) hill, bump extends
syii kultes I am bloated (neu); kanhwneltes plural hills, bumps are sticking up (neu)

tes2 *-s /over/
dzel tes M, dghelaay tes CLW (an) mountain pass
tes (upf) bound postposition, adverbial, over
P+tes# (ads:gh mom) over P: itesghi'aets he stepped over it
ta+tes# (ads:n mom, n new) connecting, spanning bodies of water: tatesniyaa he went over a portage; hwtsiil tatesni'aa the bridge spans the water
P+dzi+da+tes#u (ads:ss mom) over P (a barrier): idzidates'uzyaa he went over it (a barrier)

tets *-ts /night/
tets (n,adv:d) night
tets na'aaaye' (n;Ø/'aan) moon, lit. 'night sun'
ts'itetnsiide (adv) midnight
tets c' (ads:prog-gh mom) all night long: tets c'ghiyyaa he walked all night long
tedze (adv) last night
satggan tedze (adv) early this past morning
bende' tedze (adv) tomorrow night

tets' *-ts' /cane/
tets', -tedze' (ni;d/taan) cane, staff: natets'datiil he is walking back with a cane
ts'itetts (n;d/taan) boat pole, lit. 'straight cane'
seh tets' (n;d/taan) shaman's medicine staff
dur tets' "
kec'c'+Ø+tets' (mot) walk with cane
keec'ghastets' I was walking with a cane (dur)

tes' pl lie see taets'; difficult see tiy'
> tiix classify elongated or enclosed object see taan'

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tiil *-n?* /container/
   c'etiil M (n;dl/taan) empty gunshell
   tutiiil, -tutiile' (n;dl/taan) cup, lit. 'water container'
   c'etutiil' M (n;dl/laan) constellation of four stars, lit. 'something's cup'
   xae tiil M (n;dl/taan) lard can
> tiil freeze see ten'; dirt accumulates see ten'; fed up see ten'; trail see ten'; classify elongated or enclosed object see taan'
> tiin classify elongated object see taan'
> tiin' freeze see ten'; diet accumulates see ten'; fed up see ten'; trail see ten'; hold see ten'; stiff see ten''
> tiits' pl lie see taets'

tiitl' /potlatch/
   hwitiitl' (an) potlatch
      dur	tiitl'    "
      mom	tiitl'    "
   O+0+tiitl' (op) give potlatch for O, with ko to potlatch; with ko+D potlatch takes place
   dur ighitiitl' he gave a potlatch for him; sta' tiistiitl' I am about to give a potlatch for
      my father; dez'ae ghiitiitl' he gave a potlatch for his uncle; kotitiitl' he is
      potlatching, hosting a potlatch; ts'ehwteiziitl' we are about to potlatch; hwghitiitl' he
      gave a potlatch; hwtestiitl' the potlatch is starting; nanghostiitl' I should give
      a potlatch for you again; ninakunitiitl' he had the final potlatch (in a series) (mom)

> tiiy strong see tiy
> tiis classify elongated or enclosed object see taan'; freeze see ten'; fed up see ten'; full see tic'

ti1
   ti (vpf) thematic; only in the following: ti#D+nak (v pf) tire, get tired

ti2, cf. tene trail, perhaps a related root
   ti- (i) trail; only in the following: ti#D+taan trail extends
   ti (v pf) adverbial, trail
      tik'e# (ads:n mom) meeting a trail: tik'eniya he came to a trail

ti3 /out/
   ti (v pf) adverbial, bound postposition, out
      ti# (ads:n mom) out, out into the country: tiniiya he went out
      ti+c'a# (ads:n mom) into the woods: tic'aniya he went into the woods
      P+ti+ka#d+i (ads:i mom) glancing off, missing, going past P: itikay'ditsaetl' he
      chopped and something (axe) glanced off it

ti4
   ti (v pf) adverbial
      ti+da# (ads:gh mom) wrongly, badly, forbodingly, ominously: tidaghitaen he had a bad
      dream; tidaghiya he went astray, went the wrong way

ti5
   ti (v pf) thematic; only in the following: P+ti+na#c'+1+aax scrape P (wet skin)
> ti underwater see tae1

tic1 /full (from eating)/

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{neu} & \text{tic} & " \\
\text{cust} & \text{tiis} & " \\
\end{array}
\]

sa#n+i+tic (stat) be full (from eating)
sanezeltic I am full (neu); sa'sneltic we are full (neu); saneltiis he is customarily full (cust)

tic2
t'aan' ltigi (n) yellow warbler (Dendroica petechia)
Saltigi (pn) hill at Tyone Lake
Tatigi (pn) island on Mentasta Lake

tiy, taey2 /strong/

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{neu} & \text{tiy} & " \\
\text{tran} & \text{tiyi} & " \\
\text{neu2} & \text{taey} & " \\
\end{array}
\]

d+G+l+tiy (dim) be strong; see paradigm in Appendix H:12.2

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{neu} & \text{diltiy} & \text{he is strong; } \\
\text{its'ii} & \text{diltiy} & \text{the wind is strong; 'ele' deltiye I am not strong; } \\
\text{dightitiy} & \text{he was strong; c'eti tiy sa diltiy it is too strong for me; tniltiye it (liquid) is } \\
\text{strong; tendiltiye the current is strong; nadiltiye he became strong again (tran) } \\
\end{array}
\]

tniltiye C (n;0) whiskey, lit. 'that which is strong'

-tiye' (n;0) strength, power: stiye' kole I have no strength, I am weak; sla' tiye' kole my hands have no strength

c'etiye M (n) old man
Ts'etiye Na' (pn) Tok River, lit. 'strength river'

c'etiye, c'etiye, tiye, tiy (adv) lots, really, too much, many: c'etiye hniyaes you talk too much; c'etiye igihyaan he made really a lot of them; yidi gha 'ele' tiy nahwtiyleae? how come you didn't take back lots?; tiyda'atah long ago, anciently
c'etiyehwgha (adv) very much, exceedingly, an extreme amount, a great deal:
c'etiyehwgha i'ghiyaan' he ate a great deal

ko+d+l+tiy,taey (desc) be an adolescent, a teenager, be full grown

hwgdihtaeyden when you grow up (neu2); hwaltaey, hwoldtay he is a teenager (neu2,neu); hwdezeltiye I am almost grown up (neu)

tiy', taey2 /difficult/ cf. taey" have muscle strain, perhaps a related root

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{neu} & \text{tiy'} & " \\
\text{tranBOX} & \text{taey'} & \text{tes} \\
\end{array}
\]

(P+gha#)ko+d+gh+O+tiy', taey' (ext) situation is hard, difficult (for P); thematic analysis uncertain; perhaps more than one theme here

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{neu} & \text{tiye} & " \\
\text{tran} & \text{tiy'} & " \\
\end{array}
\]

(P+gha#)ko+d+gh+O+tiy', taey (ext) situation is hard, difficult (for P); thematic analysis uncertain; perhaps more than one theme here

neu or tran 'adii hwgdihtiy' CLW, hwoldtiy' M now times are difficult; tiye hwgdihtiy'de kohtaene 'ulyiys when times are really difficult he provides for people; bahwgdhitiy' it is difficult for him; t'ae negha hwoldtiy' it was really difficult for us; 'udiik'na u'ehwgdhitiy' it is always difficult for him; 'ele' bahwgdhistiye' it's not hard for him; yadghitaey' he can barely do it [];
badhgestaey' I can barely do it; yadughutaes let it be hard for him;

u'ehwgdhtaey' he is in a difficult situation with it; badahwgdhitiy', badahwgdhitaey' CLW, ughadahwlditaey' M it (language, story) is hard for him, it's hard for him to explain; s'el dahwgdhitaey' it (language) is hard for me;
b dahwgdhates it (language) will be hard for him (tran); ughadahwlditaey' he is giving him a hard time
tok M /bump/  

n+1+tok M (ext) bump, protrusion extends
kanttok there is a bump (neu); kantneltok there are bumps (neu)

ton

Ts’itonhtna’ (pn) Matanuska River; this name has been reanalyzed from the theme trail extends with taan; cf. Tanaina Ch’atanntnu

tots’, tuuts’ -*ch’ /swell/

G+l+tots’ (stat) be swollen
syidah luhwdeltots’, syidah ‘iltots’ my throat is swollen (neu); ‘iltuuts’ it became swollen (tran); luhwdiltuuts’ trees have bloomed (tran)
na+t+1+tots’ (op-rep) barely breathe
nateltos he is barely breathing (rep)
tuus (adj) swollen
nen’ tuus (an) hummock, tussock

tuu /water/ cf. tuh spit, perhaps a related root; also cf. ta water, tae’ underwater
tuu, -tuu’; tu- (nic; Ø, n) water
tuu sel (n; Ø/laa) waterproof boots
tuu k’ae (an) waterhole, well
tuu ts’uusi (n; Ø/aan) water pump, lit. ‘that which sucks water’
tuu k’a’ (n; Ø/taan) arrow for hunting ducks
tuu nelnesi (n; Ø) soda pop, lit. ‘tasty water’
tuu t’aan’ (n) flower of yellow pond lily, lit. ‘water leaf’
tuu naghi’l’aayi (n) waterfall
lazeni tuu’ (n; Ø) vodka, lit. ‘Russians’ water’
tuu nilaeni (n; Ø) beer
tsagh tuu (n; Ø) tears, lit. ‘grief water’
Tsinltuu’ Na’ (pn) creek opposite Liberty Creek, lit. said to mean ‘volcanic ash water creek’
tutil (n; d/taan) cup
tultaeni (n) dead salmon, lit. ‘that which is dead in the water’
-tu’ (n; Ø, n) juice, liquid, soup, broth
gigi tu’ (n; Ø) berry juice, wine
kon’ tu’ (n; Ø) whiskey, lit. ‘fire water’
ts’abaeli tu’ (n; Ø) gin, lit. ‘spruce water’
Luk’etu’ Na’ (pn) Hatlet Creek, lit. ‘fish soup creek’
Tsedti Tu’ (pn) Chititu Creek, lit. ‘copper water’; tu’ is rarely used as a generic in Ahtna place names
ts’itu’ (an, pn) major river in drainage system; Copper River; Susitna River, lit. ‘straight water’
natu’ (n, an) saltwater, ocean, Pacific Ocean; salt
natu’ baaghe (n) seashore
natu' cene' (n;\textit{d}/\textit{taan}) salt shaker
\begin{tabular}{ll}
neu1 & tu' \\
tran & tuu' [] \\
neu2 & tuu,tuun [] \\
conc & tuu' ''
\end{tabular}
d+\textit{l}+tu' (\textit{desc}) be moist, juicy, steamy, humid
hwdeltu' there is moisture, steam (\textit{neu1}); na\textit{h}wdiltu\textit{u}u' it got moist again (\textit{tran})
l+tuu (\textit{desc}) meat is rare, undercooked
uyii \textit{ltu}uu \textit{CL}, \textit{ltuun} \textit{M} it (meat) is rare, undercooked (\textit{neu2})
O+\textit{d}+\textit{O}+tuu \textit{M (conu)} paint \textit{O}
hwdez\textit{tuu}u' he painted it (\textit{conc})

\textit{tuu'}
\begin{tabular}{c}
\textit{xa\textit{\textbar} datu}u' (n;\textit{O}/\textit{taan}) front crossbeam on sled
\end{tabular}
> \textit{tuu'} water, moist see \textit{tuu}
> \textit{tu}uh spit see \textit{tuh}
> \textit{tuu}l decorate see \textit{tuu}l'
> \textit{tuu}n rare meat see \textit{tuu}

\textit{tuu}t \textit{M} /bald eagle/
\begin{tabular}{c}
\textit{tuu}di \textit{M} (\textit{n}) bald eagle (\textit{Haliaeetus leucocephalus})
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{c}
k'\textit{elatu}u\textit{di} \textit{M} (\textit{n}) pine grosbeak (\textit{Pinicola enucleator}), lit. 'eagle on the branches' \\
\end{tabular}

\textit{tuu}tl \textit{M} /decorate/
\begin{tabular}{c}
dur \hspace{1cm} tuu\textit{tl},tuu' Montana
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{c}
ka+\textit{ta\textbar}o+u+t+n+l+tuu\textit{tl} \textit{M (op)} decorate, make design on \textit{O}
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{c}
kata\textit{yunt}tuu\textit{tl} \textit{he decorated it (dur)}; kata'\textit{u}tna\textit{ltu}u\textit{u}l \textit{it is decorated (dur)}
\end{tabular}
> \textit{tuu}ts' swell see \textit{tots}'
> \textit{tuu}s swell see \textit{tots}'
> \textit{tu} water see \textit{tuu}
> \textit{tuu}t' juice see \textit{tuu}

\textit{tuh} \textit{CLW}; perhaps related to \textit{tuu} water; \textit{cf.} Eyak \textit{tux} spit
\begin{tabular}{l}
\textit{mom} \hspace{1cm} tuuh \hspace{1cm} tuh \hspace{1cm} tuh \hspace{1cm} tuuh \\
\textit{sem} \hspace{1cm} tuh \hspace{1cm} '' \\
\textit{cust} \hspace{1cm} tuu' \hspace{1cm} '' \\
\textit{ono} \hspace{1cm} tuh \hspace{1cm} ''
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{c}
(O+)0+\textit{tuh} \textit{CLW (suc)} spit (on \textit{O})
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{c}
\textit{mom} \textit{teztu}h he spat; \textit{tistu}h I spat; \textit{taghitu}h he spat in the water; \textit{lasgi} tu'
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{c}
\textit{kayneztu}h he spat tobacco juice in his face; \textit{inidghitu}h he spat on him; \textit{yiztu}h he spat on him (\textit{sem}); \textit{tetu}u\textit{h} he customarily spits (\textit{cust})
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{c}
uyii \textit{ts'etu}u\textit{hi} \textit{CL}, be\textit{e} ts'etu\textit{u}hi \textit{W (n;\textit{d}/\textit{taan}) spittoon, spit can}
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{c}
d+n+\textit{l}+\textit{tuh} (\textit{op-ono}) grunt while exerting oneself
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{c}
\textit{tneltu}u\textit{h} he grunted (\textit{ono})
\end{tabular}
Stems with initial glottal stop that are preceded by D-classifier have initial t'-; cross-references to such stems are in this section.

> t' in t'elaak I did it see d'

$t'aa^1$ CLW /classify fire/

 neu t'aaan t'a' t'aal t'a'
 neu-cus t'aax "
 mom t'aa t'aan t'aal t'a'
 per t'aal t'aan t'aal t'a'
 cust t'aas "

d+l+t'aa CLW (stat-clas) fire, burning object is in position; note that M uses the theme
d+l+'aa

 siit' delt'aan embers are in position (neu)

 kon'$d+l+t'aa$ CLW (mot-clas) handle burning object
dakon'dinilt'aas bring in the fire, embers! (mom); lukon'dalt'aa he is going around

with a torch, with embers (per)

$t'aa^2$ /feather/ perhaps related to t'aan' leaf

 t'aa, -t'aa' (n;d/taan) feather, wing or tail feather
cenk'a' t'aa' (n;d/taan) arrow feather

$t'aa^3$ /beneath/

df: t'aa, t'a, t'aax, t'aak'e, t'aadze'

-t'aa (an) beneath, under, within: ten t'aa under the ice; hwnax t'aa under the house

 ut'aa nac'ent'esi (an) oven, lit. 'that in which something is roasted'

 ut'aa nilghaay c'ilaeni (an) store, lit. 'that in which there is trade'

 Hwt'aa Ben (pn) Hudson Lake, lit. 'beneath (mountains) lake'

dzest'taa (an) lap

 scent'aa (an) area under a standing tree
t'a- (c) beneath, within, inner

 t'adzaex (n;d/taan) soft sticky pitch, lit. 'inner pitch'

t'acene' (n;0/taan) hair or feather follicle, lit. 'beneath base'

t'anitsiile' (n;0/taan) brush shelter, temporary steam bath

-t'a, -t'ax (an) pocket
det'ax M (an) mountain pass
Dzel T'ax (pn) Indian Pass

-t'aax (an) general area beneath, under: st'aaghe natsit'taas you are bobbing your head

 beneath me; nen' t'aaxdze' c'e'sdedlii someone is singing beneath the surface of the

 ground

Bes T'aax (pn) Paxson, lit. 'beneath the bank'

 ts'es t'aaxi (n) bullhead, sculpin (Cottidae), lit. 'that which is beneath the rocks'

 tsaey t'aaxi (n;d/taan) low tea table, lit. 'that which is beneath tea'

c'et'taaxi dghae (n;0/naac) undershirt

c'et'taaxi t'asel (n;0/laa) underpants, long johns

-t'aak'e W, -t'aa'a CL, -t'aagga M (an) on broad surface of
-lant'aak'e (an) back of the hand
-kent'aak'e (an) top of the foot; toe plate on boot
-tsit'aak'e (an) at the summit, peak of, on top of the head; fontanelle (of baby):
  dghelaay tsit'aak'e mountain summit
  utsit'aagge dighi'aay M (n) Bohemian waxwing, lit. 'that with a protrusion on its head' (Bombycilla garrulus)
-cit'aa'ak'e (an) behind: icit'aa'ak'e tezyaa he went behind him
cit'aa'adze' (adv) backward, upside down: cit'aa'adze' titsaes back it (car) up!
cit'aa'adze' natnestkay he pushed backward; cit'aa'adze' nanhngest'ak it flew upside down

'ta (upf) bound postposition, adverbial

P+t'a# (ads:gh mom, gh ne) into P (small enclosure): sezel t'aghiyaa he went into the steambath; tsaa t'ahwghilaaa he put things in the cache
Tset'aghilen Na' (pn) East Fork of the Susitna River, lit. 'flows into enclosed rocks creek'
P+t'a# (ads:ss mom, s ne) into pocket, pack of P: lic'ae t'anay'zilae pack the dog!
at'sel'aaani (n;Ø/'aan) pocket watch, lit. 'that which we keep in the pocket'
P+t'a#n+D (ads:ss mom) obstructed by, blocked by P: it'anesdyaa it (caribou) got obstructed by it (snare); it'ananesdlaex they (fish) got blocked by it (dam)
P+t'a#d+i (ads:i mom) catching, snagging P: it'ats'udiyel he pulled it (trigger) with his finger
P+ce+t'a# (ads:gh mom, gh ne) between flat surfaces of P: nilcet'ahnelt'aets' they got beneath (blankets) together
P+ta+t'a# (ads:gh mom, s ne) between, under flat surfaces of P:
-tat'axi (n;Ø/niic) garment lining, lit. 'that which is between flat surfaces'
ts'ede' tat'ah nezce'ti (n;Ø/niic) sheet, lit. 'that which extends between blankets'
utat'ah nalt'odzi (n;Ø/niic) quilt, lit. 'that which is stuffed between surfaces'
P+t'aadze' (pp) dependent upon P: nt'aadze' zdaa he is living dependent on you
t'a (upf) bound postposition; rarely used thematically: t'adelt'ae he is self-supporting, independent; it'adilt'ae he is using it

> t'a linear extends see 'aa'
> t'aadze' cut object see t'aits'
> t'aax in yanat'aax he did it by accident, in dostnat'aax I got fooled see 'aax'; area beneath, under see t'aa; classify compact object see 'aa'; linear extends see 'aa'; classify fire see t'aa'; ag fly see t'ak'; move animate or stick-like object quickly see t'ak'
> t'aak'e on broad surface see t'aa

t'aal
Taali Cae'e (pn) mouth of Willow Creek; analysis uncertain

t'aal M
zet'aal M (n;Ø/niic) scarf

> t'aal classify compact object see 'aa'; classify fire see t'aa'
> t'aaan classify compact object see 'aa'; classify fire see t'aa'

t'aan', t'an", t'on" *n /leaf, thin/
c'et'aan', t'aane', t'aan' (nic:y/taan) leaf, leafy plant, shrub: k'ey t'aane' birch leaf;
giznae t'aane' bearberry plant
c'edet'aann' M (n;lt'aan) leaf tobacco

ts'ehwt'aane' W (n) false elder (Sambucus racemosa); analysis uncertain

t'aan' luus (n) sourdock (Rumex arcticus)

t'aan' liigi CL (n) yellow warbler (Dendroica petechia)

t'aan' dighaeli CLW, t'aan' delghael M (n;lt'aan) brush placed in fish trap as a drag, lit. 'bundled brush'

nat'aan'delaeyi (n,(O)) autumn wind, lit. 'that which carries leaves'

neul t'aane "

neu2 t'aaan' "

conc t'an',t'on' 

dist t'an',t'on' 

neul+t'aane (dim) be thin
t's'any' 's'delt'aane the plate is thin (neul); na'sdilt'aane he became thin (tran)

n+l+t'aan' M (dim) be flat

nelt'aan' it is flat (neu2)

O+n+l+t'an', t'on' (conv) flatten, compress, smooth O, smash O with pestle; the stems t'an' and t'on' seem to vary

inelt'an' he is compressing it, flattening it, smoothing it (conc); ingelt'on' he compressed, flattened, made it (snowball, biscuit) (conc); nanniilt'an', nanniilt'on' I compressed them, I made them (biscuits, snowballs) (dist); hwk'eynelt'an' he flattened it, smashed it []

nadaexi ngelt'on'i (n;n/'a-on) snowball

natsaan'ngelt'on'i C, tatsaan'nilt'on'o M (n;n/'a-on) hailstone, lit. 'compressed excrement'

tsie'eh't'on'o M (n) swallow (bird) (Hirundinidae); refers to swallow compressing mud in nest-building

k'ey'ngelt'an'i (n;O/taan) berry masher

laets nelt'an'a M (n;O/taan) road grader, lit. 'that which flattens soil'

c'aan nelt'an'a M (n;O/taan) rolling pin, lit. 'that which flattens bread'

t'an'a M (adj) flat

t's'aac t'an'a M (n;lt'aan) flat plate

> t'aat throw fabric see 'at*

t'aats'1 *-ts' /cut/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sem</th>
<th>t'as</th>
<th>&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dur</td>
<td>t'aaas</td>
<td>t'aats'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>t'aaas</td>
<td>t'aats'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dist</td>
<td>t'aaas</td>
<td>t'aats'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rev</td>
<td>t'as</td>
<td>t'as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cust</td>
<td>t'as</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

O+G+Ø+t'aats' (sue) cut O with knife, saw, scythe; see several paradigms in Appendix H:6.1

yitz'as he cut it once (sem); c'ezt'as he cut something once; $he won something M (sem);

ighit'aats' he cut it repeatedly (dur); tl'ogh t'aaas he is cutting grass (dur); u'el txast'aas $I will give him a potlatch (dur) lit. 'I will make a cut (of calico) with him'; dest'as he cut himself (sem); u'el didighit'asigi you might cut yourself with it (sem)

mom yey'ntit'aats' he made a cut on it; ik'ey'ntit'aats' he cut something in two;

ik'ey'nest'aats' he accidentally cut it in two; its'ntit'aats' he cut something out from it; il'tezt'aats' he cut it off; iday'tnez'aats' he cut it open; c'etsen' sdghit'aats' he cut meat over the fire; nayghit'aats' he cut it downward, he cut out the backbone; kadit'aas cut it (wood) up!; c'aan katngit'aats' he cut up the bread;
kadat'aats' it is cut up; utse' kanaat'aats' he got his hair cut; kanangast'aats' I cut his hair; kanatsistngit'aats' he cut my hair; kanatsitnit'aas cut your hair!; kones ts'en' kakiidit'aats M they cut him while he was still alive; kiiigaann' el kiits'ent'aas they cut his arms off; ubaaghe neke'snataas we are cutting around its edge (rev); ila' el c'ezt'aats' he amputated her finger; lke' ts'ic'ezt'aats' he cut off its leg
t'logh u'el t'aasi (n;Ø/taan) scythe, sickle, lit. 'that with which grass is cut'
u'el c'edaay tnet'aasi (n;Ø/taan) can opener, lit. 'that with which lids are cut'
dinaat'aats'i (n;Ø/lcuut) diced and fermented meat; especially caribou meat lit. 'that which is cut into (a container)'
c'et'aasi k'ae (n;Ø/taan) rock fish bin, lit. 'cutting cavity'
c'ut'aats'i (n) green-eyed gadfly (Tubanidae)
O+gh+l+ts'aats' (conv-rev) cut out O (a pattern)
kentsis ghilt'as cut out moccsasins! (rev); set ghilt'aats' I cut out boots (rev);
yakiighilt'aats' they cut it up []
t'aadze' (adj) cut object
k'ey lat'aadze' (n;d/taan) outer birchbark peeling
t'aats'2 *-ts' t'aay /front/
- t'aay (an) front of; chest
  c'et'aay tsen' (n;Ø/lcuut) brisket meat
  t'aay cogh M (n) mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), lit. 'big chest'
  -t'aay t'oghe' (n;Ø/taan) pelvic fin, lit. 'chest fin'
  -t'aayk'e (an) thorax, inner chest, rib cage, lit. 'on the chest'
  t'aayk'e ts'el'aani (n;Ø/aan) crucifix, lit. 'that which we keep on the chest'
  t'aayk'eygge (n;Ø/nic) front of shirt where buttons are sewn, lit. 'down the chest'
P+t'aay (adsgh mom) meeting P; st'aay ghiiyaa he met me; nil'taay kadaetl' they met each other

> t'aa'y linear extends see 'aa'
> t'aa's classify compact object see 'aa'; linear extends see 'aa'; classify fire see t'aa'; cut see t'aats'
> t'aa in t'ats'ii L still see ts'ii'; in t'aghes cottonwood see ghes':t'aghes; beneath, into see t'aa'

 t'a' CLW, t'an M /smack one's lips! cf. t'an' in the theme compress O under t'aan' ono t'a',t'an' "
d+1+t'a', t'an' (op-ono) smack one's lips
dezaa hwdeit'aa, hwdeit'an' he is smacking his lips (ono)
> t'a' classify compact object see 'aa'; linear extends see 'aa'; classify fire see t'aa'
> t'ax move animate or stick-like object quickly see t'ak; sg flies see t'ak; pocket see t'aa'

 t'ak1 /collarbone/
  -t'agge' (n;Ø/taan) collarbone, clavicle
  -celat'agge', -cel'tagge' (n;Ø/lcuut) meat on base of fish tail
t'ak² /move animate or stick-like object quickly/

mom  t'aax  t'ak  t'ax  t'aax
dist  t'ak  "
prog  t'ax
per  t'ax  t'ak  t'ax  t'aax
rev  t'ax  t'ak  t'ax  t'ax
cust  t'ax  "

O+l+t'ak (mot) throw, move animate O quickly
mom  yae'  tiilt'ak  I threw him, it away, 21 divorced him; taytelt'ak  he lost him, left him behind; uts'ee'  telt'ak she was thrown to him, she became responsible for her; nayghilt'ak  he dropped him; kayghilt'ak  he threw him out, she drank it up (glass of water); 'uyuunn  kaen'  tikiinilt'ak  they drove him out using a spear; tinantxalt'ax  I will throw you out; bedayu'ult'aaxdze'  you should throw him out of it (the lake); debae  gha  nets'en'  telt'ak  a sheep was dropped off for us

ka+naal#O+l+t'ak (u:gh mom)  O falls asleep
kanaalsghilt'ak  21 fell asleep (mom). lit. 'sleep moved me up'

inc#l+t'ak (mot) move inc body part quickly
dghats'en'ilt'ak  he bumped his leg (mom); dghats'en'elt'ax  I repeatedly bump my leg  (cust);  us  yanats'utnilt'ax  he flicks his finger at him saying 'us (challenging him to fight) (cust)

c+d+l+t'ak (mot) move one's body quickly, fish jumps
huy'dalt'ax  it  (fish) is flopping about  (per); kay'dalt'ak  it  (fish) jumped out of the water  (mom); nekey'delt'ak  he rolled over (in bed) (rev); i'dalt'ax  he rolls over (prog)

sa#O+l+t'ak (u:gh mom) eat O
kuggaedi  sastelt'ak  mosquitoes are starting to eat me

P+ni+ze'#l+t'ak (u:n mom) kill P
inizelnilt'ak  he killed him (mom); snize'htalt'ax  they will kill me (mom);
unize'txelt'ax  I'll kill him (mom)

O+d+l+t'ak (mot) throw, move elongated O quickly
mom  teen  nadghilt'ak  he dropped the stick; naytdalt'ax  he will drop it; ts'aay'  idze'  kudghilt'ak  he threw a dish in to him; ik'ehwnadelt'ax  he repeatedly pulls it (floor covering) over himself (cust); ldanay'tninilt'ak  he slammed the door closed; ldanay'tnelt'ax  he customarily slams the door closed (cust); koht'aene  ggaane'  'unse  kon'dze'  nilnadalt'ax  he is turning the man's arm over the fire (prog)

inc#G+l+t'ak (mot) move elongated inc quickly
hvatakondinilt'aax  light fires among them! (mom); kon'dalt'ax  he is keeping signal fires burning (prog); dek'aa'  nildaaga  kexaninilt'ak  he tossed his gun against the door

inc#O+d+l+t'ak (mot) inc moves elongated inc quickly
nictals'iidilt'ak  the wind blew it (feather) up in the air (mom); yae'  nals'tiitelt'ax  wind opens the door (cust)

x#O+gh+l+t'ak (mot) move elongated O held or attached on one end quickly; aim O
uts'ee'  nikighentl'ak  I aimed it quickly (mom); kon'  uk'exitdghiilt'ak  I struck a match on it (mom)

t'ak³ /sg flies/

mom  t'aax  t'ak  t'ax  t'aax
dist  t'ak  "
prog  t'ax
per  t'ax  t'ak  t'ax  t'aax
cust  t'ax  "

n+O+t'ak (mot) sg flies;  cf. n+O+daetl' pl fly
mom  nangit'ak  it landed, flew down; natnat'ax  it will land; nanet'ax  it customarily lands (cust); nannetz'ak  it landed several times (dist); nit'ak  it arrived flying;
nanit'aak it flew back; nic'ani't'aak it took off, flew up; 'unezt'aak it flew past; sk'e 'unezt'aak it flew over me; cit'aan'adze' nanhngest'aak it flew upside down

nat'aaggi (n) migrating bird, lit. 'that which flies back'
nat'aaggi zaegge' (n;/loa) late spring snow, lit. 'migrating birds' spit'
natnet'axi (n;/taan) airplane, lit. 'that which flies'

t'ul CL

 t'ali k'ae LC (n;/'aan) rock fish bin
> t'al throw fabric see 'at'
> t'an' flatten see t'aan'; smack one's lips see t'a'
> t'at throw fabric see 'at'

'tayh W

nt'yhay W (exc) no; you should; expression of insistence, refusal: nt'yhay na'u'ul'oldze' well you should go swimming!; nt'yhay! sii nts'e hw'el txastnes? no! how do I know you?

t'as² W *-[]

- t'ask'ae W (n;d/loa) porcupine's array of quills: nuuni ut'ask'ae hwdilzaex the porcupine raised its quills
> t'as cut see t'aats'

t'ae" /be thus/

 neu t'ae t'e' t'ael t'e'
 neu-cus t'axex "
 neu-neg t'eh t'e' t'aele t'e'e
 tran1 t'axex t'ae t'aex t'aex
 tran2 t'ade t'aeghe
 tran2-neg t'aele []
 neu2 t'e' "

comp (d#ºO+t'ae" (desc) be thus, be in circumstances of comp; with tran become thus, change thus; with P+k'e be like, resemble P; parallels operative theme d#D+aen do thus and transitional theme l+yaak happen thus; d deletes in third person imperfective unless ko is present

neu ugheli nt'ae it, he is fine; yidi nt'acy? what it it?; ts'es da nt'acy? is it a rock?; ninak sunt'ae it is a lamp; bede nt'aenen? who is it?; scele sunt'ae he is my younger brother; tikaandi nt'ae ne'esen I think it is a wolf; nts'e ts'it'ae nizen? how do you think we are?; nts'e dit'ae? how are you?; nts'e dghit'e'? how was he, it?; stsiye sii su dest'ae I am my grandfather expression said to a bear; xu' k'e'sghite'? we were like that; dzaen nts'e txit'aal? how will you be today? what will you do today?; biine'k'e nt'ae he likes it, biine'k'e dyizt'aet he started to like it, he fell in love; yik'e nt'ae the is taking his time; s'el tezt'e'? I am starting to sweat; ugheldze' hwna'faen xu ku'el dyighit'e'? it seemed to them that he looked at the place carefully; gaa ndaa tkut'ae? where is this place?; ba'axe nts'e tkut'ae? how is the weather outside?; tehts'uts'i k'e su tkut'ae it is a mink's track; szaa su tkut'aeden this is my mouth; nkoledo nts'e hwat'ael? if you are gone then what will happen?; ik'e u'el tkut'ae xu ni'tezet he thinks about how the situation seems to him; tkut'ae xu be'ughiiyayaa I arrived at the event; uyii tkut'ae the is worried lit. 'a situation is inside him'; syii kutat'aex I'm going to worry; syii tkutz'aet I got worried (tran1); uyii tkughit'e' he was worried; lic'ae ce'e k'ent'ae it resembles a big dog; koht'acne k'ehdghite' they resembled people; ukonaxe' k'etkut'ae it seems like his house
the perfective form is commonly used as a proverb after a dimensional neuter verb to inflect a perfective; see paradigm in Appendix H:12.1: dghildes dghit'ε it was heavy; bentisiis nelnaes xu dghit'ε his nose was long; tene kalts'ae'ε tkuhit'ε the trail was narrow
d+0+t'ae' (u:tran) time passes
tran2 tets s'el hwdit'ε the night seems long to me; ldadinit'ε it was a long time; ldadidat'aex it will take a long time; ele' ldadit'aele it didn't take a long time
k'a hwdest'aey (adv) a short while later: denigi k'a hwdest'aey xona uc'a' sitelyaa a short while later the moose ran away from him
na#ko+d+0+t'ae' (u:tran) weather becomes warm
nahwidit'ε the weather became warm (tran2); nahwdidat'aet the weather will become warm (tran2)
hwt'ae (n;ko+d) warm weather
comp d+l+t'ae' (desc) be thus, be in manner of comp; cf. comp l+a'en act, behave in manner of comp; comp l+yaak do in manner of comp
neu c'enyu' dilt'ae he is cute; inaben dilt'ae he is prepared for it; c'enadilt'ae it is a sign of something; tiye dughult'ε you should take your time; sa tiy dilt'ae he is precious to me; 'ele' c'a uc'ulbats'ε dilt'eh he can't stand being tickled; ik'ilil dilt'ae he misses it (something he needs); c'enyu' dadiit'ae he talks in a cute way; niget dadiit'ae he talks in a frightened way; 'tgtggu sghak'ae naex dahwdilt'ae my home above (heaven) is miraculous; na'aay yits'a naex dahwdilt'ae it (heaven) is more miraculous than the sun
P+t'αke#d+l+t'ae' (desc) use P; depend upon P
neu s'aaye' t'adilt'ae he is using my snowshoes; nts'e ut'adilt'ae? nts'e ukedilt'ae? how do you use it?; nts'e kiit'adilt'ae? how do they use it?; nts'aaye' t'ahdelt'ae they are using one another's snowshoes; hwt'aene ukehdghilt'ε they would use it for everything; ut'adilt'aet I depend on him (tran1); t'adelt'ae he is self-supporting, independent; t'adelt'aet he became self-supporting, independent (tran2)

ut'ahwdilt'aey'i (n) tools; God M, lit. 'that which is used'
P+gha 'in#ko+d+l+t'ae' (desc) P suffers, is punished
ba 'inhwdilt'ae he is suffering (neu); ba 'inhwdidalt'aet he will suffer (neu)
s+da+u+d+0+t'ae' +e (desc-neg) be abnormal, not right; with P+gha be displeasing to, unpleasant to, difficult for P
neu-neg sda'udit'εh she is pregnant, she is feeling out of sorts; utsula' sda'udit'εh he stutters, his tongue is abnormal; sda'utnit'εh he can't do it, he is incompetent; sdakudit'εh the situation is not right; ngha sda'udit'εh it is unpleasant to you; dzaende naal'sdel'aeni sa sda'udit'εh sleeping during the daytime is difficult for me; baize ba sda'udighit'εh his nephew was displeasing to him

tran1-neg, tran2-neg sdakudit'aele the situation became bad; uyii sdakudit'aele he started feeling bad; syii sdakutnit'aede 'I got constipated lit. 'it became abnormal inside me'; biine' its'e' sda'udit'aele his thoughts are constantly about her, he is obsessed with her; syii sdakutnit'aede I got worried

nilgha sda'udit'ene (n) enemies
s+da+siits'ε+u+d+0+t'ae' +e (desc-neg) be famished, starving: sdasiits'sudest'aede I crave something, I am famished (itrn-neg1); danadze' sdasiits'sudit'aele we became really famished (itrn-neg2)
ts'a#G+0+t'ae' +e (desc-neg) be bad
neu-neg ts'akut'εh the situation, the place is bad; syii ts'akut'εh I am angry lit. 'the situation is bad inside me'; 'ele' ts'akut'εh the situation is not bad; ggalay ts'akut'ede yaene' uke kolax its tracks are only in the worst (roughest) mountains; ts'adadit'εh he talks roughly, coarsely, he is rude, argumentative; ts'adadghit'εhen he is argumentative; ts'anit'εh tyou are ugly, lit. 'you look bad in the face' [ ]
tran1-neg uyii ts'akust'aede he got mean, grouchy; sts'e' uyii ts'akust'aede he got mad at me; tene ts'akust'aede the road got bad; ten ts'a'itat'aeghe the ice will get bad

ts'a#gh+1+t'ae·+e (desc-neg) (animate) be bad, evil
neu-neg ts'a#ghilt'eh he, it is bad, evil; ngha ts'a#ghilt'eh he is no good for you;
ts'ada#ghilt'eh he talks badly, is argumentative; ts'a#ghilt'eh I turned bad, I have a negative opinion (tran1-neg)
ts'a#k#n+1+t'ae·+e (desc-neg) area is dirty

tsa#hwnelt'eh the area is dirty (neu-neg)
ts'a+ni#l+t'ae·+e (desc-neg) be mean, grouchy, irritable, cruel, bad-tempered
neu-neg ts'ani#l+t'ae·+e he is mean; ts'ani#l+t'ae·+e we are mean; nets'e' ts'anilt'eh he is mean to us, hates us; ts'anighalt'e' he was mean; ts'anilt'aede he became mean (tran1-neg)
P+gha+na+ni#l+t'ae' (desc) have a plan for P
banani'elt'ae I have a plan for it (neu)

n+1+t'ae' (desc) be numerous, many; this theme takes an unusual neuter stem set, unvaried t'el'
neu2 nelt'e' there are many; 'snelt'e' we are many, are numerous; luk'a# ne#l't'e'i uyighidaetl' many fish swam into it; nelt'e'ne 'el kustna' many people disappeared; nanilt'eh it increased (tran2); 'stinalt'ax, 'stinalt'e' we will be numerous (tran2); naghalt'e' they were many; 'alts'eni yil su naghalt'aeyi 'el tesghiyaa he went over the pass with as many as five; nilnaghalt'ae they are equal amounts (neu1)
nelt'e'i, nelt'aeyi (adv) many, lots; nelt'aeyi tikaani nghal'aen I saw lots of wolves

hwnelt'aede (adv) many times, frequently; yet tiye hwnelt'aede 'sneyel we camp there many times, frequently

miscellaneous nouns, adverbs with t'ae'
t'ae (n) teenage girl
t'aede kaey (n) teenage girls

nest'e' (n) old man
nest'aey (n) old men
ts'inst'e' (n) old woman
linest'e' (n) old dog

tahwit'aey (n) land otter (Lontra canadensis)
ditt'aey (n) bull caribou

ht'a'e', hwt'a'e', hwt'aedze' (adv) really, very, quite, truly: nadosi ts'aka#e ht'a'e'
t'sanighalt'e' the ant woman was really mean; ht'a'e taastnak I am really tired; hwt'aedze' xelts'e'de kolaexi when it becomes truly evening

sut'e', sut'ae (adv) all right, nicely; sut'e' k'a nadyaak he improved; sut'e' k'a da dit'a'e? are you all right?; ba'aa sut'ae ninatl'adesdaa he sat down outside comfortably

miscellaneous derivatives with t'ae', themes uncertain

nidelt'a#e he is a good worker (neu); nidezelt'aet I became industrious (tran1);
sukn gist'e'eh he is energetic (neu-neg); k'ay'det'a#e there is starvation (neu); say'ts'e'
ni'it'ae I don't like you (neu); bays'e' tnezt'aet he (P) came to dislike him (tran1);
setanilt'ee' I became sweaty in the face (tran2); ukesdez'taet it became hard, difficult for him (tran1); c'ahw#dit'a#e he feels sympathetic (neu); ut'ahw#dit'a#e he is in charge of the situation (neu); ba#ti'dilt'a#e he is stingy, tight with his money (neu)
t'aex /raw/  
  neu  
t'aex  "  

l+t'aex (desc) meat is raw, cooked rare  
c'etsen' l't'aex the meat is raw, rare (neu)  
[lt'aexi yuane] (n) a people from the Cordova area, lit. 'those who eat raw (fish)'; perhaps a division of the Chugach; from de Laguna and McClellan

> t'aex be thus see t'ae"'

t'aek  
Snest'aekden (pn) creek into Kotsina River

t'aek'  
dat'aek'i WC, dat'aeggi CM, dat'ae'i L (n) white-fronted goose [(Anser albifrons)]

> t'aele be thus see t'ae"'
> t'ael be thus see t'ae"'

t'aen  
K'elt'aeni (pn) Mount Wrangell, Wrangell Mountains; analysis of this important place name is uncertain; perhaps from 'aen'  
Hwdaandi K'elt'aeni (pn) Mount Drum, lit. 'downriver K'elt'aeni'  
Hwniindi K'elt'aeni (pn) Mount Sanford, lit. 'upriver K'elt'aeni' or 'aen'

> t'aen do, happen, see see 'aen'; in koht'aene people; Ahtna people; in hwt'aene everything see 'aen'
> t'aen' do, happen, see see 'aen'
> t'act be thus see t'ae"'
> t'aets step see 'aets

t'aes¹ *-sh* /charcoal/  
t'aes (n;d/'aan) charcoal  
l+t'aes (dim) be black, charcoal-colored; obsolete, only in a few nominalizations  
naht'aezi M (n) crowberry (Empetrum nigrum)  
Talt'aezi Bene' (pn) Fielding Lake, lit. 'charcoal water lake'

t'aes² *-s  
let'aes (n) tamarack, larch [(Larix laricina); meaning given here is speculative, sometimes glossed as grove of spruce, small spruce, also cf. Salcha lat'adh tamarack; tamarack are rare south of the Alaska Range  
Let'aes (pn) island in Ewan Lake  
Let'aes Na' (pn) Clearwater Creek

t'aes³, t'ae² *-s /roast/  
  conc  t'aes  t'ae  t'aes  t'aes  t'aes  
  mom  t'aes  t'ae  t'es  t'aes  t'aes  
  cust  t'es  "  
the perfective stem with no final consonant is suppletive  
G+O+t'aes (conv) roast, fry, bake; caus. roast, fry, bake O; cf. O+G+O+laets cook O by boiling  
conc zt'ae it is roasted, fried; c'etsen' t'aes meat is roasting; c'elt'aes he is roasting something; yilt'ae he roasted it; zelt'ae I roasted it; italt'aes he will roast it; c'aan
na'stnalt'aes we will bake bread; c'aan nelt'es she customarily bakes bread (cust);
k'e'it'ae it is finished roasting, frying (mom); gha'utz'aee it is over-roasted (mom)
ut'aadac'ent'esi (an) oven, lit. 'in it something is roasted'
kon'k'e nezt'aeyi (n) fried bread, bannock, lit. 'that which is fried on the fire'
uyii ts'et'esi, uyii nac'ent'esi CLM, bec'ent'esi W (n;d/taan) frying pan, skillet, lit. 'in it something is fried'

> t'aes in nest'aes it is strung with beads see 'aes
> t'e' be thus see t'ae"'
> t'eh be thus see t'ae"'

t'el M /dark red/
  neu t'el "
  G+l+t'el M (dim) be dark red
  lt'eli one that is dark red (neu)
  k'ey det'ell'i M (n) birch with many limbs []; cf. t'en² be thickly branched
  t'el (adj) red
  tsagh t'el M (n) crybaby, lit. 'cry red'

t'en¹ *-[]
  t'en (exc) hey; expression calling one's attention: 'ene! t'en! nts'e dit'aen? no! hey! what are you doing?

t'en² WM *-m /be thickly branched/
  neu t'en []
  d+l/D+t'en MW (desc) be thickly branched, thickly wooded
  ts'abaeli det'en, dalt'en the spruce is thickly branched (neu); hwdet'en the area is thickly wooded (neu)

t'en³ M *-n /swim/
  mom t'iin' t'en t'iil t'iin'
  prog t'iil
  cust t'iin" "
  note that momentaneous imperfective is t'iin'
  ta#d+l+t'en M (mot) swim
  'unaann tadalt'iil he will swim across (mom); sketadinilt'en he swam across (mom);
  men yii tasdelt'en we swam in the lake (mom); natatdelt'iiis he customarily swims around (cust)

> t'ets step see 'aets

't'ez CW *-zh* /split/
  mom t'iiis t'ez t'es t'iiis
  0/l+t'ez CW (suc) split, bruise; uncommon, only in the following
  ldzidalt'ez it (log) is split (mom); uc'akut'ez he is bruised under the skin (mom)

> t'es roast, fry see t'aes³

t'ii:nt'ii *n- /where/
  nt'iie, nt'ii (int) where (non-human): kon' nt'iie? where are the matches?
  nt'iinen (int) where (sg human): n'aat nt'iinen? where is your wife?
  nt'iine (int) where (pl human): snakaey nt'iine? where are the children?
> t'iil do, happen, see see 'aen'; have see 'aen'; steal see 'ii'; copulate see 'iil; swim see t'en
> t'inn steal see 'ii
> t'inn' swim see t'en
> t'iiis do, happen, see 'aen'; swim see t'en; step see 'aets; steal see 'ii'; split see t'ez
> t'iiit in ugheldze' text'tiit he started doing well, in yunest'tiit he fell in love with her see 'aen
> t'iiits step see 'aets
> t'iiix do, see, happen see 'aen'; have see 'aen
> t'o'l suck see t'uum

| t'ogh¹ | /paddle, fin/
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(ta#)O+Ø+t'ogh (op) paddle, row O
dur c'et'ogh, tac'et'ogh he is paddling; c'ghit'ogh he was paddling; cenuu 'est'ogh I am paddling a canoe; nilnayiz'tox he is paddling staying in one place (pers)
P+el ne-ke#c'O+tox W (op-pers) stir P
t'el nekec'at'ox he is stirring it (pers); t'el nekec'ghit'ox he was stirring it (pers)
-t'oghe' (n;Ø/taan) fin
-dzaghal t'oghe' (n;Ø/taan) pectoral fin
-tyay t'oghe' (n;Ø/taan) pelvic fin, lit. 'chest fin'
-yan t'oghe' (n;Ø/taan) dorsal fin, lit. 'backbone fin'
-cel t'oghe' (n;Ø/taan) adipose fin, lit. 'fish tail fin'
-tsel t'oghe' (n;Ø/taan) anal fin
tat'ogho M (n;Ø/taan) oar

| t'ogh² | /split kindling/
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O+G+l+t'ogh (suc) split O (wood) into kindling
ghalt'ogh I split it, cut it into kindling, slats (dur); c'alt'ogh something is split (dur);
kedg'hit'ogh he split it up; kaniidelt'ogh he split up several piles of kindling (dist);
l'dziidghit'ogh he split it in two (mom); tsets kelt'uuxden where they customarily split wood (dur-cus)
ghalt'oghi (n;Ø/taan) kindling
Tselt'ogh Na' (pn) Liberty Creek, lit. 'split rock creek'
cilt'ogho M (n;Ø/taan) water container of hollowed out birch; archaic

| t'ox¹ | /nest/
|---|---|---|
| c'et'ox (n;Ø/aan) nest of bird, bee, squirrel
| C'et'ox Na' (pn) creek into Mahlo River; creek into Gulkana River, lit. 'nest creek'
| U'ec'e'elt'oxi Bene' (pn) Talsona Lake, lit. possibly 'nest is on it lake'; perhaps from obsolete verb nest is in position

| t'ox² | M /crack/ synonymous with dogh CLW
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</table>
| d+G+l+t'ox M (op-ono) be cracking sound
ten tnel'tox ice cracked (ono)
t'ox CLW /soft snow/
neu t'ox
ko+n+D+t'ox CLW (stat) be soft snow (in warm weather)
hwnest'ox the snow is soft (neu)

> t'ol suck see t'uut'

> t'on² *-m /limp/

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<tr>
<th>mom</th>
<th>t'uun'</th>
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note that the momentaneous imperfective is t'uun'

(c'+l)+t'on' (mot) hop, limp; vault with pole
mom i'tilt'uun' you leap, hop, vault with a pole; lkey'tnelt'on', lkec'il't'on' he pole-vaulted across; dac'il't'on' he limped in; tinac'il't'on' he limped out, hopped out on one leg; luc'altil'uil he is limping around (per); nic'a'il't'uus he is jumping up and down (cust); natelt'uus M he is hopping about on one leg, he is walking with a crutch (cust)
telt'uusi (n) grasshopper CLW (Caelifera and Ensifera), lit. 'that which hops'

O+G+l+t'on' (suc) shoot O (slingshot); flick O with the finger
tiilt'on' I shot it (slingshot) (mom); ttnelt'on' he is flicking something with his finger (dur); dela' teilt'uus he is flicking his finger (cust)
telt'uusi (n;Ø/'aan) slingshot

> t'on' compress see t'aan', t'an", t'on"
> t'ot, t'ot' suck see t'uut'

> t'ots¹, t'uuts *-ch" /stuff/

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O+G+n+l+t'ots (mot) put O in confined space, stuff O
mom 'use ts'es stngilt'ots he piled up rocks on the fire; hwtat'ah ngalt'ots I stuffed it (quilt) in between; neghaele' yi'shwnil't'ots we stuffed our packs full; kiinelt'os they customarily stuff it in (cust)

utat'ah naa'l'odzi (n;Ø/niic) quilt, lit. 'that which is stuffed in between'

G+n+D+l+t'ots (ext) be crowded, stuffed, full, stacked
neu naz'aay datnelt'ots the bucket is full; datnilt'uuts it became full (tran); dahwtnet'ots area is crowded, packed full; da'stnat'ots we were crowded inside; nltahwnet'ots they are mixed together; uyii tahwnat'ots the water is full of dirt, leaves; tssets katnighil't'ots he has wood stacked in a pile; kuggaei ts'inelt'ots mosquitoes are crowded, are swarming

P+gha+da#n+l+t'ots W (op) pl wolves howl at P yaydangal't'ots they (wolves) were howling at it (dur)
t'ose' (n;Ø/’aan) vagina

> t'ots² *-ch(")/click/

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O+G+n+l+t'ots (op-ono) be tickling, clicking sound

delt'ots there is a ticking, clicking sound (ono)
delt'odzi CL (n) dark-eyed junco (Junco hyemalis), lit. 'that which makes a clicking sound'
tatnelt'odzi CLW (n;Ö/'aan) clock, watch, lit. 'that which ticks'

> t'ose' vagina see t'ots

t'uu'n M /breast/ perhaps related to t'uut' suck
t'uu' M (n;ö/ltaan) breast
-t'uutse' M (n;Ö/'aan) nipple

t'uu'2 W

t'uu'u (adv) on and on [i]; only in the following example: t'uu'u tnetke' tracks extend on and on

> t'uxx paddle see t'ogh' split kindling see t'ogh'
> t'uu'l suck see t'uut'
> t'uu limp see t'on'
> t'uu' limp see t'on'

t'uut', tot' /suck/

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O+G+l+t'uu't' (suc) suck, kiss O

bax it'tot he is suckling (milk) (rev); ighilt'uut' he sucked it (rev); inelt'ot he kissed her (sem); tniilt'ot I kissed her (sem)

t'saht'uuudi M (n) northern waterthrush (Seiurus novaeboracensis)

G+l+t'uu't' (mot) mud, sticky substance moves; become stuck in sticky substance

mom ggas nighalt'uut' he got dirty, dirt penetrated it; laets hwni'dall'uut' dirt penetrated it; sdghaege' ggas naghalt'uut' my coat got dirty; del nikalt'uut' blood soaked into the ground; hwni'tnal't'uut' he got stuck in the mud; hwni'tnezelt'uut' I accidentally got stuck

G+l+t'tot' (desc) be soft, sticky

kult'ot' the area, the ground is soft (neu2)

d+l+t'ot' (op-ono) be sucking, smacking sound

dezaa hwdel'tot' he is making a smacking sound with his mouth (ono)

n+D+t'uu't' (desc) liquid is murky, dark in color; caus. stir up O (liquid)

neu1 tsaey tanatl'uut' the tea is strong, dark; 'ele' tanit'ole it isn't strong; kanat'uut' it (liquid) is murky, stirred up; tadzaanat'l'uut' water is murky;

tadzaannghi't'l'uut' he stirred up the water (mom)

> t'uuts stuff see t'ots

*ch(*)' /black/ note that a root t'uuch' charcoal appears in Tlingit and Tsimshian

neu  t'uuts'  "
tran  t'uuts'  "
conc  t'uuts'  "

mom  __  t'uuts'  []
**G+G+t'uuts'** (dim) be black, dark in color

neu** dghalt'uuts', lt'uuts'** it is black; **tuu nelt'uuts'** the water is dark; **tstinelt'uuts'** he has black hair; **ilt'uuts'** it turned black (tran); **taydilt'uuts'** he dyed it black (tran)

delt'uuts'i (n) silver fox (*Vulpes fulva var.*), lit. 'that which is black'

ubede ts'i'it'uuts'i (n) cross fox (*Vulpes fulva var.*), lit. 'that which has partially black underside'

lt'uuts'i (n) dark marten, lit. 'that which is black'

c'aan nelt'uuts'i (n;n/ltaan) whole wheat flour, lit. 'flour that is dark'

tsidelt'uudzi M (n) Bonaparte's gull (*Larus philadelphia*), lit. 'that which is black headed'

nelt'uuts'ne CLW, nelt'udze 'iinn M (n) Negroes, black people

**O+G+Ø+t'uuts'** (conv) blacken O

naynezt'uuts' he blackened her face (conc); sc'aen nay'nit'uuts' blacken the baby! after a successful hunt a baby's face would be blackened with charcoal; **icihwdex't'uuts'** he blackened the end of it (mom); ik'ey'dinit'uuts' he blackened around it (mom)

**t'uuts'** *(conv)* blacken O (bark, rind)

- **idghilt'uuts'** he peeled it (dur); luk'ae na'aaye' t'aasde t'aghes 'sdel't'uuts' in June we peel cottonwood (dur)

-t'uus, -t'udze' (nixd/taan) rind, peeling: ut'uus dilae peel it!

- lat'udze' (n;d/taan) outer bark of spruce, cottonwood, willow

-tset'udze' (n;Ø/laa) black rock lichen, lit. 'rock rind'

-tsit'udze' (n;Ø/laa) baby's cradle cap skin, lit. 'head rind'

-ket'udze' (n;Ø/laa) callus on foot

   ket'udze' kae M (n;Ø/laa) shoepacs, lit. 'callus footwear'

-ket'uuts' sel (n;Ø/laa) dress shoes, lit. 'callus footwear'

**t'uuy**

nalt'uuy (n) tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), onomatopoetic of its call

> **t'uus** limp see t'on'
**tlak** M /tick/

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<td>ono</td>
<td>tlaak</td>
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**d+1+tlak** M (op-ono) be ticking sound

**deltlak** it (clock) is ticking (ono)

**deltlaagg** M (n,Ø/‘aan) clock, watch, *lit. ‘that which ticks’*

> **tlaan** crave *see laa*
> **tlaat** move quickly *see tlet*; tight *see tlet*

**tla M**

- **ostla** M (exc) quit it!, stop it!

**tlag** /oil/ perhaps a derived root related to **tlake** classify mushy object

**tlag**, -**tlaghe** (n,Ø/‘aan, Ø/kaan) oil, lard, solid fat, tallow, grease

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<td>dur-cus</td>
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**O+G+1+tlag** (conv) rub, anoint O with oil, ointment

**ighiltlag** he rubbed it with oil (dur); **sts’ene’ ettlag** I am rubbing my leg with oil (conc); **tniziltlag** you put ointment on your own face (conc)

**ko+d+1+tlag** (conv) paint an area

**hwlaxt hwdeltlag** he painted the floor (conc); ‘aadze’ ts’en hwdeltlag he painted the outside (conc); **ichweltlag** he painted the tip of it (mom); **inekhweltlag** he painted around it (rev)

> **tlae** classify mushy object *see tlake*
> **tlage’** old, tattered *see tlake*
> **tlae’** classify mushy object *see tlake*

**tlake’ (tlox), tlok’ /classify mushy object/**

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G+O+tlæk' (stat-clas) mushy, wet, deteriorated, rotten object is in position
neul tsi'itzlae' he is outstretched, relaxed; ts'i'ghtlae' he was outstretched; uzaa
xu'uztlae' his mouth is toothless; bestl'es nadestlae' mud is splattered here and
there; dahwdestlae' a container is filled with a mushy substance

ts'engaslaeggí (n) dolly varden char, "trout" (Salevinius malma), lit. said to mean 'one
that is homely'

O+G+O+tlæk' (stat-clas) keep wet, mushy, deteriorated O in position
lic'ae yiztlae' the dog is keeping it (piece of food) (neu); unic'a'citlae' he is wearing
something tattered (neu); benay'destlox I am keeping a hot pack on it (cust);
denay'detlox he is keeping a hot pack on himself (cust)

O+G+O+tlæk' (mot-clas) handle mushy, wet, deteriorated O
mom initlae' he arrived carrying it (piece of meat); dayinitlae' he brought it in; yae'
etzlae' he threw it away; ik'ekuztlae' it (bear) covered it (carcass) with dirt;
sayatlae' he ate it (mushy object); luk'etse' tinitlae' he threw fish heads in the
water; ukezitlaex draw a picture of it (mushy object) on it; bestl'es ile' ghitlae' he
handed him some mud; tatlok'e 'uygu kaghitlae'dze' ye debeldii' yightlae' he
brought up some algae from below and put it in his coat; fuyatlox he is carrying it
around (per); neke'itlox turn it over! (rev)

G+O+tlæk' (mot) mushy, wet, deteriorated object moves independently, falls; rot,
deteriorate; become worn, shapeless; dissolve, disintegrate; animate falls, collapses
mom naghitlae' he, it (mud) fell down; natatlox ts'e' yaene' tanii it will happen that
he will just fall down (dead); luk'ae zes u'el naghitlae' the fish skin fell off of him;
kentsis kadghitlae' the moccasins wore out; katdatlox it will wear out,
deteriorate; tsigi ggay uk'ey'nitlae' the roasted fish broke in two; banitlae' a hole
wore through it; yae' koostlae' I fell sprawling; tneztlae' it (rotten tree) fell over;
loostlox I am relaxed (per)

P+ke#0+tlæk' (mot) P's shoes, footwear become worn out
skets'ineztlae' my footwear wore out (mom); ukenay'dinitlae' it (footwear) wore out
(mom)

d+O/D+tlæk' (mot) walk with wet footgear, walk tracking mud
dadinitlae', dadetlae' he came in tracking mud (mom); hwnidenstlae' I walked into a
muddy area (mom); ludatlox he is going around with wet footgear (per)

O+n+O+tlæk' (ap) eat mushy O
ingitlae' he ate it (mush) (dur)

O+G+O+tlæk' (suc or conv) strike, daub O with wet object
sneztlox he threw mud at me once (sem); yiztlo' he daubed it with mud (conc); kestlox
it splattered against it (sem); ingitlo' he threw mud at it repeatedly (cons); tatlo'
yaniagnaghitlox he compressed algae together (cust); kasighil'aayi naalidghitlo'
the seal fell asleep (cons), lit. 'sleep struck the seal'
tanakonstlox (n) beaver (nickname), lit. 'it daubs in the water'

G+I+tlæk' (dim) be moist, soggy; meat is fresh
neul c'etsen' lltae' the meat is fresh; hwdeltlae' the area is soggy, muddy; tadeltlae'
the skin is raw, wet

na#tlök' (conv) become soggy; caus. soak O
nátlo' it became wet, soggy (conc); nayitlo' he soaked it (conc)

O+G+O+tlæk' (conv) overcook O
conc stlo' it (meat) is overcooked; nestlo' it (berry jam) is overcooked; yiztlo' he
overcooked it

n+D+tlök' (desc) be soft, overripe
unaat nadetlok M its (trout's) flesh is soft (neu2); gigi natlo' the berries are overripe,
soft (neu2)

d+l+tlæk', tlok' (op-ono) be squishy, squashing sound
tneltlae' he (person without teeth) is chewing noisily (ono); kekedeltlo' there is the
sound of feet squishing in the mud (ono)
dey'deltlok'i (n) moose with new set of antlers, lit. 'that which is making squashing noise with its horns'

G+l+tlok'+e (desc-neg) be fragile, easily broken, brittle; with ko- have magical power
new-neg dghaltlok'e it is fragile, easily broken; deltlok'e it (stick) is brittle; ba
kaitlok'e ŧ for him things are magical, lucky, lit. 'events are brittle for him'
d+O+tlok'+e M (desc-neg) be cheap
c'aan ditloggo food is cheap (new)
tlo', tlogge' (adj) soggy, mushy; mushy substance
tatlo' CLW, tehtlok M (n;Ø/laa) algae, lit. 'water mush'
-tl'atlogge' (n;Ø/kaan) dregs, sediment, lit. 'bottom mush'
-enganstatlogge' (n;Ø/taek') snot, lit. 'nostril mush'
tlaegge' (adj) decrepit, deteriorated, tattered, old, useless, dilapidated; often used for humorous effect: nen tlaegge' you rotten old thing; deniigi ts'ene' tlaegge'
bakuzggani its'e' kutsighitsaet he threw in to him a dry old moose bone; dghaec
tlaegge' nidghelnici I am wearing a tattered coat

tlaen M *-n /cross-cousin/
-tnaen M (n) man's male, woman's female cross-cousin; possibly related to tlen brother-in-law

tle /little/
tle (adj) little, small; less productive than ggaay; mainly used in compounds
Bestle Na' (pn) creek into Klutina Lake, lit. 'little bank creek'
Centlegha (pn) hill on Tonsina River, lit. 'at the little flat'
xa'tle (adv) a little, slightly: xa'tle kensyaes I speak a little
sdi'tle (adv) a little bit: sdi'tle yaene' hwngel'aen' I could only see a little; sdi'tle
nilc'aata na'es it steps a little bit apart (bowlegged)
k'aatle (adv) almost, nearly, very soon: k'aatle tiisyaa I almost went
ht'ae'tle (adv) very little, barely: ht'ae'tle ghiltisi'i it is very small
duuhwk'etle (adv) a little bit, not much: duuhwk'etle 'el dade'estnes I only know a little bit

tle' in -stle' footwear see sel'
> tle' move quickly see tlet'; tight see tlet'

tlen *-n /brother-in-law/
-tnlen (n) man's brother-in-law, man's sister's husband, wife's brother, brother's wife,
sister-in-law: niltlen brothers-in-law

tlet1 (tlaat) /move quickly/
mom tlaat tlet tlel tlaat
dist tlet tlet tlet
prog tlet tlet tlet
rev tlet tlet tlet
der tlet tlet tlet
ter tlet tlet tlet
cont tlet tlet tlet
neu tlet tlet tlet
cust tlet tlet tlet

l+tlet (mot) sg person, animal moves quickly, walks quickly, runs, leaps, jumps; plural is D+tsaak'
mom tilltlaat run, move quickly!; nateltlet he started back quickly; sta'ililtlet he ran off
escaped; xael yits'ina'ililtlet it leaped out from inside the pack; i'el ti'ililtlet it dove,
leaped into the water with him; keghiltlet he quickly climbed up; uni’di ts’e’iltlet he sneezed; lke’iltlet it leaped, jumped across; ghaltlet he is running along (prog); nekeghaltlet he is running in a circle (prog); lu’iltlet he was running around (per); lutaltlet he will run around

tuuk’e nateltledi (n) water boatman beetle (Corixidae), lit. ‘that which leaps on water’
teseltledi W (n) dipper, water ouzel (Cinclus mexicanus), lit. ‘that which thrusts its head in the water’

(i+)d+i+l+iltlet (mot) fire burns, ignites quickly; caus. ignite, light O; a faster burning than the theme d+O+k’aan; i is only used in a few derivatives
mom dillet it caught on fire; idiltlaat make a fire, light it!; idiltlet he made it (fire);
idutltaadte let him light it; nayditlaat you build it (fire) back up!; nahwdaltlet it (structure) burned down; utl’ay’deltlet it burned up completely; utl’ay’diziltlaat burn it up!; itl’ay’deltlet he burned it up; uk’ey’deltlet it burned in two; uk’ey’denltlet I burned it in two

P’el ko+D+iltlet (desc /) P is in a crisis situation, an emergency; caus. cause P to be in a crisis situation
neu u’el katlet he (P) has an emergency, a crisis; u’el kustlet a crisis occurred for him;
s’el kultlet he caused crisis for me; tsaaani l’el kultlet the bear caused a crisis for him

u+d+gh+l+iltlet (mot) dissolve; snow melts quickly (in spring); skin peels, detaches, becomes chapped
mom c’udgheltlet something (snow) melted; nadaexi ‘udgheltlet snow melted;
utsaadle’ gha c’udgheltlet something (hot) melted through his stomach;
ta’udgheltlet it dissolved in water; szaa ts’ikudgheltlet my mouth got chapped, developed canker sores; sketl’aa ts’ikudgheltlet skin came off the sole of my foot

nominalization from unproductive verb theme:
yiitaditledi W (n;0/taan) skin stretcher for small game

tlet² (tlaat) /tight/

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d+n+l+iltlet (mot or ext) become, be tight, full, pinched, clogged, congested; caus. cause O to become full, congested
mom ni’tnellet something (saw) got pinched (in saw cut) (mom); syidah ninay’tnellet something got caught in my throat, I am grieving (mom); dahwneltlet the place is full, congested, crowded (neu); dahwtneltlet I filled the place up (mom); sengesta hwdan’tnellet my sinuses got clogged with something (dist); nilghahneltlet it (knot) is tied together tightly (neu); lidatnellet it (door, plug) got stuck closed (mom)

d+i+l+iltlet (stat) be stiff, have arthritis, a cramp
uts’entah hwdeltlet his legs are stiff, he has arthritis, a cramp in his legs (neu)

bles M *[:]

bles- M (i) hunched, huddled []; only in the following: dac’etles’aan it (porcupine) is sitting up hunched, huddled; c’etlesgha’aal it (rabbit) is hopping along

tliigh smear see tlahg

tlo’ classify mushy object see tlaek’
tlo’l bruised see tlot’
tlogge’ soggy, mushy see tlaek’
tlox classify mushy object see tlaek’
tlok’ classify mushy object see tlaek’
tlot bruised see tlot’
tlot /cartilage/
   -entlode' (n:n/’aan) nose cartilage of fish
   -yentlode' (n:∅/’aan) cartilage in salmon’s back

tlot', tlut' /bruised/ cf. luut’ scab, bruise, a related root
   neu       tlot'       "
   tran      tlut'       tlot

d+tlot' (desc) blood is clotted, coagulated
del deltlot' blood is clotted, coagulated (neu)

Ø+tlut' (u:tran) become bruised, bloody, clotted with blood; have a birthmark
   'itlut' it (meat) got bloody, it (wound) got clotted with blood, he got bruised; he has a
   birthmark (tran)

> tlut' be bruised see tlot'
tl'aa³ /posterior/

df: tl'aa, tl'a, tl'a' , tl'aadi, tl'aadze', tl'aane, tl'aax
-tl'aa (an) bottom of, posterior of, rear; headwaters of stream; common in place names: sael
    tl'aa bottom of a box
    -ketl'aa (an; niic) sole of the foot, sole of a boot
    tehtl'aa (an) bottom of a body of water
    Ts'itu' Tl'aa (pn) headwaters of the Copper River, lit. 'major river headwaters'
    Tatiil'aa (pn) Valdez Arm, Valdez, lit. 'rear water'
    Stl'aa Na' (pn) Slana River, lit. 'rear river'
    -ghustl'aa (niic) inner cheek
    K'ats'i Tl'aadi (pn) Mount Blackburn, lit. 'that which is at the head of cold (river)'
    tatl'aa (an) headwaters of a stream
        tatl'ahwt'aene (n) upper Ahtna people, lit. 'headwaters people'
        Tatil'ah Nene' (pn) upper Copper River area
-tl'aax (an) general area at the bottom; at the headwaters of: 'unggot utl'aax gha cu yet
    nits'enaes we went upland there to its headwaters
    xal tl'aaxi, xal ketl'aaxdi (n;taan) sled runners, lit. 'that which is at the bottom of
        the sled'
    tutiil tl'aaxi (n;taan) saucer, lit. 'that which is at the bottom of a cup'
-tl'a', tl'a- (nic; aan) butt, rear, rump, bottom, posterior, last of a series, stern of boat,
    back of vehicle: its'e' nekatl'aztsiy he turned his rear toward him; nitl'adinidaas sit
    down, put your rear down!
    c'etl'a' (n; niic) skirt
    -tl'a' ts'iige' (n; niic) tapered tail on man's skin shirt, lit. 'butt umbilical cord'
    -tl'atsen' (n; aan) buttocks, cheeks of the buttocks
    -tl'allogge' (n; kaan) dregs, sediment, lit. 'bottom mushy substance'
    tl'asel, -tl'aste' (n;laa) pants, lit. 'rear footwear'; note the irregular possessed form
    tl'ankaani (n;taan) needle
    tl'aztaani (n;taan) enclosed caribou fence, corral, lit. 'long object that is in the rear'
    Tl'atibene' (pn) Klutina Lake, lit. 'headwaters lake'
    Tl'ahwdinaesi (pn) mountain west of Tazlina Glacier, lit. 'tall one at the headwaters'
    tl'adaak'e (an) ridge, top of hill
    tl'atahen (n) youngest child, lit. 'the last one'
-entl'aa, -entl'a- (nc; aan) side of the face: bentl'aa hwdezk'an' þthere is a sundog, lit.
    'it is burning at its (sun's) cheeks'
    bentl'aa key'aaas hwtaene (n) Negroes, black people, lit. 'people with sun shining on
        the sides of their faces'
    bentl'aaadi (n;taan) 45-70 rifle, lit. 'that which is at the side of the face'
    -entl'abets' (n; aan) cheek (of the face)
-tl'aane (an) at the back border of; hem of garment
    tak'etl'aane (an) upper margin of high water mark of lake, stream
    dek'etl'aane (an) cut bank

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Dek'et'l'aane Cae'e (pn) creek into Klutina River, lit. 'cut bank mouth'
P+k'etl'aa, P+k'etl'aat (pp) in the angle of, in the corner of, head of lake; after the departure of, in the absence of P: uk'etl'aa ninayiltëañ he was put in his place (after he died); uk'etl'aa nayadzel he chopped it down where he had been (standing); Menda'es Dzele' nek'e netsiye 'iinn k'etl'aat Mentasta Mountain, like us, is what is left in the absence of our grandfathers

ben k'etl'aa (an) head of lake
-nehk'etl'aa (an) corner of the eye
-ts'ihk'etl'aa (an) corner of a room

k'etl'aadze' (adv): k'etl'aadze' nasdaa he barely survived, is near death

tl'a (upf) bound postposition
P+tl'a# (ads:ss mom) to the completion of, catching up with P: itl'alkae' he tracked it down; utl'ay'stggez it wore away completely
P+tl'a# (ads:gh mom) exterminating P: kutl'ahwdalnen they all died off; xutl'akehwdilnen they killed them all off; tl'akat'aan they were exterminated

tl'aa M²; possibly a loanword from Upper Tanana or Kutchin
denehtl'aa M (n;Ø/niic, Ø/'aan) paper, book, letter

tl'aa (tl'ae) /herd moves/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mom</th>
<th>tl'aes</th>
<th>tl'aa,tl'aey</th>
<th>tl'ael</th>
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<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>tl'aet</td>
<td>tl'aa</td>
<td>tl'ael</td>
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<tr>
<td>cust</td>
<td>tl'aes</td>
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ltl'aa (mot) large herd (of caribou, sheep) moves, migrates; flock of birds walks; there is some evidence for distinct stem allomorphy in M
mom teiltl'aa a herd started moving; nateltl'aes a herd is starting back; nateltl'aa nateltl'aey M a herd started back; tu'iltl'aa a herd was moving around (per); lache gheltl'aet ptarmigan are walking along (prog)

Xanc'eltl'aesde (pn) site near Lake Creek (upper Susitna River), lit. 'where something (caribou) migrates through'

> tl'aax area at the bottom see tl'aa³
> tl'aane back border, hem see tl'aa¹
> tl'aat in k'etl'aat in the corner of, in the absence of see tl'aa¹

tl'aa M *-a/-/lake snail/ probably reanalyzed from tl'aghës lamprey

(tl'aa M (n) lake snail (Pulmonata)

> tl'a rear see tl'aa¹; in tl'aghës pacific lamprey see ghës'tl'aghës¹; in tl'aghësts'en, tl'asts'en left side see ghës'tl'aghës¹
> tl'a' rear, butt see tl'aa¹

tl'ae /crotch/

-tl'ae, tl'e- (an,c) crotch
-tl'egha' (n;dl/laa) pubic hair

tl'aet /black birch burl/

tl'aet, tl'el- (nc;Ø/'aan) black birch burl; used as tinder for firedrill

tl'eltael W (n) a type of fungus

> tl'aet herd moves see tl'aa² (tl'ae)
> tl'aes herd moves see tl'aa² (tl'ae)
> tl’e in tl’egha’ pubic hair see tl’ae
> tl’el fart see tl’iit
> tl’ede waist see tl’et
> tl’et in tl’etael fungus see tl’ael; liquid or multiple objects move independently see tl’iit

tl’en *-n? /barbed/

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<td>neu</td>
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<td>tl’iin’</td>
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<tr>
<td>dur</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>tl’iil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>tl’iin’</td>
<td>tl’en</td>
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</tbody>
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note that momentaneous imperfective stem is tl’iin’

D+tl’en (stat) be barbed
stl’en it (hook, arrowhead) is barbed (neu)
stl’eni (n;Ø/taan) fish spear
ut’aann stl’eni M (n;Ø/aan) barbed spearhead

O+G+Ø+tl’en M (suc) saw O
tsets ditl’en saw the wood! (dur); lets dghastl’en I sawed lumber (dur); natngastl’en I sawed it down (mom); katnitl’iin’ saw it up! (mom); kayntitl’ien he sawed it up (mom)
c’etl’eni M (n;Ø/taan) saw, lit. ‘that which saws something’
nildzindetl’eni M (n;Ø/taan) rip saw, lit. ‘that which saws lengthwise’
decn tae’ detl’eni M (n;Ø/taan) crosscut saw, lit. ‘that which saws lumber’
natngestl’eni M (n;Ø/taan) Star Tobacco , lit. ‘that which is sawed’

tl’en (adj) []
-ghustl’en CLW, -ghutl’en M (an) space between the teeth
neghustl’en detsiyi (n;Ø/taan) toothpick, lit. ‘stick that probes between the teeth’

tl’et1 M /lowbush cranberry/
ntl’et M (n) lowbush cranberry (Vaccinium vitis-idaea)

tl’et2 /confined/

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>neu</td>
<td>tl’et</td>
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G+tl’et (dim) be tight, be confined, a small space
kaltl’et the area is confined, the space is small (neu); sa ghaltl’et it (coat) is tight on me (neu)
t+n+l+tl’et (stat) be confined to a small space
tnezelt’et I am confined to a small space (neu)
na#ko+d+n+l+tl’et (stat) be covered with a flat surface covering; caus. keep O covered with a flat surface
nahwtneltl’et structure is covered with bark, with a roofing material (neu); c’elaats’i kae nahwtniiltl’et I have it covered with bark (neu)

O+tl’et [] M (us:sem) grip, pinch O with tweezers
yittl’et he gripped it with tweezers; duusi tl’et #the sun comes out []; an obscure idiom in W; perhaps ‘it grips the floor’
dagha’ c’tl’edi [] M (n) tweezers for plucking whiskers

tl’et2 /waist/
-tl’ede (an) waist

> tl’et’ fart see tl’iit

360
tl'ets' a-ts' /strike with fist; fly swiftly/

- sem tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'  tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- cons tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- mom tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- dur tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- ono tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- neu1 tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- neu2 tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- cust tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'

O+G+I+tl'ets' (suc) strike, hit, punch O with fist
'itl'ets' hit it, him once! (sem); yitl'ets' he hit it once (sem); ineltl'ets' he hit him in the face once (sem); ighltl'ets' he hit it repeatedly (cons); koltl'ets' he is, I am punching an area, knocking on a door (cons); kuniiltl'ets' I hit them (sem)
mom yuniniltl'ets' he punched at him (once); sunitl'isis he is punching at me (drv); 'el teiltl'ets' he beat him up, gave him a licking; u'el tatl'ets' he will get beaten up; ut's'il'tehc'gheltl'ets' he got beaten up badly; kayngiltl'ets' he hit him all over (his face); scin'tneltl'ets' he pretended to hit me (sem); yay'naltl'ets' he swung and missed him; itikatniltl'ets' he grazed him with a punch
d+l+tl'ets' (op-ono) be knocking sound
ba'aadi deltl'ets' there is a knock at the door (ono)
n#ko+d+0+tl'ets' (ext) be firm, solid
tene nhwdeztl'ets' the trail is firm (neul)
n+gh+D+tl'ets' (stat) be blunt
tsinsdlae langestl'ets' the mattock is blunt (neu2)

tl'ets', centl'ets' CLW (n;0/ta'an) blunt-headed arrow for small game
ggax tl'ets' (n) rabbit arrow
-latl'esi (n;0/aan) blunted hand with no fingers
tl'ets' (i) []: u'el tl'estelggaet he knocked him unconscious
l+tl'ets' (mot) fly swiftly, car goes swiftly
mom sta'il'tl'ets' it flew away; datgge xa'il'tl'ets' it flew up through an opening; i'el inadiltl'ets' it flew dodging him; tsii'tl'kediltl'ets' it customarily flew down into the snow (cust); idghaghaltl'ets' it (car) side-swiped it

tl'ets' 2, tl'iits' 2 -ch' /blue/

- neu tl'ets',tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- tran tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- dur tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- mom tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'
- per tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets' tl'ets'

D+D+tl'ets' be blue-green, be dark in color
neu datl'ets' it is blue, dark in color; tl'ogh datl'ets' the grass is green; natnestl'ets' there are blue spots; ukacdel'tl'ets' M it is chartreuse; ts'es c'edl'tl'ets' M the rock is dark in color; u'el nahwtnestl'ets' he is blue in the face from anger
tran diil'tl'ets' it turned blue; hwtniil'tl'ets' it got dark (due to cloud cover); hwdlii k'e tntil'tl'ets' his face darkened (from sunburn) from the spring crust; u'el hwtniiltl'ets' he fainted, blacked out
sidadl'ets'i (n) mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), lit. 'that which is blue headed'
ntnat'l'ets'i (n;nl 'aan) large bead, lit. 'that which is blue'; said to be Russian trade beads; cf. ya'yu' small bead
u'et nay'niltl'edzi (n) ink
citneltl'edzi M (n) dark-eyed junco (Junco hylennis), lit. 'that which is blue tailed'
Nahwtl'iidze' Bene' (pn) Deep Lake, lit. 'blue lake'
-caan hwdistl'iize' (n) dark blood of fish, lit. 'blue area of the stomach'
-t'ets' (n,adj;Ø/tlaek') gall; dark, bluish object
tseles t'ets' (n,Ø/tlaek') eye medicine made out of ground squirrel gall
-nehlt'ets' (n,ni/aan) pupil of the eye
cetl'ets' L (n) plant (unidentified) [l], lit. 'dark tail'
Bestl'ets' (pn) King Mountain, lit. 'dark stone'
-t'edze' (n,Ø/aan) gall bladder; fish milt
tl'ets'i (n) male fish
O+d+n+Ø+t'ets' M (op) write O
c'etnil't'ets' write something! (dur); c'etngastl'ets' I wrote something (dur)
c'+d+n+t'l'its' (mot) rain clouds, showers move
i'tnittl'its' rain clouds, a shower arrived (mom); i'tnaltl'es rain clouds will form (mom);
luy'tninfil'l'its' rain clouds were moving about, it was showering (per)

t'les' *-sh* /slime/
tl'ese', tl'es (nc,Ø/tlaek') slime of fish
bestl'es (n,Ø/tlaek') mud
tl'estsaey (n) arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea), lit. possibly 'slime woman'
    neu tl'es
    tran tl'es
G+l+t'les (desc) be slimy
    tl'ies it is slimy (neu); 'ltl'es it became slimy
G+l+t'les (desc) food is rotten, overly fermented and inedible
    c'etsc' netlt'l'its' the fish head is rotten, overly fermented (neu)

t'les' W *-[]
    neu t'les
    d+n+i+Ø+t'les W (desc) be a big eater
        tnitl'ies he is a big eater (neu)
> t'les strike with fist, blunt-headed arrow see t'ets"; blue see t'ets"; coagulate see t'l'its"*
> t'li'l liquid or multiple objects move see t'li'l"*

t'liic'
    tsiis t'liic'i (n,pn) a type of mineral, possibly mercury; mountain at the head of the Susitna River
> t'li'il saw O see t'len
> t'li'in' saw O see t'len
t'liin' /liquid or multiple objects move independently/
    mom t'liit t'liit' t'lel t'liit
    dist t'liit t'liit' t'lel t'liit t'liit
    prog t'lel
    per t'lel t'liit' t'lel t'liit
    cust t'lel
    ono t'liit' "
G+Ø+t'liit' (mot) liquid, multiple objects move independently, fall
    mom naghitl'liit" it (water, sand) fell down; caan textl'liit' rain started to sprinkle; caan
teti-et rain sprinkles (cust); tuu nadezl'liit' water spilled; tuu nadatl'el water is
spilling out (prog); uka'eczil'l'it' a rash broke out on him, he got smallpox, measles;
st'sc' kaghil'l'it' I broke out in pimples; yaas kaghil'l'it' snow blew up in the air;
said when the sky is red in the morning
nic'andit'edi (n;dl/loa) pick-up sticks game, lit. 'objects that move upward'
nekat'edi [] L (n) chicken pox; analysis uncertain

O+G+t+tl'iti (mot) move liquid, multiple O quickly
mom faets sle' 'tl'itiit hand me some soil; ile' c'ghilt'itiit' he handed something to him;
tsaey di'elt'iti' I am pouring tea; nga’ daaltl'iti' I poured it for you; sa
dina'itiit' pour another (cup) for me; dinayltl'itiit' he poured it into containers (dist);
naz'aay yi'sntelt'et we customarily put them (berries) in a bucket (cust);
kaytnl'itiit' he put them (potatoes) in a pile; naytneltl'itiit' he scattered them (berries);
tuu ik'e nadeltl'itiit' he sprinkled water on it; ik'e nakultl'itiit' he covered it (with dirt);
nikayltl'itiit' I pided it (sand) up; saas yae' tiiltl'itiit' I threw sand away;
niltayniltl'itiit' he mixed them (liquids) together; niltayniltl'itiit' he mixed them (berries) together;
'alk'e nikultl'itiit' it (snow) has been moved, plowed into a pile;
dayniltl'itiit' he filled it; tuu utaniltl'itiit pour water on it!; cenuu yii
tateiltl'itiit' he bailed out the canoe

u'el ditaltl'edi (n;0/taan) water dipper, lit. 'that with which water is poured in'
u'el dic'eltl'edi (n;0/taan) funnel, lit. 'that with which something is poured in'
uyii taydeltl'edi (n;d/taan) teapot, lit. 'that in which something (tea) is dropped in the water'
til'tedi (n;0/taak') garbage, slop pile, lit. 'that which is thrown out'
tneltl'edi (n;n'/aan) dice
tu'li+t'itiit (mot) bail water
uyii datunitl'itiit you bail water!

d+l+tl'itiit (op-ono) be sound of liquid sprinkling, splattering, multiple objects rattling
ono tadeltl'itiit' there is the sound of rain sprinkling; bataeltl'itiit' there is the sound of
rain sprinkling on it; baxaeltl'itiit' there is the sound of grease splattering on it;
riddle: tic'aata sen xal k'edeltl'itiit' in the woods there is a sound like a medicine
club answer: an owl's eyebrows; saseltl'itiit' sweat is dripping off of me

tl'itiit², tl'eti /fart/

  tl'eti (n;0) fart
    conc    tl'itiit'    "
    dur    tl'itiit'    "
    ono    tl'eti    "

  O+tl'itiit' (conv) to fart
    zti'itiit' he farted (conc); ghitl'itiit' he farted repeatedly

d+l+tl'etiit (op-ono) be the sound of a fart
  delt'etiit' there is the sound of a fart (ono)

tl'itiits² *-] /coagulate/ perhaps related to tl'ets² blue

  tran tl'is tl'itiits' t'les tl'isis

G+i+O+tl'itiits' (u:tran) liquid hardens, dries, coagulates; with d+n become constipated
  tran del 'tl'itiits' blood hardened, dried; tsits itat'les the paint will dry; uyii tniitl'itiits'
  he got constipated

> tl'itiits' blue see tl'ets²

tl'isi *-sh" /call of thrush/

  ono    tl'isi    "

d+l+tl'isiit (op-ono) be whistling noise, be call of varied thrush

delt'isiit (thrush) is calling (ono)

  natiitl'isi (n) varied thrush (Hylocichla sp.), lit. 'that which makes tl'isiit call'

uyii c'udeltl'isi (n) shrill whistle

> tl'isi strike with fist see tl'ets²; blue see tl'ets²; coagulate see tl'itiit²
tl'i

(tl'i (up)) thematic; only in the following: tl'inazdaa it (fetus) is in breech position

tl'ic /quick/

---

1+tl'ic (desc) be quick

- tl'ic he moves, acts quickly (neu);
- k'a' tl'ic the gun fires quickly (neu)

---

tl'ic /flea/

c'etl'ige' (n) flea (Siphonaptera); applies to most animal fleas but not dog fleas

- yes tl'ige' (n) snow flea (Achorutes)

---

ntl'igi (n) caribou in summer; rare, not well known

tl'ogh /grass/ possibly related to tl'uu manipulate fiber

- tl'ogh (n, d/taan) grass (Gramineae)
- tl'ogh tael (n, d/taan, d/niic) sedge, wide grass; grass mat (Cyperaceae), lit. 'wide grass'
- tl'ogh del'ots'i (n, d/taan) soft grass used as boot liner
- [tl'ogh destbedzi] (n) grass species (unidentified), lit. 'grass that is wide'; from de Laguna
- tl'ogh tsen (n) wormwood (Artemisia spp.), lit. 'fragrant grass'
- tl'ogh k'eltsiini CL (n) green, lit. 'that which looks like grass'

---

> tl'ox manipulate rope see tl'uu

---

tl'uu /manipulate fiber, rope/

---

O+G+O+tl'uu (conv) weave, lash O; with cont knit O

- conc tiz'aani stl'uun he wove a fish trap; tehbiil ts'etl'uu we are weaving a net;
- stl'uun it is woven; te'sdlaesi deztl'uun he wove a fish fence; stl'uni k'ent'ae 'the brush is thick lit. 'it is like a woven object'; ngetl'uuni c'el'aen 'the his looking with his hand over his eyes; literal meaning uncertain
- cont ne'etl'u' she is knitting something; n'ghastl'u' I was knitting something; n'tatl'u' she will knit something; tisdlaesi tah nandetl'u' he is repairing the fish weir lashing
- mom day'tneztl'uun C, day'deztl'uun W he wove, tied something closed; yetnitl'uun he began weaving it; ni'nitl'uun he wove something up to a point; tidayghitl'uun he wove it wrong
- ggax stl'uuni (n, d/niic) woven rabbit skin blanket
- 'alcesi stl'uuni (n, 5/taan) gunny sack
tl'ogh destl'uuni (n,d/'aan) woven grass dish scraper

nilk'enatestl'uuni (n;/niic) thick, double-faced fabric, lit. 'that which is woven back and forth'

besedetl'uuni (n;/niic) pullover garment, sweater

ses datl'uuni, ses dghatl'uuni (n;d/laa) temporary snowshoes made of woven sticks

u'el nc'eltl'u'i (n;/taan) knitting needle, lit. 'that with which something is knitted'

Kantl'uus Dghilaaye' (pn) mountain at the mouth of Butte Creek

d#O+O+tl'uu (conv-rev) set O (snare)

rev tc'etztl'uun he set something (snare); ggaal deztl'uun he set a snare; t'c'itl'ox you set something; ggax gha tc'etztl'ox he is setting something (snare) for rabbits;

denc'etztl'uun he set something (plural snares) (dist); ba 'sc'etztl'ox we customarily set something for it (cust); niduuy gha dghostl'u'u M I should set a snare for lynx

Basditl'uugi Na' (pn) creek into Slana River, lit. 'that which we set snares for creek'

d#I+O+tl'uu (desc) I (snare) is set

tc'il'tl'uun something (snare) is set (neu)

na#D+tl'uu (conv) get dressed, dress oneself; see paradigm in Appendix H:3.4

conc na'il'tl'uun get dressed!; natesl'uun he started to dress; nastl'uun, naddsl'tl'uun he got dressed; noostl'uulden let me get dressed; nan'satl'u' we plural will get dressed (dist)

na#O+O+tl'uu (conv) give clothes, money to O as a gift

nayiztl'uun he gave him clothes, he gave him money, gift (at a funeral potlatch) (conc)

(da)#O+n+gh+l+tl'uu (w:s mom) tie up, tether, bind O (boat, dog); note that the

momentaneous imperfective is sometimes tl'ox

mom lic'ae ngheltl'uun, dangheltl'uun he tethered a dog; dakaalatl'uul I will tie it up; k'ay' kae danghiltl'ox bind it up with willow!; dangheltl'uun it is tied up;

xay kae danghiltl'ux it is tied up with spruce root (cust);

dan'stngahl'tl'u' we will tie them up (dist); danankunghiltl'u' I tied them up again distributively (dist)

P(e)#c'+u+G+gh+l+tl'uu (w:s mom) wrap up, bundle up P (in cloth, bark, paper)

mom bec'ugheztl'uun wrap it (P) up!; yeugheztl'uun he wrapped it up;

bec'ugheztl'uun it is wrapped up; ntes' dec'unghitzl'uus cover your head!;

dec'unghitzl'uun he wrapped himself up (in a blanket); dec'unghestl'uun her head is covered (with a scarf); luk'ae nac'ugheztl'uun he wrapped up a fish

P(e)#+G+l+tl'uu (conv-rev) tie, lash O to P

rev iyiltl'uun CLW, yeiyiltl'uun M he tied it to it; uyiyiltl'uun CLW, bezeiltl'uun M I tied it to it; hwyiltl'uun CLW, keiyiltl'uun M I tied it to a place; nil'itl'ox tie them together!; nildiiiltl'uun I tied them (sticks) together; nildghiltl'ox you will tie them (sticks) together; e'ccen' hwnidighi'aay 'ekeyiltl'uun they tied him to a stump;

laedzaas decen ciit kentl'iltl'uun they tied brushy spruce twigs onto the ends of sticks (dist); taak'i niciltl'uuxi he ties three together by the ends!;

nilcighiltl'uun he tied the ends together (mom)

P#l+tl'uu (stat) be lashed, bound, tied to P

neu nilltl'uun they are tied together; uyiltl'uun it is tied to it; ts'a' ghu' unaghiltl'u' a beaver tooth was tied to him; this was tied to a baby so that he would become a good wood cutter

tl'uul, -tl'uule' (n;n/laa) rope, line, cord, lit. 'instrument for binding': ts'il'tl'uule'et' they are walking single-file; neketl'uulghelggaac they went around single-file

litl'uule' (n;n/laa) dog leash

tl'asel tl'uul (n;n/laa) suspenders, lit. 'pants rope'

neltl'uuli tl'uul (n;n/laa) braided rope

kudadzaey tl'uule' (n;n/laa) spiderweb

365
ts'itl'uul (n) bowstring (n,n/laa) lit. 'straight line'
kentsiis tl'uule' (n,n/laa) shoelace
tsighel tl'uul (n,n/laa) ribbon, lit. 'hair bun line'
tsulatl'uule' (n,n/laa) frenulum of the tongue, lit. 'tongue line'
tnetl'uule' (n,n/laa) small, fine roots
O+G+l+tl'uul (conv) braid, lash O; lace O (snowshoes)
conc ineltl'uul he braided it (rope); detsigha' natneltl'uul she braided her own hair;
utse' natngiitl'uul I braided her hair; natsitniitl'uul braid her hair; ses 'iltl'uul
lace them, lace snowshoes with webbing; yii yincdeltl'uul he lashed them together
(bundles of brush); ingiitl'uul he braided them (dur)
neltl'uul' M (n,n/laa) lamp wick, lit. 'that which is braided'
uyii sighitl'uul M (n) mean bear with long neck; analysis uncertain
Stl'uuli Na' (pn) Carlo Creek

> tl'uu' manipulate rope see tl'uu
> tl'uun manipulate rope see tl'uu

tl'uus CL *-[]

hgnitl'uusi CL (n) northern shrike (Lanius excubitor), lit. said to mean 'that which flutters'
> tl'uus manipulate rope see tl'uu
> tl'u manipulate rope see tl'uu
ts


tsaa\(^1\) *t\(-\) /sg dies/

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{rev} & \text{tsaax} & \text{tsaan} & \text{tsaax} & \text{tsaax} \\
\text{cust} & \text{tsax} & " & & \\
\end{array}
\]

da\#G+Ø+tsaa (conv-rev) sg dies; this word seems to be used only occasionally; other more commonly used idioms for die are presented in the English finderlist

rev daztsaan he died; dateztsaan he is about to die; c'et'aan' dadeztsaan a plant died; 'ele' datastsaa\(\text{ghe}\) he won't die; 'ele' da'itsaaghe he didn't die; day'deltsaan W, dacin'deltsaan C he pretended to die


tsaa\(^2\) (tsae) *ts- /catch sight of/

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{mom} & \text{tsaes} & \text{tsaan} & \text{tsael} \\
\text{cust} & \text{tsaes} & " & \\
\end{array}
\]

O+i+t+tsaa (u:i mom) catch sight of, see, perceive O; perfective is rare; most common in the negative

mom yiltsaan he saw him, caught sight of him; 'ele' c'\(a\) ggax ts'iltsaale \(\text{we didn't see any rabbits; 'ele' c'\(a\) neltsaale I didn't see you; 'ele' na'eltsaale I didn't see him again; 'ele' c'\(a\) naal ya' iltsaale \(\text{the didn't sleep due to him lit. 'he didn't see sleep due to him'}\); ndede' c'\(a\) nanitaghalsaelden da? when will I see you again?; cu nakutaghaltsaenal I will see them again

hwdzax ts'iltsaesi (n) yellow caterpillar [], lit. 'that which we ominously see'; an insect that is a sign of bad luck

Na'sdiltsaan Na' (pn) West Fork of McLaren River, lit. 'we see again river'

ghaltsaane CLW, keltsaane M (n) Athabaskan people who are not kin related, strangers; especially used to designate Tanana River and Yukon River Athabaskans
lit. probably 'the ones who were seen, recognized'

Gheltsaane Ciisi K'ae (pn) site in Monahan Flat, lit. 'Lower Tanana people's dipnet place'; this place name is very interesting as it designates former use of this site off the upper Nenana River by other Athabaskans


tsaa\(^3\) (tsae) *ch- /go exhausted/

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{n+Ø+tsaa} (mot) & \text{go being exhausted, sick, tired} \\
\text{yet xona nininitsaan} & \text{he just reached there being exhausted, sick (mom); ts'e'}
\text{betaninitsaan} & \text{he was too tired to respond to it (mom)}
\end{array}
\]


tsaa\(^4\) M *t\(-\) /red-tailed hawk/

c'etsaa (n) red-tailed hawk M (Buteo jamaicensis)

tsaa\(^*\) *ch- /cache/ this root is unusual in that it takes no suffixes except -x in the customary

tsaan, -tsaan' (n;Ø/\'aan) cache

nen' tsaa (n;Ø/\'aan) underground cache, cellar, lit. 'land cache'
dahtsaa (n;Ø/\'aan) pole cache, elevated cache
tean tsaa (n;Ø/\'aan) platform cache, lit. 'wood cache'
tsaa k'ae (an) fish storage pit, pit for fermenting fish, lit. 'cache pit'
dluuni tsaa' (n;Ø/\'aan) mouse's food cache
tsa- (i) bundle, pile, armload: *tsets datsadinitsiy he brought in a pile, armload of wood; natsaydef'aa he has piles of things scattered around.

conc tsa"a

cust tsaax'

O+G+O+tsa'a (conv) cache O underground, bury O

yitsaa he cached it in the ground (conc)

> tsaax' pl run see tsaak'; cache see tsaax'

> tsaak' cut quickly see tsaat'

tsaac' (tse) *ts- /dry by evaporation/

dur tsaas tsaac' tsaas tsaas

dist tsaas tsaac' tsaas tsaas

cust tses "

G+I+tsaac' (op) wet S dries, dry by evaporation; caus. dry wet O; cf. G+O+ggan, used of objects such as skin, wood, food drying over a period of time
dur tel naghaltsaay' the socks dried; 'ele na'iltsese it didn't dry; nateltsaay' it is starting to dry; nahwdaltsaay' the ground got dry again; hwddghiltsaay' it (sun) dried the area; skentsiize' naghiltsaay' CLW, nadiitsaac' M he dried my mocassins; yu' na-nilitsaay' I dried articles of clothing (dist)

> tsaade', tsaadle' abdomen see tsaatl'

> tsaadi in kentsaadi spruce bark canoe see tsaat

> tsaax sg dies see tsaan; bury O see tsaan'; pl run see tsaak'

tsaak' *chw- /food in caribou's stomach/

-tsaagge' (n;O/htaan) partly digested food in caribou stomach; this is smoked over a fire and eaten.

tsaak2 CLM *[-]

dataaaggi CLM (n;d/laa) temporary snowshoes made of woven sticks; analysis uncertain

tsaak' *ch(*)-/plural run; granular moves; cf. kaa' go in boat; multiple move, with a similar semantic range

mom tsaax tsaak' tsaax tsaak' tsaax

dist tsaax tsaak' tsaax tsaax

rev tsaax tsaak' tsaax tsaax

per tsaax tsaak' tsaax tsaax

cust tsaax "

neu tsaak' "

G+D+tsaak' (mot) granular or amorphous substance moves independently; caus. cause granular O to move

mom stakitsaa' they ran away; nats'itsaa' we ran back; kiic'a' natestsaa' they ran away from him; kiits'e' nic'ana'itsax they keep jumping up toward it (cust); nic'anakitsaa' they are jumping up repeatedly (cust); nekekestsaa' they ran down and back (rev); digi ts'abaali ta nihatlatsax squirrels are running back and forth among the spruce (cust); lukatsax they are running around (per)

G+D+tsaak' (mot) granular or amorphous substance moves independently; caus. cause granular O to move

mom tene kutsaa' the trail slid in; saas 'itsaa' sand slid down; best'les 'itsaa' mud slid down; Izaasi koht'aene ta'itsaak M money came among the people; nilkayiltsaa' it (nature) caused it (ice) to jam together; niltay'niltsaas' he mixed something together; utayiltsaa' it has been mixed with it; best'les tetsax the mud moves (cust); uk'e luc'itsaas' it (meat) got moldy, slimy on its surface (per), lit. 'something moved around on it'

baa tetsaxi C (n;O/taan) Eagle brand canned milk, lit. 'milk that moves'
inc#D+tsaak' (mot) granular or amorphous inc moves
ts'igge' keletdetsaa' smoke rose straight up (mom)
x#n+gh+D+tsaak' (mot) surface heaves, sags, subsides
rev 'uyggu nekehngatsax it (ice) is heaving up and down; ten 'uyggu u'el
nekexiingatsax the ice is heaving up and down with him; nekehngeztsaa' it (ice)
heaved
na#n+gh+D+tsaak' C (desc) frown, have long face, dour expression with jowls sagging
nanatsaa' he is frowning, has saggy jowls, a long face (neu)

tsaal1 *chw- /chinook wind/
tsaal (n) chinook wind, south wind: tsaal katibaes swim for the chinook wind!; (in a story,
a saying said to mouse in order to change the weather)
Tsaal K'aas (psn) Upper Ahtna war chief, lit. 'he trains the chinook wind'

tsaal2 *0- /calf caribou/
tsaali (n) calf caribou
tsaali ggaay (n) baby caribou

tsaan *ch-n /grizzly bear/
tsaani (n) grizzly bear (Ursus arctos)
natu' tsaane' (n) coastal brown bear
tsaani zes tael (n) bearskin mat
> tsaan sg dies see tsaa1 ; catch sight of see tsaa 1 ; go exhausted see tsaa 3

tsaan'\ tsenn *chw-n /excrement/
tsaan', -tsaane' (ni;(l)l'aan) excrement
tsaan' hwnax (n;(l) I 'aan) outhouse, toilet
litsaane' (n;(l) I 'aan) dog excrement
tsetsaan' M (n;0 I 'aan) copper, lit. 'rock excrement'; see the list of copper implements for
tsedi under tsaet1
tsetsaan' denatsaedl M (n;(l)f'aan) copper bullet for muzzle loader
Tsetsaan' Na' (pn) Chisana River, lit. 'copper river'
na'aay tsaane' (n;(l)) rust; brass, lit. 'sun's excrement'
sc'aen tsaane' (n ;(l) I kaan) mustard, lit. 'baby's excrement'
son' tsaane' (n;dl'aan) falling star, lit. 'star's excrement'
-ghu' tsaane' (n;(l)) tartar of the teeth, lit. 'teeth excrement'
tsaan' ts'iige' (n) dung fly (Stercoraria sp.)
tsaan' ts'uuy M (n) marsh fly
tsaan' ts'uus CLW, tsaan' ts'uuy M (n) ruffed grouse, "willow grouse" (Bonasa
umlellos), lit. 'excrement pile'
natsaan'ngelt'on'i, natsaan'ngeldoxi C, natsaan'ngelteni C (n;nl'aan) hailstone, lit.
(with t'on', dox) 'excrement that is compressed'; (with ten) 'excrement that is frozen '
tsa- (c) excrement
-tsazes (n;nl laa) large intestine, lit. 'excrement skin'
tsaan'
tsen',tsin'
tsen',tsin'
cone
tsen',tsin'
con-cus
tsiin'
"
dur
tsaan'
"
tsaan'
tsiil
tsiil
mom
tsiis

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Ø+tsaan' (conv) defecate; caus. change O's diaper
conc 'etsen' CLW, 'estsin' M I am defecating; ztsaan' he defecated; tiistsaan' I am
starting to defecate; 'ele' 'itsen'e he didn't defecate; ghitsaan' he was defecating
(dur); uyghitsaan' he defecated into it (mom); k'ey'nitsaan' he finished defecating
(mom); 'eltsen' I am changing his diaper, causing him to defecate; iltsaan' I
changed his diaper
P#l+tsaan' (conv) defecate P, pass P in one's stool
del ittsaan' he passed blood in his stool
k'e+na#G+D+tsaan' (conv) become rusty
conc k'enastsaan' it became rusty; k'enatatsen' it will become rusty; k'enadestsaan' it
(bucket) got rusty

> tsaan' smell see tsen'

tsaat1 (tset) *ts- /sg sits down/
mom tsaat tsaat tsel tsaat
cust tset

n+D+tsaat (u:s mom) sg sits down, settles down, stays; caus. seat O; active theme paired
with Ø+dau' sg sits, stays
mom nitsaat sit down!, stay!, settle down!; nestsaat he sat down, he stayed, he settled
down; gaa ya nestsaat he sat down by him here; ineltsaat he sat him down,
seated him, made him settle down; yet i'el nestsaat he settled there with her
tl'af+D+tsaat (mot) sit down rapidly, put one's rear end down
niit'adetsaat he put his rear end down (mom); ik'e datl'adetsaat he put his rear end
down on it (mom)

tsaat2 L *]-
kentsaadi L (n;Ø/taan) spruce bark canoe; obsolete term; speakers state that the place name
Kentsii Na' Tonsina River is related to this noun

tsaat3 *]-
Teltsaadi Na' (pn) creek into Tazlina Lake; analysis uncertain

tsaat*ch- /cut quickly, fish swims quickly/ cf. k'ae'y' slice, glide, with a similar semantic
range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sem</th>
<th>tsaat</th>
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<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>tsaat tsaat' tsal tsaat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>tsaat tsaat' tsaat tsaat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rev</td>
<td>tsaat tsaat' tsaat tsaat</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

O+G+l+tsaat' (suc) cut, slice O quickly with knife
yiltsat he sliced it once (sem)
mom kadiltsaat cut it up!; kaydghiltsaat' he cut it up; yakiighiltsaat' they butchered
it into pieces; uk'ey'niltsaat slice it in two!; uk'enc'iltsaat you cut it into several
pieces; itse' 'el teltsaat' he cut his head off

c+n+l+tsaat' (mot) fish swims quickly
kay'naltsaat' it (large fish) jumped (mom); nay'naltsaat' a fish dove down;
tiy'neltwaat' a fish jumped into the water; nkacneltsaat M it (fish) came close to
shore (mom); nekey'neltwaat' it swam down and back quickly (rev); nacneltsaat M it
(fish) is flopping around (per)

tsaat1* *ch(*)- abdomen/
-tsaa(le') CWM, -tsaa(de') L (n;taa/taan) abdomen
tsaat1- (i) abdomen: kuggaedii kettsaat'idinintaen the mosquito's stomach swelled (from
sucking blood); na'any neketsaat'iidintaen the moon became full, lit. 'the moon
became round in the stomach'
tsaay *ts- /stunted tree/

**tsaay** *(n)* stunted, undersized tree that grows on permafrost or at high elevation; jack spruce

*Tsaaay Nene', Hwtsaaay Nene'* *(pn)* upper Susitna River and upper Gulkana River area, lit. 'stunted timber country'; the territory of the Western Ahtna band

*Hwtsaay hwt'aene* *(pn)* Western Ahtna people, lit. 'stunted timber people'

**tatsaaye** *(n)* black spruce *(Picea mariana)*, lit. 'water stunted tree'

**k'ey tsaaay** *(n)* small undersized birch

**K'ey Tsaaygha** *(pn)* village site at Hogan Hill, lit. 'by the stunted birch'

> **tsaaay'** dry by evaporation see **tsaac'**

**tsaas1** *ch*-ts /hedysarum/

**tsaas, -tsaaze** *(n,d/taan)* Indian potato, root of *Hedysarum alpinum* *(Hedysarum alpinum)*

**gguus tsaaze** *(n)* root of wild celery

*Una' Tsaas C'Ilaen Na'* *(pn)* Clearwater Creek, lit. 'its creek has Indian potatoes creek'

**sos tsaaze** *(n)* poque (plant) *(Boschniakia rossica)*, lit. 'bear's hedysarum'

**ggax tsaaze** *(n)* sweetpea, lit. 'rabbit's hedysarum' *(Hedysarum mackenzii)*

**k'ay' tsaas** *(n)* tundra rose, lit. 'willow hedysarum' *(Rosa acicularis)*

*[litsaaze']*(n) plant (unidentified); from de Laguna

**tsaas2**, **tse1** *ch*-s /difficult/

neu1 tsaas

neu2 tses

**P+e#ko+0+tsas** *(desc)* P (situation) is difficult

neu1 ba kekutsaas it (P1 k) is difficult for him (P2 b); c'aan 'aede xu'el kekughitsaas it was hard for them without food; sa kedahwdetsaas it is difficult for me to speak; c'etsin' 'ekutsaas da su xona kuts'ughaan' M if we should kill them it would be "difficult meat" expression used in Upper Ahtna story about a confrontation with Russians

**P+e#0+tses** *(stat)* be reluctant, be hesitant to do P

neu2 tsets ostsael de' keytses I should cut wood but I am hesitant to; beystses I am reluctant to do it, hesitant about it; kenaztses he is hesitant about the situation

**tsaas3** *ts-s /be big in diameter/

neu tran tsaas

**G+l+tsaas** *(dim)* be big, thick in diameter, in girth; be stout

neu dghiltsaas he is stout; ts'abaeli deltsaas the spruce is big, thick in girth; na'any taak'i nighiltsaas the moon is three (fingers) in diameter; tsighaa nighiltsaas it (moon) is a strand of hair wide

> **tsaas** move flexible object see **tse1**; dry by evaporation see **tsaac'**

**tsa1** *ch-

**tsabaey** *(n)* fish with white flesh (generic term), "trout"; analysis uncertain

-tsabaeye' *(n;O/taan)* calf (of leg)

**tsa2** **M** *ts-

**tsaghani** *(n)* raven; cf. *saghani* CLW; see *ghan'*

> **tsaad** dry by evaporation see **tsaac'**
tsa\(^3\), tsac\(^*\)[]-
tsay'tsiy CLW, tsactsiy \(M (n;\Omega/ltaan)\) knife; a compound, meaning uncertain, see tsiy\(^2\)

tsa\(^4\)[]-
-tsala\(k\)‘e \((n;\Omega)\) flesh, flank between hip and lower end of rib cage; the preferred spot to shoot a bear

> ts\(a\) bundle, pile see tsa\(a\); excrement see tsaan\(^a\)

tsa\(^n\) *ch- /beaver/
ts\(a\) \((n)\) beaver \((Castor\ canadensis)\)
ts\(a\)' c'ecoghe' \((n)\) large beaver
ts\(a\)' laen' \((n;\Omega/'aan)\) beaver castor
ts\(a\)' kaen' \((n;\Omega/'aan)\) beaver lodge
ts\(a\)' tehwtsiile' \((n;\Omega/'aa)\) beaver dam
ts\(a\)' laggane' \((n;\Omega/'aan)\) beaver claw amulet; to make a child ambitious
ts\(a\)' bene' \((n;d/ltaan)\) beaver pond
ts\(a\)' zes \((n;d/niic)\) beaver skin; fur of various kinds for trade \(M\)
ts\(a\)' dzaghe' \((n)\) wintergreen \((Pyrola\ sp.)\), lit. 'beaver ear'
ts\(a\)' ke' \(M (n)\) unidentified mountain plant, lit. 'beaver foot'

tsa\(^2\) *ch-
tehtsa' \((n)\) water beetle

tsa\(^3\) C *[]-
\(\text{neu} \quad \text{tsa}'\) "
\(n+\text{da#ko+d+n+l+tsa}' \quad C\) (desc) exaggerate; uncommon
\(\text{ndakutneltsa}'\) he exaggerates (neu)

> ts\(a\)' hang dry fish see tsak\(^n\); fringe see tsak\(^n\)

> ts\(a\)'l cut quickly see ts\(a\)at'; tremble see ts\(a\)

> tsag\(h\) cry see tsa\(e\)x; in tsag\(h\)cax making semicircular detour see c\(a\)x

> tsax in c'etsax rack pole see tsak\(^n\)

tsa\(^*\)[]-
ditsagge' \((n;\Omega/cuut)\) left-over food; analysis uncertain

tsa\(^n\) *[]- hang dry fish/
\(\text{conc} \quad \text{tsak}'\) "
\(O+\Omega+\text{tsak}' \quad (\text{conv})\) hang, put \(O\) (fish) on drying rack with tail hanging down
\(\text{conc} \quad \text{c'etsa}'\) I am putting something (fish) on a rack; \(\text{c'eztsa}'\) he put something (fish) on a rack
\(\text{c'etsax CL, c'edetsax M (n;d/ltaan)}\) rack pole for hanging meat, fish

tsa\(^2\) *ts- /fringe/
\(\text{conc} \quad \text{tsak}'\) "
\(O+n+\Omega+\text{tsak}' \quad (\text{conv})\) cut \(O\) in strips, make \(O\) (fringe)
\(\text{conc} \quad \text{nitsa}'\) cut it (fish, skin, cloth) into strips; \(\text{nayneztsa}'\) he cut it into strips, fringe;
\(\text{kelen netsa}'\) he is cutting leather strips for snowshoes
\(\text{natsak'i (n;n/ltaa)}\) smoked salmon strips, lit. 'that which is cut into strips'
uk'e natsak'i (n;Ο/niic) fringed clothing, lit. 'that with fringe on it'

> tsal cut quickly see tsaat'

tsan *ch*'-n

tsanltsaey, tsanltsae (n) highbush cranberry (Viburnum edule); analysis uncertain

> tsat cut quickly see tsaat'

tsat' *][- /tremble/ cf. tsaat' cut quickly, fish swims quickly, perhaps a related root

neu tsat' "

G+tsat' (stat) tremble, shiver, twitch

neu neltsat' his face is twitching, his head is trembling, bobbing; dlii gha deltsat' he is shivering from the cold; nnezevltsat' I am trembling, shivering

tsae1 *ts- /observe ritual/

neu tsaen tse' tsael tse'
cust tsae

O+tsae (desc) observe O (ritual, taboo, restriction), abstain from O; applies to female and male puberty rites and rituals performed by men and women after having a baby, or after giving a potlatch

neu kultsaen he, she is observing a ritual, taboo, a puberty rite; ko'eltsaen I am observing a taboo, a ritual; yil ts'iltsaen we are observing it; hwghiltse' he was observing a ritual; hwatlsael he will observe a ritual; huk'e'ec'e' eltsaen I am observing a ritual about king salmon; hwdeltsaen he is observing a ritual on himself; dahwdiltsaen he is avoiding saying something; e.g. he does not mention bear's name in winter

kultsaenen (n) man or woman observing puberty rites

hwtsae, -hwtsae' (n;Ο) menstrual blood of young woman

tsae2 *ts- /rock/ tsael" chop and tsaeet pound may be related roots

tsae, tse-, se-, -tse' (nic;Ο/’aan) rock, stone; mainly used in compounds, the usual noun for rock is ts'es: hwntsegniitsaet I drove in a stake; hwdatsehwtnelnen it is nailed shut

tsae baa (n,пn;Ο/’aan) jade; mountain at Mentasta Pass, lit. ‘grey stone’
tsetnel (n;Ο/’aan) stone axe, lit. ‘stone wedge’
sezel CLW, tsezel M (n;Ο/’aan) steam bath, lit. ‘hot rocks’
tsentseli (n;Ο/’aan) adze
tseziil (ni;Ο/’aan) scree, talus, loose rock on mountainside, gravel

tseziiltahi W (n) pika, coney, "rock rabbit" (Ochotona collaris), lit. ‘one among the scree’

Unatseziiltkaeni (пн) ridge north of Cheshnina River, lit. ‘the one which scree slides down’
tssetsaan' M (n;Ο/’aan) copper, lit. ‘rock excrement'; see the list of copper implements with tsedi under tsae1'
tset'uuudze' (n;Ο/laa) black rock lichen, lit. ‘rock peel’
Tsedghaazi Na' (пн) Boulder Creek, lit. ‘rough rock creek’
Natsede'aanyi (пн) Glacier Point, lit. ‘rock that is standing’
k'a' tse' (n;Ο/’aan) bullet, lit. ‘gun rock’
tsae* *ts- /dog barks/

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{dur} & \text{tsae} & \text{tse'} & \text{tsael} & \text{tse'} \\
\text{dur-cus} & \text{tsae} & " & " \\
\text{mom} & \text{tsaes} & \text{tsae} & \text{tsael} & \text{tsael} \\
\end{array}
\]

\(y+\Theta+\text{tsae (op)}\) sg dog barks; cf. li#d+l+ghaas pl dogs bark

dur lic'ae itsa, yetsa the dog is barking; ighitse' it was barking; sa itsa it is barking at me; itsaex it customarily barks (cust); yiztsae it barked once (mom)

> tsae ahead, first see tse'
> tsae⁶ wait see tse', tsae⁷
> tsaeðe ahead, first see tse'
> tsaeði first salmon caught see tse'

\textbf{tsaex, tsagh} *ch*- /cry/

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{dur} & \text{tsagh} & \text{tsaex} & \text{tsagh} & \text{tsagh} \\
\text{dur-cus} & \text{tsliix} & " & " \\
\text{mom} & \text{tsaes} & \text{tsaes} & \text{tsax} & \text{tsaes} \\
\text{cust} & \text{tsax} & " \\
\end{array}
\]

durative stem variation is irregular with tsagh in impf, fut, and opt

\(\Theta+\text{tsaex (op)}\) sg cries, mourns; caus. make O cry; plural is tsax#d+l+yaa'

dur tsagh he is crying; 'estsaagh I am crying; ghitsaex he is crying; txastsagh I will cry; 'estsiix I customarily cry (dur-cust); nts'e ba 'itsaghi don't cry about it!

takalbaey dzax tsagh the camprobber is crying ominously (as a bad omen);

ighihtsaex he made her cry; settsaex he is making me cry; ik'etsagh he is mourning him; dzi'tneltsaex he cried excessively, he (baby) cried until he stopped;

cin'deltsaex he is pretending to cry; k'e'itsaex he finished crying (mom);

kaghitsaex he cried out (mom)

\textbf{luu yitsa}ghi W (n) horned lark [] (Eremophila alpestris), lit. 'that which cries in the glacier'

\textbf{tsagh} (n:c;\(\Theta\)) crying, grief

\textbf{tsagh} i'dliis (n:d) mourning song

\textbf{tsagh} tuu (n:\(\Theta\)) tears, lit. 'crying water'

\textbf{tsagh} t'el M (n) crybaby

\textbf{tsax, tsagh-} (i) crying; lutsaxdalyaal he is walking around crying; tsax'sdelyaes we are crying; natsaahnighilghel he cried out

\textbf{ke#(d+D+tsa}gh M (op) grieve, sob, whimper

dur ke'estsaagh I am grieving; keghatsaex, kedatsaex he grieved, sobbed; sa ketsaagh he is grieving about me; koht'aenn kedetsaghade de'ests'ak I hear a person whimpering

\textbf{si#l+tsa}gh (op) cry out from fear

\textbf{silsa}gh he is crying out from fear (dur)

\textbf{P+e#d+l+tsae}x (op) sing P (a love song)

c'edeltsa}gh he is singing something (a love song) (dur)

\textbf{i'deltsa}ghi 'dliis (n:d) love song

> tsae⁴ observe ritual see tsae¹; dog barks see tsae⁶

\textbf{tsaek'} *ch('-'/be few/

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{neu} & \text{tsaek'e} & " \\
\text{tran} & \text{tsaek'e} & " \\
\end{array}
\]

\textbf{G+n+l+tsaek'+e} (dim) be few, scarce

\textbf{neu luku'ac neltsaek'e dighidae}t\' a few fish swam in (the trap); 'neltsaek'e we are few in number; tsets nteltsaek'i dadinilaa he brought in a few pieces of wood;
udzih naghaltsaek’e caribou used to be scarce; belzaase’ t’ae’ naghaltsaek’e his money was really scarce; tinaltsaek’e it will become scarce (tran); naniltsaek’e it decreased, became scarce again (tran)

> tsael catch sight of see tsaa¹; dog barks see tsa¹; go exhausted see tsaa¹; observe ritual see tsae¹; chop see tsaet¹!

> tsaen observe ritual see tsae¹

tsaen² *ch-n/odor/ cf. tsen², tsaan² smell

-tsaen¹ (n) odor, scent: utsaen’ c’ilaen it has an odor
Debae Tsaen’ (pn) rock on upper Boulder Creek, lit. ‘sheep’s scent’

tsaen² *[-]-

-ghatsaen’ (n;Ø/lac) shavings from outer side of skin

tsaet¹, tset¹ *ts- /pound, throw/

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O+G+Ø+tsaet (suc) pound, hammer O
cons itset he is pounding, hammering it; ighetset CLW, ighitsaet M he was pounding it; the M form is durative in aspect; ts’ay’ el kidghitset they hammered bowls with it (copper)
sem yiztset he pounded it once; ineztset he struck him in the face (with a hand-held object); ik’e kuztset he pounded on it once; yutsaet he is swinging at it with a hammer (drv); natset ggot’ yii sa nayghitsiit she used to hammer it (bone) with a flesher for me (dur-cus); katsedghastaet M I hammered it (mom); yunitsaet he tried to pound it once (mom)

c’etsedi (n;dl’aan) hammer, lit. ‘that which hammers something
uk’ec’etsedi (n;Ø/’aan) anvil, lit. ‘that on which something is hammered’
c’etseden (n) smith, copper smith, lit. ‘one who hammers’

tsed CIW (n;Ø/’aan) copper, lit. ‘that which is hammered’; cf. tsetsaa’ M lit. ‘excrement rock’; note that the M term is more widely distributed in Northern Athabaskan languages; also note that the CLW term explicitly refers to the smithing of copper, a major achievement of the aboriginal technology: tsedi su biceni’ayi ldu’ yii ca kighighaان they also made copper axes

1. aboriginal implements made with copper:

tsete k’a’ (n) copper arrowhead
bandeyaeni (n) spear with copper point used in warfare by war chief
tsete tsay’tsiy (n) copper knife
nildzaats’aghi (n) copper knife, dagger with fluted hand gaurds
tsete tsel (n) copper awl
tsete ts’ighu’ (n) copper snowshoe awl
tsete ‘aas bes (n) copper snowshoe-lacing needle
tsete sesi (n) copper snowshoe drill
tsete biceni’aayi (n) copper axe
tsete tsentseli (n) copper adze

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tsedi tso' (n) copper pick, poker, lit. 'copper penis'
tsedi saxi (n) copper gaff hook
tsedi didit’aani (n) copper nail
tsedi skaa (n) copper spoon
tsedi tutii (n) copper cup
tsedi ts'aay' (n) copper plate
tsedi lats'agh (n) copper ring
Inuu M, -enlnuude' CLW (n) copper nose ring
tsedi benceni CLW, tsedi nadi’aann M (n) copper bracelet

Note that the Ahtna did not make a decorated copper shield, i.e. tinaa in Tlingit

2. copper implements that are mentioned only in myths:
tsedi lagets' (n) copper gloves
labaes (n) circular knife shaped like a discus with sharpened edge
3. post-contact implements made with copper:
tsedi c’edziidi (n) copper bullethead
tsedi naz’aay (n) copper kettle, copper bucket
tsedi tsinic (n) copper teakettle
4. place names that refer to copper:
Tsedi Na’ (pn) Chitina River, Chitina village, lit. ‘copper river’
Tsedi Tu’ (pn) Chititu River, lit. ‘copper water’
Tsedi Ts’e’se’ Na’ (pn) Chitistone Creek, lit. ‘copper stone creek’
Tsedi Ts’e’se’ (pn) The Finn, lit. ‘copper stone’
Tsedi Ggalaaye’ (pn) Mt. Steele or Mt. Luciana, lit. ‘copper mountain’
Tsedi Kulaende (pn) Copper Village site, lit. ‘where copper exists’

Tsi#O+O+tsaet (mot) throw, hurl sg O (rock, compact O); cf. O+d+I+nen, ziic throw compact O, move compact O quickly, a theme of more general meaning

Mom tsiitteztstaet he threw it; yae’ tsiittitsaet I threw it away; katsic’eztstaet he threw something up to a higher place; u’el tsiittitsaet I threw it toppling it;
statissinitsaet throw it away, off; natsi’nitsaet he threw something across;

Dbtsi’tennststaet I threw something in (the door); xatsi’nitsaet he threw something through;

Tsetsiuninitsaet he threw it at it once; tsiyutsaet he threw it at it repeatedly (drv);

Itetsi’ghitsaet he threw something over it; ntsi’nghitsaet he threw something up in the air; tattsighastsaet I threw it in the water; tsts’e’ kutsighastaet I threw it in to him; tatsu’ghitsaet he threw something up from below

Tsitd assaulted Na’ (pn) creek into Copper River near Chitina

P+tsi#c’+I+tsaet (mot) cause P to move by throwing rock
u’statts’ennetsaet CLW, beststatts’ennetsaet M I chased it off by throwing a rock (mom)
Ko+ni+tse#O+g+I+tsaet (u:gh mom) hammer, drive in O (stake, post)

Mom hwntsengelstaet I drove it (stake) in; hwntsyeongiltsaet he drove it in; c’etsedi kae hwntsennetsaet drive it in with a hammer!; hwntsennetsaet I’ll drive it in;

Hwntsennetsaet he drove them (plural stakes) in (dist); hwntsennetsaet I’ll drive them in (dist)

Tsaet* *ts- /eat whole O/

Tset tset tset tset
O+G+Ø+tsaet (op-rev) eat, gulp whole O (liver, kidney, foot, fish head, biscuit)
rev c'ezet' itset eat the liver; ighitsaet he ate it (liver, fish head); ngastaet I ate it (biscuit, pie); itnatset he will eat it (biscuit); l'el ts'en' iciz'aann ghastaet M he ate his raw heart

tsaet³ *ts- /water level drops/
mom tsaeł tsaeł tset tset
dur cust sem
Dar (mot) water level drops, is low, recedes, subsides, tide ebbs, stream goes dry
mom hwtestsaet the water level in the area dropped, is low; nataatsael the water level, tide is dropping (prog); nataataetsaet the water level dropped, the tide went out, the stream went dry; tatutsaet let the water drop
Tastsaet Na' (pn) Delusion Creek, lit. ‘low water creek’

tsaetl¹ *ts- /chop/ perhaps related to tsae² rock
dur tsaetl' tsaetl' tset tset
dur-cus tsiil "
sem cust sem-cus tsiil"
sem mom tsaetl' tsaetl' tset tset
dist cust per tset tset tset tset
O+G+Ø+tsaetl' (sue) chop, split O with axe; synonymous with O+G+Ø+kaat'¹
dur ighitsaetl' he was chopping it; da'aatsuelt' it has already been chopped; tsets htsaeł they will chop wood; 'ele' tsets 'stastle we won't chop wood; yiztsel he chopped it once (sem); 'o'ostsiil I customarily give it a chop (sem-cus)
mom l'el teztsaetl' he chopped it down; u'el txassael I will chop it down; yuninitsaelt' he chopped at it once; yutsael he chopped at it repeatedly (dur); yae' nnezttsael' he chopped it open (dist);
untstsic'ensttsael' I chopped something (trees) from it (the woods); xay'nitsaelt' he chopped through something; yyninitsaelt' he chopped through to it; hwni'ghastaetl' he embedded something (axe) into a place; kaydgitsaetl' he chopped, split it up; kaysntsesael' he accidentally chopped it up; kahwdghitsaetl' he chopped an area clear (of brush); ba'aaxe hkw'e kahwditsaetl' chop it clear out to there!
kat'atsael' it is cleared, chopped clear; itikaditsaetl' he glanced it (axe) off while chopping; luc'atstel he is going around chopping something (per); kataitsael chop a water hole (in the ice)!; utats'ic'enttsael' I chopped down one from among them; tsek'ey'nistaetl' he chopped them all down

c'etsaele' CWM, c'etsaede' L (n;d/taan) wood chips
u'el tac'etsael M (n;Ø/’aan) hatchet, lit. ‘with it something is chopped’
nec'ehwnetsael M (n;d/’aan) hammer
st'es u'el tsaeti (n;Ø/’aan) pick, lit. ‘with it rocks are chopped’

-tsaeł cene' CL (n;d/’aan) stump, chopping block, lit. ‘chopping base’

O+G+Ø+tsaetl'¹ (sue) mica; light reflecting on snow, albedo effect

Tsaey¹ loanword from Russian chay ‘tea’
Tsaey, -tsaeye² (n;Ø, n) tea

Tatsen tsaeye W (n;Ø, n) cocoa, lit. ‘smelly water tea’
Tsaey t'aaxi (n;d/taan) low tea table, lit. ‘that which is beneath tea’
Tsaey Na' (pn) Curtis Gulch, lit. ‘tea creek’
tsaey² *ts-
tsanltsaey, tsanltsae (n) highbush cranberry (Viburnum edule); analysis uncertain

tsaey³ *ts-
c'editsaey L, c'etnitsaey C (n;Ó’l’aan) black birch burl; used as tinder for firedrill

> tsaey move pointed object see tsiy¹; in c'uditsaey firedrill, in tselelutsaey dragonfly see tsiy¹
> tsaes move elongated object see tsiy¹; dog barks see tsaæ; catch sight of see tsaa³; go exhausted see tsaa³

tse¹, tsae² *ts- /ahead, first/ related to tsi² head, and possibly to tsen³ toward the water
df: tse, tseh, tsae, tsae', tsaedi, tsoxe, tsi

P+tse, P+tseta (pp) ahead of, before P; utse ghiyaal go ahead of him!; ts'akae itseta
natelyaal the woman raced ahead of him; nill'ayaaxdze' niltseta they kept racing
together, one ahead of the other; kaskae itse gha hwnic dedax news comes ahead of
the chief.

-tsehen (n) elder, leader, lit. 'the one who is ahead': stsehen naaen he is ahead of me,
he is older than I; nk'enaey bede c'etse zdaa? which of your siblings is the oldest?

hwtséc'a (adv) previously: ggax dezes cet'adat'at xuligu hwtséc'a he put a rabbit
skin in his pocket previously; hwtséc'a nelk'odzen previously he was fat

natse CLW, nadetse M (adv) ahead: natse nínahkölyas they are relaying (meat) ahead

tse (adv) first: nen tse tiyaasi you go first!; xona tse kaek'ae kuzdlaen that's when it
first became a village; ts'utsaede tse kughile' long ago it was first (located) there

P+natse, P+natset (pp) before P's time, in the past prior to P's generation: snaan
nenatset natsel ggot' sa nayghitsiit my mother, before our time, used to hammer it
for me with a bone flesher; nenatse tsedi Tsedi Na' tl'aa hwts'en u'ghile' before our
time copper was at the head of the Chitina River

c'isnatse (adv) suddenly: c'isnatse k'e ts'uzaa u'el nihwdghelnen suddenly it
appeared out in the open

nsa (pp) bound postposition

P+nsa+la# (ads) M, P+nsa+gha# C ss mom) ahead of P: ntsilæzyaana M, ntsighaisyaana
C I went on ahead of you

tsae', tsae'tse (exc) wait: tsae'tse danay'didaases wait! I'll close the damper; tsae' desnii
wait, I say

ya'atse (exc) hold it, wait

tsae'de' (adv) in the future, later on: tsae'de' c'eyits'e kutayaax later on they will be
wiser; tsae'de' uk'etdghelnes xa' I'll pay for it later

ts'utsæde CLW, ts'ehwtsæedi M (adv,n) long ago, in the historical past; an historical story

nts'utsæetne (n) ancestors

ntsædi (n) first salmon caught in summer

> tse rock see tsæ¹; in gutse, gitse wishing that, hoping that see gu; in tséghos merganser see
ghos'tseghos; in tsegeli small grayling see gel; in tseles arctic ground squirrel see les.tseles; in
tsenel CLW northern flicker see nél:tsenel; in tsenigic tea kettle see tsenigic
tse' *0- /clench fist/ possibly related to tsii make sg O
dur  tse' 
cust  tsii' 
O+1+tse' (suc I) clench O (fist)
sla' 'eltse' I am clenching my fist (dur); dela' itse' he is clenching his fist (dur)

>tse' head see tsi'; make sg object see tsii; observe ritual see tsae'; dog barks see tsae

**tse'** *ts- /man's daughter/*

-ts'e (n) man's daughter or niece, brother's daughter

**kaskae utse'e (n)** goldeneye CM (Bucephala sp.) (n) bufflehead L (Bucephala albeola), lit. 'chief's daughter'

> tsede shore den see tset
> tseli copper see tsae
> tsedle' intestine fat see tset
> tzedze shore den see tset
> tzedze' dry wood see tsets
> tseh ahead see tse

**tset** *ts- /anus/*

-tset (n,0/aan) anus, rectum; small opening, gap
-tset t'oghe' (n,0/taan) anal fin
tatsel (an) open hole in ice, lit. 'water gap'
c'etsel ghaage' (n) tapeworm, intestinal worm
-ghuta tsel (an) gap in the teeth
tselidi M, tseldih CL (n,0/aan) large fish trap for king salmon
tsel'utsaey (n) dragonfly (Anisoptera), lit. 'that which moves its rectum'

**tsel** *ch- /damp, moist/*

conc  tset
cust  tsii

na#G+tsel (conv) become damp, moist, wet; caus. moisten O
conc tl'ogh nadetse' the grass became wet; nen' nakultse' the ground became damp;
na'ittse' moisten it; nayittse' he moistened it; snac'eltse' I got wet, lit. 'something made me wet'
lit. 'that which is moist'
naitseli (n,0/lcaut) soaked dry fish, lit. 'that which is moist'
tsete' (adj) moist
tsaal' tsete' (n,0/laa) diaper, moss used in cradle, lit. 'cradle moist one'
-zutesle' (n,0/taan) heartwood, core at center of tree

**tsel** *ch- /small/ unproductive in Ahtna*
betseli CLW, baet tsel M, -betele' (n,0/laan) ulu, semi-lunar knife

**tsel** *ts- /anus/*

tsentse' (n,0/aan) adze; analysis uncertain

**tseles** nen' loanword from Russian pshinitsa 'wheat' via Upper Inlet Tanaina chinishna
tseles nen' (n,0/l'aan, n,0/taan) whole wheat bread, whole wheat flour; folk etymologized as 'ground squirrel's ground' but actually from Russian; see les:tseles
tsel\(^1\) *ts- /awl/ possibly related to tsiy' move pointed object

tsel, -tsel' (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\)/taan) awl

natsel (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\)/taan) skin flesher
ts'en tsel (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\)/taan) bone skin flesher

-ts'enteelsey (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\)/taan) narrow bone in foreleg of moose, caribou; used to make snowshoe awl

-cenitseley (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\)/taan) hipbone, lit. 'tail awl'

\[\text{tsel }\] *ch(*)- /call of tree squirrel/

ono \(\text{tsel} \)

d+\(l\)+tsel (\(\text{op-ono}\)) be call of tree squirrel, be chattering, clattering sound
dligi deltseley the squirrel is chattering (ono); natneltsel there is the clattering sound of a sewing machine (ono)
delseli (n) tree squirrel (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus), lit. 'that which chatters'

> tsel sg sits down see tsaat\(^1\); pound, throw see tsaat\(^1\); move the hand quickly see tset\(^1\); to snow see tsiitl\(^1\); ferment see tsiitl\(^2\); water level drops see tsaat\(^1\); chop see tsaat\(^1\)

tsen\(^1\) W *ts-n

cetseni W (n) goshawk (Accipiter gentilis)

Cetseni T'ox (pn) hill south of upper Nenana River, lit. 'hawk nest'

tsen\(^2\), tsaan\(^n\) *ch-n /smell/ cf. related roots tsaen' odor and tsiis nose

neu tsen "
dur tsen "
dur-cus tsiin "
tran tsiis tsaan' tsiitl --

P\#ko+G+l+tsen (desc) P is smelly, be odor of P

neu i'koltsen something smells; ukoltsen CLW, bekoltsen M it, he smells; tl'ogh tsen k'e ukoltsen it smells like Artemesia; c'ets'e' ukoltsen it smells bad; tsaey hwneltsen the tea smells; ukaghaltya it was smelly; ukultsaan' it started to smell (tran)

tl'akoltseni (n) wolverine (hunting name), lit. 'that whose rump smells'

O+l+tsen (op) sniff O; with transitional, catch scent of O

dur c'eltsen he is sniffing something; c'ghiltsen he sniffed something; ihwtaltsen he will sniff it []; koltsem he is sniffing the area; ik'e koltsem he is sniffing its tracks; c'eltsiin he customarily sniffs something; ik'e kulitsaan' he caught the scent of its tracks (tran); let kulitsaani he will smell smoke (tran)

-ts'en (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\)) smell, odor; smelly, fragrant object: i'tsen dyilaak he caught the scent of something; c'etsen gha tetzya he went toward the scent of something; xuta c'etsen delnenn the scent came among them; t'aa tsen a smelly feather; tsenghadzae' it (moose) secreted adrenalin (from running too much)

tatsen (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\), n) brackish water, lit. 'smelly water'

tatsen tsaeye' W (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\), n) cocoa, lit. 'smelly water tea'

tatsen tl'aseyl W (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\)/niic) khaki pants, lit. 'smelly water pants'

tl'ogh tsen (n) wormwood, lit. 'smelly grass' (Artemisia spp.)

'ael tsen (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\)/teuut) trap bait, lit. 'trap odor'

-tsene' (n;\(\tilde{\phi}\)/\(\tilde{\alpha}\)) vagina.
tsen³ *ts-n /toward water/ cf. tse¹ ahead and tsi³ head, perhaps related roots
df: tsene, tsiidze, tsi, tsii, tsiiit, tsuughe, tsi

-tsene (dir) toward body of water, down toward water, toward lowlands: datsene cu dadzeni kedadetnes toward the water again a loon was heard; 'utsene hdadiyaa  he went down to the water
-tsiidze (dir) from body of water, from lowlands: 'utsiidze Sasluugge' cu nakedel they came back from Soslota (from the lake)

 tsiidze' (adv) from body of water; used without directional prefixes: Sasluugge' Na' tsiidze' nakedel they came back from the stream Soslota Creek

-tsii, -tsiiit (dir) at a specific place by the water: datsiit hwnax kuz'aan a house is nearby by the water; 'utsiit Tandzaeygha yet c'a ts'eneyel we camp by the water at Tandzaeygha

 Hwtsii Na' (pn) Tsina River, lit. 'by the water creek'
 Natsiidi (pn) Devil's Mountain, lit. 'the one by the water'

 -tsuughe (dir) in general area by the water, in the lowlands: 'utsuughe lool'as they (caribou) are going around by the water

 Hwtsuughe Naknelyaayi (pn) ridge east of McLaren River, lit. 'lower ridge that extends across'
 Hwtsuughe Ben Ce'e (pn) Tyone Lake, lit. 'lower big lake'

 P+ghatsii (pp) toward the water from P, below P: neghatsii nanac'endelde kulaen below us (toward the water) is an airfield

 c'eghantsiiden (n) first wife of polygamous marriage, lit. 'the one toward the water'

 tsi (up/) adverbial
 ko+tsi#di+i (ads:i mom, i neu) descending toward water: hwtsitiditaan a trail descends toward the water; hwtsidiyaa he went down toward the water

> tsen famine see tsiin¹

tseniic CLW, tsenii M loanword from Russian chaynik 'teakettle'

 tseniic CLW, tsenii M (n;:taan) teakettle, teapot

tsen² CLW, tsin¹ M, tsiin¹ *ts-n /flesh/

-tsen¹ CLW, -tsin¹ M (n;:Ø) flesh

 -ghutsen¹ (n;Ø/iic) gums, lit. 'teeth flesh'
 c'eyuuni tsen¹ (n;Ø/aan) birthmark, lit. 'ghost's flesh'
 c'eyitsen¹ (n;Ø/lcuut) brisket meat, lit. 'inner meat'

 c'etsen¹ CLW, c'etsin¹ M, -c'etsiine¹ (n;Ø/lcuut) meat
 c'etsen¹ dak'ae (n;Ø/aan) meat cache
 c'etsen¹ zt'aeyi (n;Ø/lcuut) fried meat
 c'etsen¹ ggan, c'etsen¹ zgani (n;Ø/lcuut) dried meat
 nen'k'e c'etsiine¹ (n) large game animals, lit. 'land meat'
 ts'igge' c'etsiine¹ (n) woodland caribou (that do not migrate), lit. 'local meat'
 saene c'etsiine¹ (n;Ø/lcuut) meat harvested in the summer

 neu tsiin []

d+1+tsiin C (desc) be meaty, hefty, stocky

i'deltsiin he is stocky (neu); daltsiin it (animal) is meaty, hefty (neu)
**tsen** CLW, tsin' M *ch-n? /stingy/

- **neu** tsen', tsin' tsiin' tsiil tsen', tsin'
- **neu-cus** tsiin'
- **tran** tsiis tsiit tsiil

P+gha#i+n+Ω+tsen' (desc) be stingy with, possessive of P

- **neu bayne'estsen'** I am stingy with it, am possessive of him; **c'aynitsen'** he is stingy, possessive of something; **c'ats'initse'n** we are stingy; **c'aynighitsiin'** he used to be stingy; **yayuneztsiit** he became stingy, possessive about it (tran); **bayuniistsiit** I became stingy about it (tran)

**tsen** *[?][?-]

- **lay'tsen'** (n) hawk owl (Surnia ulula)

> tsen', tsin' defecate see tsaan

**tset** *ch^- /move the hand quickly, run/

- **mom** tsiit tset tset tsiit
- **dist** tset
- **prog** tset
- **rev** tset
- **per** tset tset tset
- **cust** tset tset

Themes with this root are in three major meaning groups: run, move compact O quickly, and move the hand quickly; cf. niic feel, move the hand.

1. run

- **l+tset** (mot) human runs; applies to sg or pl subjects
  - **mom** tilsitsit you run!; **teltset** he started running; **ke'ugheltset** he arrived at a place on the run; **nelset** I came, arrived running; **stakiltset** they ran away; **ike'ilset** he ran across; **ikeneltset** I ran across; **naghaltset** he, I ran down; **nekedeltset C**, **nekenaltset W** he ran down and back (rev); **ghaltset** he is running along (prog); **lughaltset** he is running around (per)

2. move compact O quickly

- **O+d+Ω+tset** (mot) move compact O quickly
  - **mom** k'esden nidinitsit move it aside!; **hwyu' el hwdahwdonhtsiit** close the opening with your clothes!; **gabiin zaegge' yii lehwa'amset** the stove pipe got clogged; 'use tuu sdghitset he put water (in bucket) on the fire; ts'aay' its'e' nic'ayditsit he lifted a plate up to him; **nats'iiditsit** take it (hat) off; **nats'iiditset** he took it (hat) off; **tentseli ile' dghitset** he handed him an adze; **tidaydghitset** he spoiled him, raised him badly

3. themes of rapid hand movement and other themes paired with niic feel, move the hand (a slower movement)

- **inc#d+Ω+tset** (mot) move inc compact object quickly
  - **banisaadsinitsiit** put a knot in it! (mom)

- **inc#d+Ω+tset** (mot) move inc in manner of inc
  - **nits'uusdinitsiit** he squatted on his haunches (mom)

- **inc#d+D+tset** (mot) move inc body part quickly
  - **neketsidestset** he turned his head (rev); **neketsidisitiid** turn your head around! (mom)

3. themes of rapid hand movement and other themes paired with niic feel, move the hand (a slower movement)

- **d+l+tset** (mot) move the hand quickly
  - **mom** yats'ideltset he extended his hand to him; **hwdadeltset** he covered an opening with his hand; **tadaltset** he stuck his hand in the water; **t'adaltset** he stuck his hand in his pocket; ael yidaltset he put his hand in a trap; nu' k'edaltset he put his hand over a hole

P#Ω+tset (mot) move the hand to, from P

- **mom** yenitset he pulled it; **ba'ane bene'uxtsiit** you pull it out into the open!; **tuu kaghitset** he dug a water hole; i'el teztset he jerked, pulled it off; the killed it by witchcraft; k'ay' tsets 'el teztset he broke off a dry willow; ike'e teztset he
grabbed for it not reaching it; yuka teztset he reached for it; bikay'tetzset the got
startled lit. 'something reached for him'; dlo' ghay'nitset he broke out in a smile;
tsanii sa yae' inetzset a bear broke in (to a cabin) on me; ['ents'e
c'eni'tnaghestsit] W I was embarrassed lit. 'I did not know which way to turn';
from Krauss and Tansy: c'esdinitset you are bothering me
rev i'et hizset he put his hand around it; leetzset he clenched his fist; u'et nil'itset
grasp it in your hand!; ineketzset he put his arm around him, he embraced him
P#d+0+tset (u:gh mom) release, quit, stop P
mom hwditsit you stop, quit!; hwdghitset he stopped, quit; idghitset he let it go,
released it, quit it; ts'etenanii dghitset he quit drinking; kesoritset M we quit;
hwketdatset they will quit; hwdghastset I will quit, stop; hwdaditsit you be
quiet, quit talking!; hwdadghitset he quit talking
li#O+n+0+tset (u:gh mom) squeeze O
lingastset I squeezed it (mom); lisngitset he squeezed me (mom)
l+tset (mot) move the hand quickly
mom yaniltsit he put his hand through it; yeniltsit he pushed him, touched him;
ts'eyh nse' nkelitsit M they pushed the canoe out; ik'e hws'te' keniltsit the
blamed him; gge' yinitset he lifted him up to his feet; naghiltset he put his hand
down; ik'e' teliltsit he reached but couldn't touch it; tuu 'etaghiltset he put his
hand in the water; dets'enla' ilitsit it (bird) drew in its wings; its'e' kedadiniltsit
he blamed him
gge' di#l+tset (u:rev) get up quickly from prone position, rise; caus. help O get up from
prone position
gge' di'iiltsit he got up (rev); gge' diniltsit help him get up! (rev)
O+gh+1+tset (mot) handle concealed O (wrapped object, present) quickly
mom yec'ughtset he wrapped something in it; kol'ii ghaaltset I concealed it (money,
food); kol'ii ighighiltsit he concealed it; ile' ighighiltsit he gave it (present) to
him; na'llii ghaltset it is misplaced; n'ilhginiltsit he set something down
ko+0+tset (mot) cloud, fog, frost moves
mom nahwghitset it got cloudy, foggy, fog descended; kekunitset it got cloudy, frosted
over an area (mountain side); yaak'e kuztset it got overcast; uts'axa hwghitset it
got obscured by the fog
4. miscellaneous themes without a paired theme with niic
P+gha#ko+gh+0+tset (u:s mom) P become paralyzed
bahwghetzset he became paralyzed (mom)
P+na#ko+n+D+tset (u:n mom) swelling of P subsides
benahwnetset the swelling of it (P) has subsided
da#O+d+i+l+tset (u:ilmom) drink O quickly
day'diltset he drank something quickly (mom); taas dadiltset he drank soup quickly
tset$ CLW, tssets' M *ch*-ts /shore den/
c'etsede, CLW, c'etsedze M (n;0'i'an) shore den of beaver, muskrat
> tset ahead, first see tse'; eat whole O see tsaat'; water level drops see tsaat'; sg sits down see tsaat';
pound, throw see tsaat'
tsetl' M *ch('-)
tuhtsedl M (n) bufflehead (Bucephela albeola)
tsetl2 M *[1-]
Tsek'ohtsedl Na' (pn) Suslositna Creek; analysis uncertain; said to refer to species of
salmon found here
tsetl³ *ts- /intestine fat/
c'entsedle' (n;nl/aa) fat around large intestine of moose
tsetl' CW *[]- /tick/

ono tsetl' "
c'+d+n+t+tsetl' CW (op-ono) tick, be ticking sound
tsesi i'tnel tsetl' the clock is ticking (ono)
tsetl² *ch"-ch" /dry wood/
tsets, -tsedze' (n;dl/taan) dry wood; dry stage of plant, tree
gguus tsets (n) dry wild celery
k'ay' tsets (n) dry willow
tsets c'aane' (n;dl/laa) sawdust, lit. 'wood's flour'
naltsiis tsedze' (n) soft wood, rotten spruce, lit. 'wolverine's dry wood'
dur tsets "
dur-cus tsiits "
mom tsiis tsets tses tsiis

d+D+tsets (op) wood, plant becomes dry; lose one's luck; caus. woman causes O (man) to lose his luck
dur tsets datsets the wood became dry; tsets destsets wood is starting to dry; uyii ts'ehwdetsets it (wooden object) became dry inside (mom); canaani ba datsets the lost his hunting ability, lit. 'his hunting ability dried up on him; uk'enaa' ba datsets his working ability dried up on him; idghiltsets she caused him to lose his hunting ability

Uk'et Nilk'ehwdetsedzi (pn) point on Copper River near Slana, lit. 'on it dry wood is tangled together'

tsez *ch"-z /vibrate, whip/ perhaps related to tses¹ (tsaas) move flexible object
cons tsez "
cons-cus tsiiiz "
dur tsez "
sem tses "

mom tsiis tsetz tses tsiis

G+O+tsez (op) vibrate, shake
ntsez it (line) is vibrating (dur); ts'abaeli detsez the tree is shaking (dur);
nullahdghatsez he is talking incessantly
latsez, latsezi (n;nl/aan) dance rattle, lit. 'hand vibrator'

O+G+tsez (suc) whip, switch O; with ko sweep area
cons ighiltsez he whipped him; tl'uul kae gholtsez I should whip him with a rope;
tsicdze kooltsez I spanked them all; ts'e' c'eltsez he is switching himself (with a steambath switch); ts'e' c'ghultsesde' you should switch me; lic'ae deltsez the dog is shaking itself; nakoltsez he is sweeping an area; tihwdiniltsiis sweep out the area! (mom); its'ik'e'hwngeltsez he whipped it to shreds (mom); yitaltses he will whip him once (sem)
u'el koltsezi W (n;O/taan) broom, lit. 'that with which area is swept'
ts'e' c'el tsezi (n;dl/laa) steambath switch
inc#l+tsez (mot) inc shakes

inc#l+tsezi he is shaking his head (waving his hair about) (cons)
tsez (saas) *ch*-s /move flexible object/ cf. tsez vibrate possibly a related root

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O+G+l+tnes (mot) move flexible O (line, skin, the body); flex, pull, drag O

mom 'utsene kitaeltses they dragged him to the water; u'el nay'tniltsaas strangle it with it (a line); u'el nay'tneltses it got strangled with it; tanaziltsaas bring water up quickly!; c'etsen' tsi'niltse he brought out some meat; dats'eni ik'ets'idiniltses he made pus come up to the surface of it (a wound); yec'ugheltses he wrapped something in it; nac'iighiltse, tsaaani yuznie something (animal) dragged him down, a bear seized him; nanaygiltsaas he took it (tent) down; nts'e 'uyaxdztes' u'el nay'tneltses it got strangled with it; tanaziltsaas bring water up quickly!; c'etsen' tsi'niltse he brought out some meat; dats'eni ik'ets'idiniltses he made pus come up to the surface of it (a wound); yec'ugheltses he wrapped something in it; nac'iighiltse, tsaaani yuznie something (animal) dragged him down, a bear seized him; nanaygiltsaas he took it (tent) down; nts'e 'uyaxdztes' u'el nay'tneltses it got strangled with it; tanaziltsaas bring water up quickly!; c'etsen' tsi'niltse he brought out some meat; dats'eni ik'ets'idiniltses he made pus come up to the surface of it (a wound); yec'ugheltses he wrapped something in it; nac'iighiltse, tsaaani yuznie something (animal) dragged him down, a bear seized him; nanaygiltsaas he took it (tent) down; nts'e 'uyaxdztes' u'el nay'tneltses it got strangled with it; tanaziltsaas bring water up quickly!; c'etsen' tsi'niltse he brought out some meat; dats'eni ik'ets'idiniltses he made pus come up to the surface of it (a wound); yec'ugheltses he wrapped something in it; nac'iighiltse, tsaaani yuznie something (animal) dragged him down, a bear seized him; nanaygiltsaas he took it (tent) down; nts'e 'uyaxdztes' u'el nay'tneltses it got strangled with it; tanaziltsaas bring water up quickly!; c'etsen' tsi'niltse he brought out some meat; dats'eni ik'ets'idiniltses he made pus come up to the surface of it (a wound); yec'ugheltses he wrapped something in it; nac'iighiltse, tsaaani yuznie something (animal) dragged him down, a bear seized him; nanaygiltsaas he took it (tent) down; nts'e 'uyaxdztes' u'el nay'tneltses it got strangled with it; tanaziltsaas bring water up quickly!; c'etsen' tsi'niltse he brought out some meat; dats'eni ik'ets'idiniltses he made pus come up to the surface of it (a wound); yec'ugheltses he wrapped something in it; nac'iighiltse, tsaaani yuznie something (animal) dragged him down, a bear seized him; nanaygiltsaas he took it (tent) down; nts'e 'uyaxdztes'
P#gh+D+tses (u:n mom) P bleeds, loses blood
del sghetses I lost some blood (mom); dat'sii 'ele' ughostsaaze he hasn't lost blood yet (mom)
ko+t+D+tses (u:s mom) area becomes dry; sky, weather clears, storm ends
mom hwtestses the area became dry; nahwtestses it (storm) ended; yaak'e hwtestses
the sky cleared up
P+ni+ta#G+D+tses (u:gh mom) P (meat) drains, (sap) dries; swelling subsides
mom unitaghatses it (meat) drained, (sap) dried; 'ele' unitastsaaze it hasn't drained
yet; sla' nitaghatses the swelling in my hand went down
P+ni#d+l+tses (u:gh mom) water soaks into P
hwnidaltses it (water) soaked into the ground (mom); hwnitudaltses water dried up
t+n+l+tses (mot) metal, stone melts with heat; caus. melt O; mold, weld molten O
mom i'tniiltses I melted something (lead); ts'es 'alden nitneltses rocks melted
together; nay'tniltses he molded, melted something (metal); k'a' tse' nitneltses he
melted a bullet head; sa nay'tniltses he welded something for me

tses² *-[-]

hnaa tsesi CLW, konaa tsesi M (n;l/taan) tool bag, sewing bag

> tses in c'etses ggaay W green winged teal see tses; dry by evaporation see tsaac²;
difficult see tsaa²; dry wood see tsets²; write, mark O see tsiic²; move elongated object see tsiy

tsesga' W loanword from Russian cháshka 'cup'
tsesga', -tsesga' W (n;d/taan) cup

tsesi W loanword from Russian chasý 'clock, watch'
tsesi, -tse'se' W (n;O/’aan) clock, watch

tsi² *[-]

Kentsii Na' (pn) Tonsina River, Lower Tonsina; said to be derived from kentsaadi spruce
bark boat

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O+G+t+tsii (conv) make, build, create sg O; cf. O+G+0+ghaan make pl O; see paradigm in
Appendix H:3.2
conc yiltsiin he made it; xal ltsii he is making a sled; xal ltsiin the sled is made;
skaa kultsiil let them make a spoon; sa'iltsii make it for me; iteltsiin he started
to make it; 'ele' yiltsiile he didn't make it; nayiltsiin he repaired it, fixed it;
hwnax nakultsiin he repaired the house; snaegge' nac'iltsii restore my vision,
heal my eyes!; desnen' kole sacleiltsii give me credit (at the store)!; nkaay yiltsiin
he wounded it; lghodzi 'staltsiil we will make a skin boat; dazae kon' ltsiin he
cremated his nephew; tene kultsiin he made, blazed a trail; yuul k'a'e kiigha
kultsiin they made a camp for him; c'ena' ngge' nen'ata'skultsiin we established
hunting territory upland from the river; mayneltsiin she made it (biscuit);
Nek'eltaeni nekenaege' deltsiin God made our language; koht'aene kenaege'
naene xa' 'ele' sdiitsiile we certainly didn't make our Ahtna language; dudaek'e
daydeltsiin he made, composed it (song) for his cross-cousin; nadasdeltsiin he
made me talk again; ik'ey'deltsiin he composed something (song) for him; gge'
zidaa ya koltsii he is motioning to him to get up; coffee dats'ii 'ele' neltsch the
coffee isn't made yet; saghani ggaay ci'union nay'sdeltsin raven turned himself
into another person; dii xa' ideltsiin he made it for himself; tsaedi c'edeltsiin M
he killed something for the first time; hwnax nahwdeltsiin he repaired the house
for himself; syuu' naltse' the gave me a present. lit. 'he made my clothing again';
uyuu' natxaltsiin I'll give away his clothing |; tidayghiltsiin he made it wrong
(mom); k'eyiniltsiin he finished making it (mom); gigi neltsiin M he is picking
berries; ughelen iltsiin I healed him

Ben 'Sdeltsini (pn) Snodgrass Lake, lit. 'lake that someone made'

inc#l+tsii (conv) make sg inc

nasits'zeltsiin I am revived (by a delicious food)

ko+l+tsii (ext or mot) structure is built in a direction; caus. build structure in a direction
nakulsitii (it) is built across (new); benahwdiltsiin a structure is built against it
(new)

mom ts'a nakuniltsii the beaver built (dam) across; c'astah kuniltsii he built a
superior structure; tuu dahwdiniltsii he blocked off the water with an obstruction
(fish weir); st'saxe lidahwdiniltsii he blocked my way with an obstruction; kayax
nahkuteltsiin they started to rebuild the village

nic'a'iltsiini (n;ö/'aa) dipnetting platform, lit. 'that which is built out from shore'

hwk'enaakultsiinde (an) second story, upstairs area, lit. 'where it is built upon an area'

hwt'anakultsiinde (an) loft, lit. 'where it is built beneath an area'

hwtsiil, -hwtsiile' (ni;ö/'aa) bridge, fish weir, fish fence; this noun is formed with the 1
instrumental suffix

tsa' hwtsiil, tsa' tehwsiile' (n;ö/'aa) beaver dam

Hwtsiil K'ae (pn) on Gulkana River near West Fork mouth, lit. 'fish dam hole'

Nanahwtsiil'it'aaden (pn) place three miles up Bear Creek trail, lit. 'where a bridge
extends back across'

nitsiil, -nitsiile' (n;ö/'aan) winter house, semisubterranean house; cf. hwnax used for
modern house, cabin

Nitsiil Na' (pn) Robertson River, lit. 'winter house river'

k'ey nitsiil (n;ö/'aan) birchbark winter house

nitsiil k'ae (an) house pit of winter house

tlinitsiile' (an) porch, entryway

t'anitsiile' (n;ö/'aan) brush shelter, temporary steambath

G+l+tsii (stat) seem, appear, resemble, look like; with n be sad, frown, scowl; with
transitional change; frequently occurs with the postposition k'e

new caan k'ekulsiin it looks like rain; saghani gige' k'eltsiin it looks like bunch
berries; ts'es denadi k'eltsiin it looks like a shiny rock; uce' ci'laeni k'e ku'el
yiltsii it looks to them as if it has a tail; neltsiin he looks sad, glum, is frowning,
scowling; nezeltsiin I am sad; nts'e niziltsiinde' da? why are you frowning?;
nadai k'eniiltsii you look like your older sister; dlo' gha neltsiin he is smiling;
kasuundze' ghalts' it seemed beautiful; se'aen ale'de cu'ts'endze' kaghaltse'
when I was a child it seemed different; i'deltsiin W he misrepresented himself,
made himself into something he isn't; denae i'deltse' W, denae ci'deltsein CL
he is pretending to be a rich man; c'edesdlii k'e cin'deltsein he is pretending he is
singing; titaha naaen k'e'edeltsein he made himself look like an orphan

tran na'ilts' it changed; cu'ts'endze' nadiilts' he, it changed, became different;
c'et'aan' nadidaltsix leaves will change (color); yaas k'ekulsiin it looks as if it
will change to snow; nanilts' he made a funny face, he began frowning; its'e'
naniltsis he scowls at him (cust); uts'e' natinaghaltsiis I will make faces at him
(cust)
1+tsii (mot) be descended from a matrilineal clan; this theme is derived from passive of make
sg O
prog nts'e ghiltsii? what is your clan?: nalsiine ghiltsiil I am of the sky clan; ne'el ghiltsilen he is with our clan; 'alden ghiltsiil he is the same clan; nits'a kaltsiil they are separate clans; nihga kaltsiil they are closely related clans; taltsiine tahwt'ney ts'i'ilsiin the water clan descended from the otter (mom); yunyegaay nittats'en' c'altsiil all different kinds (color phases) of fox
ghiltsiilne CLW, ghiltsiil 'iinn M (n) clanspeople
-tse ghiltsiilen (n) head of a clan
dits'i'ilsiine (n) Canyon Clan, lit. 'people made from inside'
nalsiine (n) Sky Clan, lit. 'people made descending'
 nalsiine ts'e' natiisyaa (exc) call of the white-crowned sparrow, lit. 'I'm going back to the Sky Clan'
taltsiine (n) Water Clan, lit. 'people made in water', see de Laguna and McClellan 1981:654 for discussion of clan names
-latsiin (n) partner, close friend of opposite clan

> tsii toward water see tsen*
> tsii' clenched fist see ts'e'; lake outlet see tsii'k'e

tsiic *ch- /ochre/

tsiis, -tsiige'; tsis- (nc;Ø/aan) ochre, minerals used as paint, pigment; yellowish object
Tsiis T'el'ilxi'den (pn) on Matanuska River opposite King River, lit. 'where ochre is gathered'
tsiis tu' (n,Ø, n) ochre-colored water

tsiis tl'edze' (n,Ø) bluish mineral pigment

Tsiis Tl'edze' Na' (pn) Chistochina River, Chistochina village, lit. 'blue ochre river'
tsiis tl'ic'i (n) a silver-colored mineral pigment, possibly mercury, quicksilver
saghanii tsiige' (n) puffball (Lycoperdon sp.), lit. 'raven's ochre'
-ghostsiige' (n,Ø/tnaak') egg yolk
tsisyu (n) Ochre Paint Clan
tsissta'e (n) woman of the Ochre Paint Clan

nitsisyu (n) second Ochre Paint Clan

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G+Ø/1+tsiic (dim) be yellow-orange in color; not productive, mainly occurs in nominalizations
c'et'an' hwditsiic the leaves turned yellow (tran); hwdidatses it (area) will turn yellow (tran)
hwtsiic na'aaye' (n) August-September, lit. 'yellow month'
i'detsiige' (n) calf moose, lit. 'that which is yellow'
udzih dastsiigi M (n) calf caribou, lit. 'caribou that is yellowish'
Nelsiigi Na' (pn) Little Nelchina River, lit. 'yellow (water) river'
Ketsiigi Na' (pn) Chisna River
kedeltsiigi CW (n) mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), lit. 'that which has yellow feet'
tsiic (adj) yellow-orange color

sos tsiic (n) black bear in cinnamon phase, lit. 'yellow bear'

O+G+O+tsiic (sue) make mark on O, write O
dur c'estsis I am writing something; i'ghitsiic he wrote something; i'txitsiis you will write something; ya c'etsiis he is writing for him, he is writing about it; yidi ba c'itsiis? what are you writing about?; nekeneage' atsiigi dadelidiix he is learning to write our language

sem yiztses he wrote it, made a mark on it; stses it is written; 'sc'eztses we wrote something; its'e nac'eztses he wrote something to him; c'itatses he will write something; ts'utsaedi gha c'eztses he wrote something about long ago; nac'iteztses he wrote back; natnestses he marked himself with ochre; kayneztsiic he painted him (in the face) with ochre (conc)
mom kaydghitsiic he scribbled on it, marked all over it; yey'tnitsiic he made a mark on the side of it; k'ec'itsiic he stopped writing; ughaan' 'ahwk'e yaen' nicsenstsiic I wrote only half of something (story); ik'ey'ninitsiic he drew a line across it; inekec'eztsiic he drew a mark around it (rev)

stsesi (n, O) writing
giligak stsesi (n, O/niic) letter, lit. 'paper that is marked'
c'etseesen (n) writer, literate person
u'el c'etssisi (n, ð/taan) pencil, lit. 'that with which he writes something'

> tsiic'i small see tsic'

> tsiidze toward water see tsen²

> tsiige' ochre see tsiic

tsiix (tsax) *ch- /swear/ possibly related to tsaex, tsagh cry
dur tsiix "

mom tsiix tsiix tsax tsiix
cust tsax "
d+O+tsiix (op) swear, curse
detsiix he is swearing (dur)
O+d+l+tsiix (op) scold, ball out, swear at, curse at, cuss at O
idghiltsiix she swore at, scolded him (dur); sdiltsiix you are swearing at me (dur);
ul'tay'diltsiix I cussed him out (mom); ndaas kae nedaltsiix we were upstaged by the dancing

> tsiix cry see tsaex; make sg O see tsiit²; hungry see tsiin¹

tsiik' *ts- /lake outlet/

k'estsiik'e (an, pn) lake outlet; outlet to Charley Lake; Northway village; cf. k'eseh lake outlet

> tsiil damp, moist see tsel²

tsiil M *ch- /flicker/

ntsii M (n) northern flicker (Colaptes auratus); probably a reanalyzed root; cf. tsenel

CLW

> tsiil in hwtsiil dam, weir fish dam, fish fence, in nitsiil winter house see tsiit²; defecate see tsaan¹; smell see tsen¹; snow see tsitit¹; chop see tsaetl¹; make sg object see tsiit¹; hungry see tsiin¹; stingy see tsen¹; ferment see tsltli¹
tsiin², tsen¹ *ch-n /hungry/

    neu  tsiin  tsiin'  tsiil  tsiin'
    tran  tsiix  tsiin'  tsiix  tsiix

_d+Ø+tsiin (desc) be hungry

neu ditsiin he is hungry; ditsiin da? are you hungry?; 'ele' destsiine I am not hungry;
daastsii' I was hungry; destsiin' I got hungry (tran); didighitsiix you will get hungry
(tran); datsiiilingii he might be hungry

tsien CLW, detsen M (n;Ø) starvation, famine: tsen dyilaak the is starving, lit. 'starvation
struck him'

> tsiin meaty, hefty see tsen², tsiin¹; make sg object see tsiil; smell see tsen³
> tsiin' defecate see tsaan³ stingy see tsen²; hungry see tsiin¹
> tsiit stingy see tsen², at a place by the water see tsen¹; pound, throw see tsaet¹; eat whole O see tsaet¹;
move the hand quickly see tset¹

_tsiitl¹ *ch- /snow on ground/

    tsiitl' (n;Ø/laa) snow on ground
    tsiitl' ngelteni (n;Ø/laa) crusted snow, lit. 'snow that is frozen'
    dax tsiitl'i (n;Ø/laa) snow on branches, lit. 'elevated snow'
    mom  tsiil  tsiitl'  tsel  tsiil
    cust  tsel

_D+tsiitl' (mot) to snow, snow moves

mom naatsiitl' it snowed; nootsiit let it snow; natestsiitl' it is starting to snow; uts'axe
ghatsiitl' he got blocked by snow, got snowed in; da'itsiitl' it snowed inside; uyits'ae
detsiitl' it snowed over its height; k'ay' k'edastiitl' the willows got covered with snow

_tsiitl² *ch- /ferment/

    tran  tsiil  tsiitl'  tsel  tsiil
    n+Ø+tsiitl' (u.tran) ferment, become slightly rotten (but edible); caus. ferment O
    tran nitsiitl' it (fish, meat) fermented; tinaatsel it will ferment; iniltsiitl' he fermented it
    c'etse' nitsiitl'i (n;n/aan) fermented fish heads

> tsiits wood becomes dry see tssets²

_tsiis¹ *ch-s

    kentsiis, -kentsiize' (n;Ø/laa) moccasin, moccasins

_tsiis² *ch-s

    naltsiis (n) wolverine (Gulo luscus)
    naltsiis ke¹ (n) coltsfoot (Petasites), lit. 'wolverine's foot'
    naltsiis tse'dze¹ (n;d/taan) soft wood, rotten spruce, lit. 'wolverine's wood'

_tsiis³ *ch-yh /nose/ cf. tsen², tsaan² smell, a related root

    -entsiis (n;n/aan) nose; from n gender¹ + tsen smell + s customary suffix
    -entsiis t'aaax (an) philtrum of the upper lip, lit. 'beneath the nose'
    bentsiis koley (n;d/taan) teakettle, lit. 'the one without a nose'
    lintsiis (n;Ø/aan) light-colored birch fungus (Polyporus betulinum), lit. 'dog nose'
    lintsiis dele¹ (n) strawberry spinach (Chenopodium capitatum), lit. 'dog nose blood'
    Nentsiis Bene¹ (pn) Willow Lake, lit. 'our nose lake'
tsis-, ntsis- (ic) nose: nekentsiskalyael they walk around in a circle with their noses to the ground

ntsisdaggets'i (n) crossbill (Loxia sp.), lit. 'that which has a twisted nose'

> tsii defecate see tsan"; smell see tsen"; make sg O see tsii"; ochre, write see tsiic; stingy see tsen"; wood becomes dry see tsets"; vibrate, whip see tsez

> tsiz vibrate, whip see tsez

**tsi** *ts-

tsi- (i) [: tsiyunitsaet he threw a rock at it; possibly from tsae, tse rock or perhaps a distinct root

tsi- (i) [: tsiyuzdiit he became worried about him; yuka tsiko'aen he is expecting him

**tsi** *ts-/head/ cf. tse¹, tsae¹ ahead, first, a related root

df: tsi, si, tse'

-tse' (n;n/‘aan) head

hwtses' (n) leader, boss

'aas tse' C, 'aas tnetse' W (n;n/‘aan) front of snowshoe

xal tse' (n;Ø/taan) mainbeam of sled []

-badetse' CLW, -t'uuuste' M (n;Ø/‘aan) nipple, lit. ‘breast's head'

-latse' (n;Ø/‘aan) knuckle, lit. ‘hand head'

k'uin' tay'tse' (n;Ø/leuut) fermented fish eggs and heads, lit. ‘heads among roe'

tsi-, si- (ic) head: katsighil'aa he has his head sticking up; natsitet'aas he is moving his head around; tsitnelggayen he who has white hair

tsicogh (n) sea otter (Enhydra lutris), lit. ‘big head'

ntsits'edi (n;Ø/taan) menstruant's head scratcher

tsikal (n;Ø/niic) puberty hood

tsiec'uuuts', tsiiec'uuus, -tsiec'uuudze' (n;Ø/‘aan) hat

-tsiets'ene' (n;Ø/‘aan) skull, lit. ‘head bone'

-tsigha' (n;Ø/laa) hair of the head

tsi'aal (n;Ø/taan) pillow

kasighili'aayi (n) seal (Phocidae), lit. ‘that which holds its head up'

tsidatl'ets'i (n) mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), lit. ‘that which has a blue head'

Bentsina' (pn) middle fork of Gulkana River, lit. ‘head lake river'

**tsi**¹ *ts-/caribou fence/ perhaps related to tsi⁴ move pointed object

tsic¹ *ts-/caribou fence/ perhaps related to tsi⁴ move pointed object

ntsitsicghi'aaad (pn) creek near Mentasta, lit. ‘where caribou fence extends across'

Hwditsicghi'aaade (pn) creek into Nenana River near Wells Creek, lit. ‘where caribou fence goes in (to canyon)’
tsic² *tsic I-.

tsiig ggaay CL (nt:Ø/kuu) whole fish barbecued on a stick; analysis uncertain but felt by speakers to be unrelated to tsic¹

tsic³ *ts- /whole/

neu   tsic   "

la#G+I+tsic (desc) be whole, complete.

neu luku'æ eiltsic the fish is whole; c'aan laneltsigi 1.50 nighile' a whole sack of flour was $1.50; lanaghaltsic it was whole

laltsicdze'a (adv) completely, entirely, whole, all: nilecidi laltsicdze'a nen't'aa ts'ilaes we put all the stored fish in the ground; laltsicdze'a 'ilaets cook the whole thing!

tsidze² (adv) all, entirely: tsicdze² banayitael it (lake) all flowed back in on him; na'aaxe tsicdze² koht'aene daxi k'e delzagh outside all of the people were spread on the rack (dead)

tsic² *ch- /small/

neu   tsic'i   "

tran   tsic'i   "

G+I+tsic'²+e (dim) be small, little

neu dghitsi'i CWM, ghitsi'i L it, he is small; snakaey denitsi'i the children are small; c'et'aan' deitsi'i the plant is small; utse' neltsi'i his head is small;

skonaxe' kaltsi'i my house is small; saghiti'i it is small for me; nic'e ghalsi'i I am smaller than you; 'iltsii'i, t'iltsii'i it became small (tran); na'iltsii'i it got small again; he (old man) became withered (from age) (tran)

kaltsi'idze'² (adv) a little bit, a few: kaltsi'idze'² yanlaey lutalael there are a few clouds

c'+d+G+Ø+tsic'+e (dim) be cheap, inexpensive

i'ditsi'i it is cheap (neu); nay'ditsii'i it got cheap again (tran); c'aan t'ac' hwdighitsig it food was really cheap (neu)

Tsilgah, tsilgak loanword from Russian tsérkov' 'church'

tsilgah, tsilgak (an) church

tsin¹ *ch-

tsin'aen (exc) thanks, thank you: tsin'aen negha nonhdael' thanks for visiting us

tsin² *ts-

tsinle (n:Ø/aan) small axe, lit. 'Æ + little'

tsiy¹ (tsaes) *ts-y /move pointed object/ cf. tsel¹ awl

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O+G+Ø+tsiy (mot) move elongated, pointed O; nature causes O (ice, clouds) to move

mom ukey'ninitsaes put something (pole) against it (as a prop)²; ts'its'aange dadinisitsiy he brought in the wishing stick; c'a' kec'atses he is poling something (boat) upriver (prog); nay'dinisitsiy he put something (pole) across; nic'ay'dinisitsiy he put something (pole) out from shore; hwni'dghitsiy he stuck it (stick) in; he stood something (bottle) up; he marked stick calendar; hwk'e'e hwni'dghitsiy you moved
the peg short, you didn't peg all your points (in cribbage); *taydghitsiy* he stuck it in the water; *tcen kae yetanay'detses* he gathers something (pitch) with a stick; *lek'elacighitsiy* he stuck an arrow; *ts'idahwe'deztsiy* he straightened out a situation by talking; *nekey'deztsiy* he put something (poles) in a ring, in a square (rev); *iyit luc'atses* he is stirring it with something (per); *luc'atses* he is going around with something (his exposed penis); *luy'diniztsiy* he was probing around with something (pole) (per); *yatses* it (nature) is causing it (ice) to freeze (prog); *kayiztsiy* it (nature) made it (ice) freeze up (to shore); *yaak'e nayghitsiy* it (nature) moved it (cloud cover) down on the sky.

**Neghust'len detsiyi** *(n.d/taan)* toothpick, *lit*. 'object that probes between our teeth'

**C'uditsaey** *(CL n;O/taan)* fire drill

**Katsesi** *(n;O/taan)* shovel

**Tsitl'** *(n;O/taan)* snow shovel

**Una'itsaeye'** *(n;O/taan)* gate in ground squirrel snare, *lit*. 'that which crosses it'

**Inc#G+0+tsiy** *(mot)* move elongated inc, move inc body part

**Mom bekon'dinitsaes** light it! put the fire against it!; *tsezel t'aa kon'dghostsaes* let me build a fire under the steam bath rocks; *kek'on'deztsiy* he is making a signal fire (cust); *ts'utitsaes* point at it (with index finger)!!; *ya nats'utnetses* he customarily points with his finger (cust); *kel'anitses* put your rear against it! back it up (car)!!; *its'e' neketl'aztsiy* he turned his rear toward him; *nantsiisdetses* he is sniffing, customarily putting his nose down (cust); *tadadghitsiy* he put his mouth in the water; *idahnaenitsiy* he beat him in an argument; *uk'enaaludtses nizen* he wants to sleep

**Mom with tsi: datsintsays** he stuck his head inside; *ketsintseys* he put his head against a place; *uk'e natsidenstses* 'I checked up on him' lit. 'I put my head across on him'; *nk'ee natsidaastses* I will check up on you; *uk'e natsidghostsaede* let me check up on him; *eel'se' sghaaghe natsitsiy* he doesn't come to see me; *titsintsays* he washed his hair, stuck his head in the water; *ik'e lusinitsiy* he inspected its tracks, went around peering at its tracks (per); *ts'es ka lusinitsiy* I went around looking for rocks (per)

**Tselc'utsaey** *(n)* dragonfly *(Anisoptera)*, *lit*. 'that which moves its rectum'

**Da#O+tsiy** *(mot)* sg dog howls

**Mom nic'ada'itsiy** it howled; *yaydaghitsiy* it howled at him; *kadaghitsiy* it let out a howl; *yaynadatses* it customarily howls at him (cust)

**Tehluu#O+tsiy** *(mot)* break a trail through snow

**Mom tehluuteztsiy** he broke trail; *tehluutitsaes you break trail!*; *tehluughatses* he is breaking trail (prog); *kase niteluutses* he breaks trail ahead (cust)

**Tsa#O+G+O+tsiy** *(mot)* move O a quantity, bundle of objects

**Mom tseses natsa'itsiy** he brought back a quantity of ground squirrels; *natsayitsiy* he brought it (meat) back; *natsaydetsiy* he brought it (brush) back

**P+ta#O+d+O+tsiy** *(mot)* stretch O (skin) on P

**Uyii tay'dghastsiy I stretched something (skin) in it (skin stretcher) (mom); yentay'detsiy he is putting pl skins on a stretcher (dist)**

**P+c O+tsiy** *(mot)* cause P to move by pushing with elongated object (a pole, etc.): itse c'altses he is leading him on ahead (with baited pole) (prog); *yi kae tse'caltses* he is being led ahead with it (prog); *ts'itets' kae cenuu kenay'teltses* he is poling the canoe back ashore with the boat pole (cust)

**P+c+tsiy** *(u;i mom)* get a containerful of P

**Mom uc'estsiy** he fetched water; *tuu c'itsiy* he fetched water; *tuu c'hohtaes* you guys fetch water!

**O+tsiy** *(op)* flesh O, scrape meat off O (skin) with flesher

'eltsiy I am fleshing it (dur); *ighiltsiy* he was fleshing it (dur)

**P+e+tsi#c'+t+n+gh+l+tsiy** *(ext)* P has a pimple

**Betsi'ngiltsiy** he has a pimple *(neu)*; *sentsi'tneltsiy* I have pimples *(neu)*
ta#ko+n+gh+n+i+tsiy (mot) make a wake in water
dzen tahwnginiltses the muskrat goes along making a wake (cust)

**tsiy²** *ts- or *ch-y /iron/

*c'etsiy** CLW, c'itsiy M (n;∅) iron, metal, steel

*c'etsiy tnaey (n) white people, Americans, [Russians], lit. 'iron people'; the earlier meaning Russians, is attested in Wrangell and Pinart

c'etsiy t'luule' (n,n/laa) chain, cable, lit. 'iron rope'
c'etsiy tene (an) railroad, lit. 'iron trail'
c'etsiy ggan (n,∅/taan) tin can, lit. 'dry iron'
c'etsiy 'ael (n;∅/a'an) steel trap

c'etsiy ts'aay' (n,d/taan) metal dish, basin, dishpan, lit. 'iron dish'

tsay'tsiy, -tsay'tsiye' CLW, tsactsiy, -tsactsiy' M (n;∅/taan) knife; analysis of compound is uncertain

*tsay'tsiy ggaay (n;∅/taan) carving knife with curved blade, "crooked knife", lit. 'small knife'

*tsay'tsiy zes (n;∅/taan) knife sheath; centipede M (Chilopoda), lit. 'knife skin'

-tsay'tsiy zese' (n;∅/a'an) moose's "bell"; dangling skin on moose's neck lit. 'its knife sheath'

**tsiy³** *ch- /grandfather/

-tsiye (n) grandfather, spouse's grandfather

*xu'ane -tsiye** CLW, xu'ene -tsiye M (n) great-grandfather

lic'ae -tsiye (n) dog's master, lit. 'dog's grandfather'

**tsiy⁴** *[]-

tsiy (adv) alert []; only in the following: tsiye kutnes he is alert said of elderly or sick person; tsiye skustnese he is senile

**tsyi** M *[]-

*ggax tsok'ax M (n;∅/a'an) fat on rabbit's back

> tso' penis see tsok'

> tsogge' penis see tsok'

**tsoghi, tsuuk** *ts- /yellow-brown/

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G+I/D+tsoghi, tsuuk (dim) be yellow, tan, brown, blonde; D+tsuuk is used in the transitional

neu ltsoghi it is yellow, tan, brown; taltsoghi water is yellow, brown; tsitneltsoghi he is red-headed; utse' nandeltsogho 'inn M people that are blonde

tran 'ttsuuk it turned brown; tnitsuuk it (tea) is strong, dark in color; ta'itsuuk the skin turned brown, tan; tac'eltsuuk I made something brown (by smoking it); ta'itaaltsox I'll tan it yellow

Taltsoghi Na' (pn) Tulsona Creek; Sourdough Creek, lit. 'yellow water creek'

ltsoghi, dittsoghi (n,d/taan) rotten wood used to smoke-dye skins, lit. 'that which causes yellowing'

naltsoghi (n) lesser scaup (Aythya affinis), lit. 'that which has yellow eyes'

dzagh t'aa koltsoghi (n) cross fox, lit. 'that which is brown beneath the ears'
ggaagigi L, k'eladitsogho M (n) yellow warbler (Dendroica petechia) (n)
Wilson's warbler (Wilsonia pusilla), lit. 'bird that is yellow'
c'elitsogho' M (n) large grizzly bear
utsit'ahwdeitsogho M (n) yarrow (Achillea lanulosa), lit. 'that which has a yellow
head'
tsogho (adj) yellow-brown
tatsoghi (n;0, n) yellowish overflow water

> tsoxe first see tse'
tsok' *ch- /penis/
-tsogge' (n;0/taan) penis
-tsok ghez M (n;0/tlaek') semen, lit. 'penis pus'
-tsogge' zaandi (n;0/taan) erection, lit. 'long penis'
ts'endziidi tsogge' (n;0/taan) bee's stinger, lit. 'bee's penis'
xasgii tsogge' (n;0/taan) firedrill stick, lit. 'firedrill's penis'
tso'i ggaay (n) two-year old male moose or caribou, lit. 'little penis'
tsedi tso' (n;0/taan) copper pick, poker, lit. 'copper penis'
tutsoggo' M (n) dipper, water ouzel (Cinclus mexicanus), lit. 'water penis'
tsol M *ch(-) /button/
c'etsol M (n;0/'aan) button
tson *ch-n /break/

mom tsuun' tson tsuul tsuun'
dist tson ''
dis-cus tsuun ''
ono tson ''
cust tsuu 's

note that tsuun' is used in momentaneous imperfective

G+tson (mot) break, become broken; broken object moves, falls; animate falls; caus. break
O, throw broken O
mom sghu' daltsong its tooth broke; kadatson it got broken, broken to pieces; car-
kadatson the car broke down; kaydghiltson he broke it up; kaniitdaltsong he will
break them up (dist); uts'ic'deltson it (branch) broke off; u'el teltsong it broke off, it
broke and fell down; uk'ec'iltsong it broke in two, the wind stopped;
uk'ey'dinitsuun' you break it in two! ik'ey'diniltson he broke it in two;
sta'iltsong it (broken object) fell, flew off; stayiniltson he discarded it (broken
object); taghaltson he fell in the water, it broke and fell in the water; nadatson it
(branch) broke and fell down; itikadiltson it, he fell missing it; nie'a'iltsong it (boat,
car) bounced up

P#c'+tson (mot) club, hit, strike P with club
mom i'el c'teltsong he clubbed it; itsici'ghiltson he clubbed it in the head; itl'ay'ltson
he clubbed them all; luk'ae 'el n'niltsong I clubbed fish (dist); u'el n'sc'eltsuun we
customarily club them (fish) (dis-cus)

d+tson (op-ono) be sound of object breaking
hwdeltsong there is the sound of breaking (branches)
tson' *ch-m /tie tightly/
conc tson' ''
mom tsuun' tson' tsuul

P#O+I/O+tson' (conv) tie, bind O tightly to P
iyiltson' he tied it tightly to it (conc); uyiltson' it is tied tightly to it (conc); 
uk'ec'udizitsuun' tie a tight knot onto it (mom)
da#O+n+gh+l+tson' (conv) tie O closed with a tight knot 
dayngeltson' he tied it closed with a tight knot (conc); dangiltson' you tie it closed! 
(conv)
P+ni#c'+d+O+tson' (u:gh mom) hug P 
inizarhe ini'dghitson' he hugged him around the neck 
tsone' (adj) hard, packed 
tes tsone' (an) dry hard ground in elevated area

tsons, tses' *ch(r)-s /green-winged teal/ 
tsons, c'etsos CLM, c'etses ggaay W (n) green-winged teal (Anas carolinensis)

tsuuc *ch- /marten/

tsugi (n) marten (Martes americana)
tsugi ce' (n;O/taan) marten tail sib crest for raven moiety
> tsuughe toward water see tsen'
> tsuux yellow-brown see tsogh; stuff see tsuuk'

tsuuk' *ts- /stuff/

tsuuc tsuuk tsuuk tsuux tsuux tsuux 
O+G+l+tsuuk (mot) stuff, chink, plug O 
dist nanhwngiltsuuk you chinked the area; nanhwngiltsuuk you chink the area!
tsicdze' nanhwngeltsuuk it is all chinked; uzaa tl'ogh ndeltsuuk grass is stuffed 
into their mouths; uyii altsuuk I stuffed it inside it (mom); t'anaydaltsuuk he 
stuffed it back into his pocket (mom)
uyii nhwngeltsuuxi, u'el nhwngeltsuuxi (n;O/niic) chinking material, moss chinking,
lit. 'that which is stuffed inside it'

tsiyultsuuggi W (n) double-crested cormorant (Phalacrocorax), lit. 'that which stuffs its
head'
> tsuuk yellow-brown see tsogh
> tsuul break see tsong; tie tightly see tsong'

tsuuu M, tsu' CLM *ch-n /grandmother/
-tsucde CW, -tsude L, -tsuun M (n) grandmother, spouse's grandmother, grandmother's 
sister, great-aunt; nickname for spider; in CW tsu plus the endearment suffix -cde:
yiigha su kudadzaey netsucde uts'enii that is why we call spider our grandmother
> tsuun' break see tsong

tsuuy *ts- /man's grandchild/
-tsuuue (n) man's grandchild
saghani utsuuye (n) member of raven moiety, lit. 'raven's grandchild'
nalbaey utsuuye (n) member of gull moiety, lit. 'gull's grandchild'
> tsuus break see tsong
tsu² *ch(*).

tsu'aegi, -tsu'aegi' (n;O/itaan) comb

tsu³ *-]

tsu'uk'ae, -tsughusk'ae (an) occiput, area in back of the head

tsu⁴:tsula' *ts- /tongue/ apparently Ahtna treats this as a compound tsu+la' whereas historic root is tsuul

-tsula' (n;O/taan) tongue

kon' tsula' (n;O/taan) flame of fire

ketsula' (n;O/taan) tongue of shoe

lic'ae tsula' (n) bluebell (Mertensia paniculata), lit. 'dog's tongue'

Ts'es Tsula' Nilaeni (pn) hill near Hudson Lake, lit. 'rock that has a tongue'

Tsula- (ic) tongue; flame, bolt of lightning: dezaa ts'anatsulaltses his tongue goes in and out of his mouth; tsulaz'aan there is a flame; tsulatdebas lightning is flashing

-tsalat'ulu'e' (n;nl/laa) frenulum of the tongue, lit. 'tongue's rope'

Natsulal'ae (pn) hill on Chistochina River; hill on Gulkana River, lit. 'that which has a tongue'

> tsuc in -tsude grandmother see tsuun
ts'¹ *ch'*/out into the open/

*ts' (upf) adverbal
  ts' (ads:ss mom) out into the open; ts'azyaa he went out into the open

**ts'² *ch'*/pejorative/ cf. ts'a² badly, a related morpheme

*ts' (upf) thematic, not, negative descriptive
  ts'root+(h)e (ts) negative descriptive, pejorative; appears in numerous themes with a negative connotation; ts' reduces to 's when before a consonant; ts' reduces to 's before a consonant; ts'edene be incompetent; ts'edkane bad taste bad; P*el ts'Dniic'e not know P;
  ts'edltaane be thin; ts'*ko+O+niic'e be unaware, stupid

**ts'³ *ch'*/first person plural/

*ts' (upf) we, someone, first person pl subject, unspecified human; reduces to 's before a consonant; metathesizes with c' indefinite; see sec. 4.5: ugheli ts'ilaen we are fine; yet sneyzaal we camped there, someone camped there common in nominalized verbs: ts'enaaë beverage lit. 'that which we drink';
  uk'eesdets'iiyi bench, lit. 'that on which we sit'

**ts'aa²*ts'*/brace/

-ts'aa² (n,d/taan) crossbrace, stanchion
  xat ts'aa² (n,d/taan) sled stanchion
  'aas ts'aa² (n,d/taan) snowshoe crossbar
  -cela' ts'aan', -tsel ts'aa² (n,d/taan) crossbar in tail of snowshoe, lit. 'tail brace', 'rectum brace'

**ts'aa³ *ts'*/dish/

-ts'aay' CLW, ts'aac M, -ts'aage² (n,d/taan) dish, plate, bowl
  tceen ts'aay' (n,d/taan) wooden dish
  c'etsi ts'aay' (n,d/taan) metal dish, basin, dishpan
  k'ey ts'aage² (n,d/taan) large birchbark storage basket; buried underground, for berries, roots, fish
  kon ts'aay' (n,d/taan) chamberpot, honey bucket; analysis uncertain
  ts'aay' alaeli CLW, ts'aac dalaeli M (n) four-year old bull moose, lit. 'that which is carrying along dishes' (large antlers)
  -nehts'aage² (n,O/aan) bone around the eyesocket, lit. 'eye dish'

ko+n+gh+l+ts'aac' W (ext) enclosed canyon extends
nahwngelts'aay' there is an enclosed canyon (neu)

**ts'aa²*ch'*/shake/

dur ts'aas ts'aac' ts'aas ts'aas
G+l+ts'aac' (op) shake, wave, wag, sway; caus. shake O
  dur nelts'aas he is shaking his head; nalts'aay' he shook his head laterally;
  ighilts'aay' he shook it (salt shaker)
inc#l+ts'aac' (op) inc waves, sways, wags, shakes
dur celts'aas it is wagging its tail; lalts'aas he is waving his hand; kelts'aas he is shaking his feet

> ts'aade' cradle see ts'aatl'
> ts'andle' cradle see ts'aatl'
> ts'ange' dish see ts'aac'
> ts'aax peel bark see ts'ak'
> ts'aal' cradle see ts'aatl'
> ts'aal shiny gray see ts'el'; cradle see ts'aatl'

ts'aan1 M *[]-

ts'its'aange M (n;xltaan) wishing stick; formerly used at winter solstice festival at which people make wishes when staff is waved in front of a house: ts'its'aange dadinisitsh he brought in the wishing stick

ts'its'aange ssa M (n) December, lit. 'wishing stick month'

ts'aan2, ts'ak *ts'-n /hear/

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<tr>
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<th>ts'ak</th>
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<td>neu</td>
<td>ts'ak</td>
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<td>neu-cus</td>
<td>ts'iik</td>
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<td>mom</td>
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<td>ts'aan</td>
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<td>cust</td>
<td>ts'iis</td>
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ts'ak is a suppletive stem that occurs in the neuter

O+d+Ø+ts'aan (u.s mom) hear, understand O

mom ndiists'aan I heard you; teldi'i dezts'aan he heard a shot; 'ele' ndests'iile I didn't hear you; 'ele' i'dits'iile he didn't hear anything; sdits'iis listen to me; f'didats'iilingii he might hear something; 'ele' i'dusts'aane' he shouldn't hear anything

O+d+i+Ø+ts'ak (desc) listen to, understand O

neu i'dits'ak he is listening to something, he understands; nde'ests'ak I am listening to you, I understand you; sdi'its'ak da? are you listening to me?; nekenaage' di'its'ak da? can you understand our language?; 'ele' sdizists'agge nts'e' kensyaesde you aren't listening to what I am saying to you; 'ele' i'diiits'sagge I don't understand; i'duists'ak let him listen; i'dighits'ak he was listening; i'diddaists'ak I will listen; nay'ghhosts'ak gitse let me listen again; bika i'di'its'ak listen for it, 'ele' dedaezed kek'yidists'agge she does not listen, pay attention to her sister; i'dits'iik he customarily listens (cust)

P+e#c'++++t+ts'ak M (desc) inform P, let P know

lazeni 'iinn htael konix t'aenn kescdists'ak someone informed them that the Russians would be coming (neu); necdists'ak da? did he let you know? (neu)

ts'aan M *ch'-n /ling cod/

ts'aann M (n) ling cod, burbot, loche (Lota lota); cf. ts'anyae CLW, a compound

ts'aat1 (tset) "ch"- /be sick/

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<tr>
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<td>neu</td>
<td>ts'aat</td>
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<tr>
<td>cust</td>
<td>ts'et</td>
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O+ts'aat (desc) be sick, be in pain, ache, hurt; caus. cause O to be sick, cause pain for O; see paradigm in Appendix H:11.1

neu nts'aat he is sick, has a pain; tiye 'ests'aat I am really sick; txests'aat I will be sick; stse' nts'aat my head aches; sla' sants'aat my hand is aching; uts'ene' bants'aat his legs are aching; ntse' da ghts'aat? did you have a headache?; syidah hwghits'aat, szaegge' ngits'aat I have a sore throat; ntats'aat it will make you sick; sghits'aat it made me sick; ts'etnaani yilts'aat he has a hangover;
sc'aen ghilts'aat "she has labor pains" lit. 'the child caused her pain';
kecin'delts'aat he is pretending to be sick

\textit{ts'aat$^2$} *ch"*- /affectionate/

\begin{itemize}
  \item P+gha#0+ts'aat (desc) favor, love, feel affection toward P, regard P highly
  \item bats'its'aat we regard it highly (neu); \textit{hwyane' k'a ba'ests'aat} I love only her (neu)
  \item bac'its'aadi (n) small king salmon, lit. 'that which is highly regarded'; this fish is always thrown back in the water to ensure successful fishing
\end{itemize}

\textit{ts'aatl'} *ts'*- /cradle/

\begin{itemize}
  \item ts'aatl' CLW, -ts'aadle' CW, -ts'aade' L, ts'aal, -ts'aal' M (n;0/taan) cradle, baby basket
  \item gguux ts'aadle' (n;0/taan) insect's shell, lit. 'insect's cradle'
  \item ts'aatl' tsele' CLW, ts'aal tsel' M (n;0/laa, 0/niic) moss used in cradle, diaper, lit. 'cradle moist'
  \item lahlili ts'aal' M (n) monkshood (plant) (Aconitum delphinifolium), lit. 'butterfly's cradle'
  \item ts'aatl' yizdaanen (n) infant, baby in cradle
\end{itemize}

\textit{ts'aay}

\textit{Lts'aay Na'} (pn) lower Tiekel River and Tsina River; this name is said to refer to shamanistic power; otherwise unattested

> \textit{ts'aay'} dish see \textit{ts'aace"}; shake see \textit{ts'aane"

> \textit{ts'aas} shake see \textit{ts'aace"}

\textit{ts'a$^1$} *ch"-

\begin{itemize}
  \item ts'akae (n) woman; queen in cards; see kae$^3$ for further examples
\end{itemize}

\textit{ts'a$^2$}, \textit{ts'at} *ch'-

\begin{itemize}
  \item dahts'adye, dahts'adiye C, dahts'ageh L, tats'ade M (n) sucker (Catostomus catostomus); analysis uncertain
\end{itemize}

\textit{ts'a$^3$} *ch"*- /badly/

\begin{itemize}
  \item ts'a (vpf) thematic, badly
    \begin{itemize}
      \item ts'a#root+(h)e (ts) badly; forms the following verb themes with t'ae' and 'aen:
        \begin{itemize}
          \item ts'a#G+0+t'ae'+e be bad; ts'a#gh+l+t'ae'+e be bad, evil; ts'a#ko+n+l+t'ae'+e area is dirty; ts'a+ni#l+t'ae'+e be mean, grouchy; P+ts'e' ts'a+ni#D'+aen put a spell on P; note the lack of the negative suffix in the previous theme
        \end{itemize}
    \end{itemize}
  \end{itemize}

\textit{ts'a$^4$}, \textit{ts'e'} *ch'- a reanalyzed root from PA *ch'ewe

\begin{itemize}
  \item ts'a (c) II
    \begin{itemize}
      \item ts'abaeli (n) spruce; see bael the main entry, for further examples; also see ts'uu$^2$
      \item ts'ebesuus W (n) clump of young spruce trees, spruce seedlings
    \end{itemize}
  \end{itemize}

\item \textit{ts'a$^1$} *ch"*- /body odor/

\begin{itemize}
  \item -ts'a' (n;0) body odor, odor of the armpits
\end{itemize}

> \textit{ts'a' thick brush see ts'ak"}; peel bark see \textit{ts'ak}"
ts'aghi (ts'aex) *ts'- /coil/ cf. ts'aex thread, sinew, probably a related root

conc  ts'aghi "

mom  ts'aex ts'aghi ts'ax ts'aex

rev  ts'ax ts'aghi ts'ax ts'ax

cust  ts'ax "

O+G+O+ts'aghi (conv) coil, wind, roll O into a coil, a ball, a ring

conc yists'aghi he rolled it up (cloth); sts'aghi it is coiled; naynezts'aghi he rolled it (thread) into a ball, he wound it (clock); itlay'nezts'aghi he completed coiling it (rope) (mom); katnats'aghi it (rope) is coiled up (mom); unekey'niists'aghi I coiled something around it (rev)

nildzats'aghi (n;O/ltaan) knife with fluted hand guards, lit. 'that which is coiled lengthwise'

dicaaxi sts'aghi (n;O/niiic) expensive rolled calico, lit. 'expensive one that is coiled'

naaxu dests'aghi (n;O/ltaan) a small knife [], lit. 'that which is coiled twice'

taaxu dests'aghi (n;O/ltaan) knife with coiled handle, lit. 'that which is coiled thrice'

daghasts'agha, daghalts'agha (n) stunted spruce found above timberline

ts'aghi (adj) ring-like, annular

lats'aghi, -lats'aghe' (n;O/'aan) ring

O+G+ts'aghi (stat) concave, gaping object is in position; transitional causative, open O (one's mouth)

'ael dezt'saghi the trap is open (neu); ucos dezts'aghi xu na'es the walks bowlegged, lit. 'he steps with an open crotch' (neu)

tran dezaa hwddilts'aex he opened his mouth; dezaa hwddidalts'aex he will open his mouth; nzaa hwddilts'aex open your mouth; naal nthnighilts'aex you were yawning (cust); naal snilts'aex I yawned, lit. 'sleep opened my mouth'
ts'ax, ts'aghe (adj) concave
- k'ets'ax (an) armpit, lit. 'concave cavity'
- kets'aghe (an) arch of the foot

P+k'ets'aghe (ads:n mom) directly to, making shortcut to P: ik'ets'aghe niyaa he went directly to it

ts'ax² *ts'ax² [sickness] possibly related to ts'ax¹ obstruction

- ts'ax, -ts'axe' (n;Ø) sickness, disease; does not refer to an injury: ts'ax dyilaak he got sick, he got a disease; bets'axniyaa; se'aen ts'axe' t'yilaen she got labor pains

- ts'ax c'a'i (n;Ø) medicine, lit. 'that which prevents sickness'

> ts'ax lick see ts'akek

> ts'ak listen see ts'aan¹, ts'ak

ts'ak¹ *ch(')⁰ /thick brush/

- neu ts'ak⁰ "

- G+Ø+ts'ak' (desc) be cover of thick brush, dense vegetation, thicket; be tangled

- neu kots'aa', hwdets'aa' the area is brushy; niltahwngets'aa' niltahwngets'ak M it is brushy in places; uyii niltanets'ak M he has tangled, curly hair

Hwts'aa'i Na' (pn) Chakina Creek, lit. 'brushy creek'

dets'aa' (an) thick brush, dense vegetation

ts'ak² *ch(')⁰ /peel bark/

- dur ts'ak⁰ ts'aax ts'ak⁰ ts'ax ts'aax

- O+d+t+ts'ak' (op) chew, peel bark off of O; chew O noisily

- idghilts'aa' it chewed the bark off of it, he peeled the bark (dur); ts'abaeli dalts'aa' the spruce is peeled clean (dur); ts'aa hwtadinilts'aa' the beaver chewed the place smooth (mom); nzaa delts'aa' you are chewing noisily (dur)

Delts'aa'den (pn) creek into Tazlina River, lit. 'where trees have been peeled'

> ts'al in ts'alk'ey L one see ts'il

ts'an *ch'n

ts'anyae CLW (n) ling cod, burbot, loche (Lota lota); cf. ts'aann M

> ts'at in tats'ade M see ts'a¹, ts'at

ts'ae¹ *ch"¹-

- bests'aa (n;Ø/aan) a hard rock, possibly obsidian; cf. bests'ae'e clay

nts'ae² *ch"² /jealous/

- neu ts'aen ts'e' ts'ael ts'e'

- O+l+ts'ae (desc) be jealous of O

- neu kults'aen he is jealous; sa kults'aen he is jealous about me; yilts'aen he is jealous of her; kughilts'e' he was jealous; 'ele' kults'ehen he is not jealous

Hwts'aa (n;Ø) jealousy: hwts'aa uyighiyaa he got jealous
ts'ae³ *ch' /female/ cf. ts'e⁴ perhaps a related root
-ts'ae (n) female; only appears in the following compounds
lits'ae (n) bitch, female dog
tsist'sae (n) woman of the Paint Clan
gists'ae (n) white woman
ts'ae⁴, ts'e⁴ *ch' or *ch'-. 
-yats'ae CLW, -yats'e'e M (n) woman's daughter, step-daughter, woman's sister's daughter
ts'ae⁵, ts'e⁵ *ch(⁴) /superior/
P+yits'ae, P+yits'e (pp) more than, superior to, the most of P: ughaele' yits'ae dghildes
his pack is the heaviest; syits'ae c'atnaan' he drank more than I; ukonaxe' c'eyits'ae katsi'il his house is the smallest; 'Atna' yits'ae dghiltiy it (Kennecott) is stronger than Ahtna; bede kuyits'e yighetcaaxen? who is the biggest of them?; cu yits'e inilduun' he tightened it some more

> ts'ae' lick see ts'aek⁴; emphatic see ts'e⁴; narrow see ts'aek⁵

ts'aex² *ts'- sinew; possibly related to ts'agh' coil

ts'aex, -ts'aegge', ts'ex- (n; n/laa) sinew, sinew thread, thread, string
ts'aex ngesdedzi (n; n/laa) twisted sinew thread
kets'aex (n; n/laa) strong sinew thread used for boots, lit. 'foot sinew'
c'etsiy ts'aex (n; n/laa) wire, lit. 'metal thread'
-ts'extaele' (n; n/laa) sinew, tendon of the lower back, lit. 'wide sinew'
-ts'extsiine' (n; D/lcuut) meat from the lower back, tenderloin, lit. 'sinew meat'

nts'aex³ *ch'-
skolts'aex (n) rusty blackbird (Euphagus carolinus); said to be imitative of its call

> ts'aex coil see ts'agh¹; concave see ts'agh¹; lick see ts'aek⁴

ts'aek M *ch' /creak/
ono ts'ae⁵

d+1+ts'aek M (op-ono) be the sound of creaking boards, trees
hwdelts'saek it (floor, tree) is creaking

nts'aek¹ (ts'ax) *ts'- /lick/
dur ts'aex ts'aek⁵ ts'aex ts'aex ts'aex
mom ts'aex ts'aek⁵ ts'ax ts'aex

O+G+1+ts'aek' (op) lick O
dur kolts'aex it is licking a place; ighilts'ae' he licked it; 'edelts'saex it is licking itself;
l'ic'ae delts'saex the dog is licking itself

O+1+ts'aek' (op) animal drinks, laps O with tongue; drink, sip O (hot liquid) W
l'ic'ae tuu its'aex the dog is drinking, lapping water (dur); tsaey tilts'saex W drink tea!
(mom); l'tnezelts'ae' W I choked on something (hot liquid) (mom); sayalts'sae' he
rapped it up (mom)

nts'aek¹² *ch'/narrow/
neu ts'aek'e
tran ts'aek'e
G+l+ts'aek'+e (dim) be narrow, thin, skinny
neu dghilts'aek'e it is narrow, he is thin; tl'ul nelts'aek'e the rope is thin; tene kalts'aek'e the trail is narrow; hwnax duu kalts'aek'e the house is this narrow; nel'ii uk'ee hwnels'taek'e uketatl' gha the black bear's track is narrow at the heel
Ben Delts'ae'i (pn) lake south of Charley Lake; Durham Lake, lit. 'lake that is narrow'
ts'aek'e (adj) narrow
gguux ts'ae'i (n) a black insect (unidentified) [], lit. 'narrow bug'
ts'endziidi ts'ae'i (n) yellowjacket, wasp (Vespinae), lit. 'narrow bee'

t's'aek3 cf. Lower Tanana tth'ak smear
bests'aee (n;Ø/tlaek') clay, glacial mud; cf. bests'aee obsidian

ts'ael *ch(*)- /strong odor/
  mom ts'ael ts'ael ts'el ts'ael
  t+D+ts'ael (u:5 mom) meat turns odorous, strong-tasting, musky, gamey during rutting season
tests'ael it (meat) turned strong-tasting, musky (mom)
-ts'aele' (n;Ø'/aan) scent gland of beaver, mink; odor of armpit
  c'ezet' ts'aele' (n;Ø'/aan) liver of moose, caribou during rutting season
> ts'ael jealous see ts'ae'
> ts'aen jealous see ts'ae'

ts'aey *ch"-
  tl'ests'aey (n) arctic tern (Sterna paradisaea); analysis uncertain, cf. Tanana tr'ehtr'a; some speakers associate the first syllable with t'es slime

ts'ea'nts'e *n-ch'- /how/
  nts'e (int) how, what: nts'e dit'ae? how are you?; nts'e u'di'aan? how, what is it called?; nts'e niles? how do you cook it?; nts'e z'aan? how much is it (price)?; cu nts'e? what else?; nts'e dghisuunen! how beautiful she is!
  nts'e (cpc) prohibitive, don't V; used with optative and -igii, -ida suffixes: nts'e ghutnaan'igii don't drink it!; nts'e 'ughuniisigii don't take it!; nts'e sa 'sniyaa sdune'idaa don't tell me that someone came to me!
> ts'ea in -yits'e more, superior see ts'ae'; in ts'eebe spruce see bael:ts'abael; in ts'ede' blanket, robe see de"ts'ede'

nts'e' 2 *ts'- /clink/
  ono ts'e'
  d+I+ts'e' (op-ono) be clinking, clanking sound, sound of the striking of metal, stone, teeth, bone
  i'delts'e' there is a clinking noise (ono); liux'delts'e' he is clinking his teeth (ono);
  kedselt'e' it clinked against a place (ono)
O+G+l+ts'e' (suc) strike O with object making sharp, clinking noise
  idelts'e' he is pounding it making a sharp noise (dur); ketsingelts'e' he bumped his head sharply against a place (dur)

ts'e', ts'ae' *]- /emphatic/
  ts'e', ts'ae' (exc) indeed, really; expresses emphatic feeling: ts'e'! nen tsaa'n ntse'
  tangelggan hey! you have feces dried in your head; ts'ae' yadel'ae he really cooed to him
ts'e* \ch\("\) /freeze solid/  
conc ts'e' "  
cust ts'ii' "  

\textit{n+gh+l+ts'e'} (conv) freeze solid; \textit{caus. freeze O solid}  
\textit{conc ngelts'e'} it (animal) froze solid; \textit{c'etsen' ngilts'e'} freeze the meat!; \textit{ingilts'e'} he froze it

ts'e* \ch\("\) cf. ts'a\textsuperscript{e} female and ts'a\textsuperscript{1}, perhaps related roots  
\textit{-bets'e'} (n) aunt, father's sister  
\textit{-telts'e'} (n) man's sister, female parallel cousin (older or younger)  
\textit{-yats'e'e} M (n) woman's daughter; this latter term may be with the root ts'a\textsuperscript{e}+

ts'e\textsuperscript{L} \ch\("\)  
\textit{-k'ests'e'} L (n) gills; cf. Tanaina -q'eshch'a

\textit{> ts'e' jealou\textsuperscript{s} see ts'a\textsuperscript{e} in the manner of see ts'en'}; wind blows see ts'ii"; pl sit see ts'ii"\textsuperscript{2}

\textit{> ts'\textsuperscript{e}x sinew see ts'a\textsuperscript{e}}

ts'\textsuperscript{e}h M \textsuperscript{1}[]-
\textit{-nehts'\textsuperscript{e}g\textsuperscript{h}a' M (n) eyebrow; analysis uncertain}

ts'\textsuperscript{e}l\textsuperscript{1}, ts'a\textsuperscript{a}l \ch\("\) /shiny/  
neu ts'\textsuperscript{e}l "  
tran ts'a\textsuperscript{a}l ts'a\textsuperscript{a}l ts'\textsuperscript{e}l ts'a\textsuperscript{a}l

G+D+ts'\textsuperscript{e}l (dim) be shiny; uncommon  
tse\textsuperscript{e}les nadits\textsuperscript{a}al the ground squirrel turned a shiny gray color (in the fall) (tran);  
nahwba\textsuperscript{a}l\textsuperscript{its'a}al the days became bright (tran)

\textit{lts'\textsuperscript{e}li W (n) stickleback, needlefish (Pungitius sp.), lit. 'that which is shiny'}  
\textit{delt\textsuperscript{e}li (n) barren female ground squirrel, gray in color, lit. 'that which is shiny'}

ts'\textsuperscript{e}l\textsuperscript{2} M \textsuperscript{2}ch'.

\textit{ts'\textsuperscript{e}li M (n) rednecked grebe (Podiceps grisigena)}

ts'\textsuperscript{e}l\textsuperscript{3} CLW \textsuperscript{1}ts'.

\textit{ts'\textsuperscript{e}la\textsuperscript{e} CLW (n) arctic loon (Gavia arctica)}

\textit{> ts'\textsuperscript{e}l in ts'\textsuperscript{e}l'key one see ts'\textsuperscript{e}li; scratch see ts'\textsuperscript{e}t\textsuperscript{l}; compact object moves see ts'\textsuperscript{e}t\textsuperscript{l}; close eyes see ts'\textsuperscript{e}t\textsuperscript{l}; shrink see ts'\textsuperscript{e}t\textsuperscript{l}; adhere; spit see ts'\textsuperscript{e}t\textsuperscript{l}; jump see ts'\textsuperscript{e}t\textsuperscript{l}}

ts'\textsuperscript{e}n\textsuperscript{1} \textsuperscript{3}ts'\textsuperscript{e}n /bone/  
\textit{ts'\textsuperscript{e}n, -ts'\textsuperscript{e}n' (ni; O/taan) bone; leg; leg is inalienably possessed: ts'\textsuperscript{e}n yaen' nlaen \textit{he} is skinny, lit. 'he is all bone'}  
\textit{c\textsuperscript{e}ts'\textsuperscript{e}n' (nap'/aan) dentalium}  
\textit{ts'\textsuperscript{e}n k'ae (an) grave, lit. 'bone hole'}  
\textit{ts'\textsuperscript{e}n ts\textsuperscript{e}l (n; O/taan) bone skin flesher}  
\textit{ts'\textsuperscript{e}n ggan (n) underweight person, lit. 'dry bone'}  
\textit{nats'\textsuperscript{e}n\textsuperscript{d}ela\textsuperscript{a}yi (n) crab, lit. 'that which has legs'}  
\textit{-dzats'\textsuperscript{e}n' (n; O/taan) shin bone, tibia}  
\textit{-ts\textsuperscript{e}t\textsuperscript{e}n' (n; O'/aan) skull, lit. 'head bone'}

405
c'eghaes ts'ene' (n;d/taan) eggshell, lit. 'egg bone'

neu ts'en

G+O+ts'en (desc) be firm, hard; only in the following

c'eghaeze' dets'en the egg is firm, has a chick in it (neu)

G+D+ts'en (desc) be sharp, pointed; uncommon

c'edats'en it is pointed, sharp (neu); datas'eni ik'endeyel he put a sharp object on it (neu)

ts'en² M *ch("")-n /wear out/

mom ts'en ts'iil

D+ts'ën M (u;s mom) wear out

skentsziize' tests's'en my moccasins are starting to wear out mom

ts'en³ CLW *ts'-n /crippled/

neu ts'en

x#l+ts'en CLW (desc) be crippled

x'elts'en I am crippled (neu); xelts'enen the one who is crippled (neu)

ts'en⁴ *ch'-n /from, side/

P+ts'ën (pp) from P: Mendaesde ts'en nastedel we start back from Mentasta; tsedi Copper River hwts'en ka'ghilaes we used to sell copper from Copper River; kiits'ën kutayaal they will be wise from it; 'utgga hwts'en hwnal'aen he is looking from up above

ts'en (scnj) since, after: konts'aghade hwnezaal ku'el kustna' ts'en seven days passed since they disappeared

P+k'ets'ën (pp) after P; used as both a postposition and as a subordinating conjunction:
i'sghiyaan' de k'ets'ën na'stadel after we eat we will go back; si' ts'eyiliuk'ae k'ets'ën we eat birch sap after fish

k'ets'ën (n) last salmon caught in the season, lit. 'the one after'
yihwk'ets'ën (adv) afterwards, next: yehwk'ets'ën TItative'e nezyaal afterwards he camped at Copper Center

nts'ehwts'ën (int) why: nts'ehwts'ën c'a 'ele' uk'a' 'ele' kananits'ese? why didn't its blade bend?

cu'ts'endze' (adv) differently, changing: cu'ts'endze' naystl'uun 1 changed clothes; cu'ts'endze' koht'aene zdlaen he became a different person; cu'ts'endze' kenaes he talks differently

nduu ts'ën (int) from where: nduu ts'ën ngilnax? from where are you coming bumbling?

-ts'ëne (an) side of: hwax ts'ënë the side of the house; 'uyax ts'ënë inside; dada'a ts'ënë on the downriver side

kuzuun ts'ënë (an) right side, right handed, lit. 'good side'

Tuu Ts'ëni (pn) mountain at Indian Pass, lit. 'the one on the water side'

c'eyits'ënn' M (n;d/taan) purlin, roof pole, rafter, lit. 'something on the inner side'

'alts'ëni (n) five things, lit. 'one side (hand)'

'alts'ëni na'aaye' CL (n) January, lit. 'fifth month'

'alts'ënne (n) five people

-ts'ënë (c) side

-ts'enla' (n;ô/taan) wing, lit. 'side hand'

-ts'enlazëni (n) snow goose (Chen caerulescens), lit. 'black winged one'
ts'ën⁵, ts'ena *chw'-n /child/ cf. sc'aen child

-ts'enen CLW, -ts'eni M (n) child

Nek'eltdeni Uts'enen (n) Jesus, lit. 'son of God'
snakaey, -ts'enakaey (n) children; note reduced form sna-

ts'ën⁶ *ch'-n
dats'eni (n) waterfowl (ducks or geese in general)

ts'ën⁷ CL *|-:

tl'asts'eni CL (n) highbush blueberry, "huckleberry" (Vaccinium ovalifolium); analysis uncertain

-ts'en' M, ts'e* CLW *ch'-n /to, in the manner of/
df: ts'ën', ts'e', dze', dze

P+ts'ën' M, P+ts'e', P+dze' CLW (pp) to, toward P
used as postposition: ts'ës dze' tibaes swim to the rock!; sts'e' ghiyal come to me!

Nek'eltdeni ts'e' hnul'taen look to God!; uts'e' hwde'aa the is lucky lit. 'situations extend to him'; nits'se' uke' zdlaa the is pigeon-toed lit. 'his feet are in opposite directions'; sa uts'e' natidaas go back to it for me!; idze' nihghinitaan he aimed at it; dcyiige' ts'e' c'eldzes he is dancing toward his own shadow

forms numerous adverbs and compound postpositions

xelts'se' (adv) evening, dusk, lit. 'toward dark'

'alts'se' (adv) one way

'talts'sen' tnaey (n) One-way Clan
t'aedze' (adv) really; see "'ae'
P+k'edze' (pp) on, upon P; see k'e
gaats'se' (adv) toward here
tsicdze' (adv) all, entirely; see tsic³

xodze'k'a, xodza'a (adv) continually, keeping on, the same way: xodze'k'a dzaen inayal he keeps on following him all day

P+ay'ts'ë CLW, P+acts'en' M (pp) P disapproves, dislikes: say'ts'e' kel'aen I disapprove of what they are doing; bayt'se' daydedlii he disapproves of what he says; bay'ts'e' tnaey hnaidaetl' he dislikes the fact that people came

ts'en' M, ts'e', dze' CLW (vsf4) in manner of V

-ts'en' M, ts'e', dze' CLW (senj) V-ing, that V, in manner of V: binghae zelghaendze' i'el ts'teniige he didn't know that his older brother was killed; detsucde yeniday'dinlæadze', "tak'ats' kaghuniis," nii advising her, her grandmother said, "dig out a water hole"; nihghalnaesdze' uk'ec'idzel it got chopped in two sections of equal length; uhgelde' idits'agg'a 'el koht'aen' dadi alan ts'en' he heard it well, that it was the sound of a man; hdelghos udaedze' "na'studael" niidze' they are playing as her younger sister is saying "let's go back"

forms adverbs from verbs: kasıundze' beautifully, nicely; ts'aghil'tedze' badly, evilly; kalcaaxdze' large, in a large way; dlįtįydze' strongly

-ts'en' M, dze' CLW (cnj) and; conjoins two sentences: kanaalighittdenze' 'ilts'et he fell asleep and fell down; denyii yanaghalgaacdze' t'aa its'idinilaa he went down into the canyon and brought back feathers; yeldetsdze' ba'ane ya'ilde' he drilled it and he drilled through it; detsucde ts'en' natesdyaats'en' detsucde gha nahvnicdini'aan he went back to his grandmother and gave the news to his grandmother

-dze', -dze (sf) direction from, ablative; attaches to directional roots, see Appendix B:

'uniidze from distantly upriver; nanaadze' from across; ba'aadze from outside
ts'et  "scratch"

O+G+Ø+ts'et (suc) scratch 0
ghasts'et I scratched it repeatedly (cons); yizts'et he scratched it once (sem); nakots'et it is pawing the ground (cons); dests'et I am scratching myself (cons)

mom ts'ik'enhwghets'iit he is scratching it all to pieces; unanen' katnats'et it's face got scratched up; ik'e naha'nwngits'et he scratched it out (erasing it)

uk'os c'ets'edi (n) bull caribou that leads the herd, lit. 'that which gets scratched in its neck'

uk'ehwdinhwnests'edi (n;Ø/nici) W striped cloth
tsits'edi (n;Ø/taan) menstruant's head scratcher, lit. 'head scratcher'

ts'et² *ts'- /animate or compact object moves independently/

mom ts'iit ts'et ts'el ts'iit
dist ts'et
tsg ts'et
cust ts'et

G+Ì+ts'et (mot) animate or compact object moves independently, falls; motorized vehicle (car, train, large boat) goes; situation, event occurs, time passes

mom taghalts'et he, it fell in the water; gigi tanalts'et a berry fell in the water; yae' kughalts'et he fell down; u'denae' ts'ild'en kanhalts'et the pus of it (boil) came out all at once; skena'ge' kanhalts'et my words came out, were heard; yae' talts'et he died, passed away; yaes uk'edalts'et a wart broke out on it; ts'igge' nadalts'et it fell straight down; nteghalts'et it (high card) won over you (your card);

ut'ay'tnalts'et he got a pimple beneath it (skin); c'elhli u'nalts'et he learned a song lit. 'a song fell in his mouth'; luk'æ na'aayye' nanahalts'et June month has passed again;
nanay'telts'et it (moon) is starting to wane; liggay tatels'et the puppy got lost; car ni'ilts'et a car stopped; c'eghaan u'nalts'et a screw fell out from it; hwts'i'ilts'et it, he fell from a place, a car left; dat's'ii 'ele'
hwts'ina'ilts'iide it (car) hasn't left yet; ughu' ts'i'ilts'et he lost a tooth;

hwts'inatals'et it (car) will leave again; sa stana'ilts'et .Widget don't recognize him lit. 'he went beyond me'; bænac'ilts'et he got sexually aroused lit. 'she found something for him'; ke'ilts'et he got sick, laid up with a disease; kecinnelts'et he is pretending to be sick; u'dac'elts'et he hiccupped; 'ilts'et he, it fell down; uten'

ghadats'i'gghhalts'et it (axe head) slipped off its handle; tiec'elts'et winter solstice has passed; nekhalts'et it (box) turned over (rev); ghals'et it (car, large boat) is going along (prog); c'ets'iy tene u'ts'e' lu'ilts'et the railroad went around to it (per)

ciisi nekghalts'eti (n;Ø/aan) fish wheel, lit. 'dipnet that revolves'

kenac'elts'etden (an) boat landing, lit. 'where something comes ashore'

ko+G+Ì+ts'et (mot) situation, event occurs, happens; with diverse meanings in derivatives

mom utl'akalts'et it (sugar) ran out, is used up; ggas nikalts'et it got dirty; c'eghaan nts' e' yikalts'et war has broken out against you; ngul'aen'de u'en hihwkalts'et look at what will happen to him; nts'e ca' e'al hihwghalts'et? what happened to him?; kæyax tahwetls'et the village was abandoned; u'en stahwngelts'et he is drunk; laets' ak'æ nikults'et dust disappeared in the hole; nilghay negha nikults'et we got a store; ugheldze' uyi' naha'nikulalts'et he became well, recovered, back to normal again; ugha kadahwardalts'et news about it came out; kedahwardalts'et news, a story was revealed; ne'ine' tl'ahwetls'et our minds are blank
inc#l+ts'et (mot) in£ moves independently
mom ts'ehwnicdelts'et news came out; ninanen"ilts'et the earth, ground settled; s'el
nilkenen'delts'et I am disoriented; sdaas'edalts'et I lost my voice; nadziighalts'et
he is nervous, upset; nits'uusdineilts'et I he squatted

> ts'et be sick see ts'aat1

ts'etl M *ch"- /fog/
c'ets'etl M (n;Ø) high fog, low clouds

ts'etl11 *ch"- /scorch/
	conc ts'etl' "
	dist ts'etl' "

O+G+l+ts'etl' (conu) scorch O
conc ylts'etl' he scorched it; 'ilts'etl' scorch it; nniilts'etl I scorched them (dist);
c'ughelts'etl' it got shriveled by heat; unaen' 'ungelts'etl' his face got scorched;
nilyiighelts'etl' []

ts'etl12, ts'iitl1 *ch"- /close the eyes/
	cons ts'el' "
	neu ts'etl' "
	tran ts'iil ts'iitl' ts'el ts'iil

cust ts'el' "

O+n+Ø+ts'etl' (suc) wink at O
maynets'el he winks at him (cust); mayngits'etl' he was winking at him (cons)
n+l+ts'etl' (stat) have one's eyes closed
nels'tetl' he has his eyes closed (neu); nezelts'etl' I have my eyes closed (neu);
nanilts'iil he closed his eyes again (tran); nanaghalts'etl he was blinking (cust);
t'ae' 'snilts'iil'i k'etkudyayak fit got dark (tran), lit. 'it became like our eyes are
closed

ts'etl13, ts'iitl2 *ch"- /shrink, warped/
	neu ts'etl' "
	tran ts'iil ts'iitl' ts'el ts'iil

cust ts'el' "

g+l+ts'etl' (mot) shrink; caus. shrink O
mom na'ughelts'etl', nilyiighals'etl' it shrank; na'ughults'iilde let it shrink;
nilyiighhaalts'etl' I shrunk it

G+l+ts'etl' (stat) be bent, warped, curved; caus. bend O
neu c'ets'etl' it is bent; nay'tnelts'etl' it is bent; t'aahts'etl' nahwnelts'etl' it (rock)
is overhanging []; i'dilts'iil it got bent, warped (tran)

Cec'elts'etl Na' (pn) Jack Creek, lit. 'curved tail creek'

ts'etl14 *ch"- /adhere/
	neu ts'iil ts'etl' ts'el ts'iil

dist ts'etl' "

P#n+l+ts'etl' (ext or suc) be stuck onto, adhere to P; caus. glue, stick, weld O onto P
neu nia' hngils'etl' it (substance) is stuck on your hands; ket nelts'etl' it is stuck onto
it; giligak uknilts'etl' the paper is stuck onto it
mom uk'ec'utnlts'etl' glue, weld something onto it; nilitnilts'etl' he glued them
together; bentngelts'etl' I glued them onto it (dist); yilatngelts'etl' his hands
stuck to it

u'el lin'ngelts'etl' (n;Ø/tlaek') glue, lit. 'that with which things are glued together'

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ts'etl' *ts'etl' /spit/

mom ts'iit ts'etl' ts'el ts'iit
cust ts'el "

O+ts'etl' (mot) spit, spit through one's teeth
	tezts'etl' he spat through his teeth (mom); inidghits'etl' he spat through his teeth on
	
him (mom)

ts'etl' *ch' /snap/

ono ts'etl' "

d+l+ts'etl' (op-ono) be snapping, popping, crackling, cracking, clicking sound

ono k'ay' delts'etl' the willow snapped (from the cold); kon' delts'etl' the fire is

popping; k'a' tnelts'etl' the gun clicked, misfired; ten delts'etl' the ice made a

cracking sound

*ts'etl'77 *ts'etl'/thin ice forms/

conc ts'etl' "

d+D+ts'etl' (conv) thin layer of ice forms, begin to freeze
dest'setl' a thin layer of ice formed (conc)

*ts'etl'8 *ts'etl'/jump/

mom ts'eti ts'etl' ts'etl' ts'eti ts'iit

x#gh+l+ts'etl' (mot) animal jumps; uncommon

nie'axghelts'etl' it (lynx) jumped up and down (mom)

*ts'etl'9 *ts'etl'/birchbark canoe/

*ts'eyh M *ch' /birchbark canoe/

*ts'eyh, *ts'ey' M, *k'ey tsse ey CLW (n;O/taan) birchbark canoe; uncommon in CLW

*ts'ez1 *ch'zh /infested/

neu ts'ez "

c'+l+ts'ez (desc) be infested with maggots
c'elts'ez it is infested (neu)

c'elts'ezi (n) maggots, fly eggs, fly larvae

*ts'ez2 *ch' /calf of leg/

-ts'ez' (n;O/taan) calf of leg

*ts'ez* /calf of leg/

nts'ez'i (pn) mountain on Tok River; Tsusena Butte; Twin Hills; possibly refers to summer

caribou that has shed its hair; possibly related to ts'iis rough, chapped

*ts'es1 *ts'-s /rock/

*ts'es, -ts'es' (nic;O,d/taan) rock, stone; hard spot in reticulum

Tats'esghlaaden (pn) on Copper River above Horse Creek, lit. 'where a rock is in the

water'

ts'es ggaay (n;O/taan) doll, lit. 'little stone'

ts'es c'ek'ax (n;O/taan) quartz, lit. 'rock fat'

ts'es dicaaxi (n;O/taan) gold, lit. 'expensive rock'

ts'es tael (n;O/taan) shale, lit. 'flat rock'

ts'es t'axxi (n) bullhead, sculpin (Cottidae), lit. 'that which is beneath the rock'

sezel ts'es' (n;O/taan) steambath rock, cooking rock
c'ents'es'ese' (n,n/l'aan) seed, pit
bents'es'es' difficulty nilaeni (n,n/l'aan) prune, lit. 'that which has a seed'
ts'es'2 *ch("))-sh("")
ts'es cene' (n) false hellebore (Veratrum virideae); frequently folk etymologized as 'rock root', but possibly from ts'iic'n pungent; cf. ch'ish kena in Tanaina
ts'es'3 *ch("))-sh("") /wear garment over the shoulders/
neu ts'es es''
O+d+O+ts'es (desc) wear O (garment, robe) over the shoulders
tsicogh sde' dits'es he is wearing a sea otter robe over his shoulders (neu)
> ts'es wind, breathe see ts'ii'; pungent see ts'iic''; curl, bend see ts'ic''; fill with liquid see ts'ic''; pinch see ts'ic''; smash see ts'ie''
ts'ii1 *ts'- /still/
dats'ii t'ats'ii L (adv) still, not yet; dats'ii naalde'aen he is still sleeping; dats'ii hwdezk'ats' it is still cold; dats'ii 'ele' ts'iltsaege we have not seen him yet; dats'ii 'ele' disk'aage it hasn't caught fire yet
ts'ii2 M *ch' '-y /peeled spruce bark/ cf. ts'ih sap dries
c'elats'ii M (n,d/taan) peeled spruce bark; cf. c'elats'ii CLW
ts'ii31, ts'es'3 *ch'-y, -yh /wind/ originally from ts'i'y, ts'ii' is treated as an open root except that ts'es is used as a progressive and repetitive stem
neu ts'ii ts'ie' ts'ii' ts'iil ts'es'
cust ts'ii ts'iix ts'es'
prog ts'es
mom ts'ii ts'iis ts'ii ts'ii
rep ts'es es''
l+ts'ii' (ext) wind blows
neu tsaal nits'sii the chinook wind is blowing; danaadze ghits'se' the east wind was blowing; 'ele' ts'e'eh it's not windy; nildentah lts'ii' sometimes it blows (cust)
d+G+O+ts'ii' (ext) wind blows in a direction; more productive than the previous theme
neu dadinis'tii the wind is blowing inside; dadighits'oe' the wind was blowing inside; daduts'ii is let it blow inside; nadinis'tii it is blowing across; kedinis'tii it is blowing against a place; setninits'tii it is blowing against my face; xadighits'oe' it was blowing; kedezts'ii the wind is blowing up (mountain); nkedezts'ii the wind changed direction; nkedest'sii the wind reversed direction again; nkedats'ees the wind keeps reversing (prog); danadits'ii there is a downdraft; setninits'tii it is blowing in my face; nlnadats'es the wind keeps changing (prog); taghists'ii it is blowing over the water; taghists'e' it was blowing over water; dets'es there is a gentle breeze (rep); uts'e na'its'iiis he is upwind of it (); kadighits'ees the wide blew cracks (rep)
kedinits'iide (an) where a menstruant deposits her counting string, lit. 'where the wind blows against a place'
Ø+ts'ii' (mot) wind gusts, shifts
mom tezts'ii it started blowing; na'its'sii it blew again; k'e'its'sii the wind stopped
lts'ii, lts'i'- (nic;Ø) wind: nic'alts'iidilt'ak wind lifted it up; kalts'iighidets there was a whirlwind
lts'iibay (n;Ø) whirlwind; butterfly C
Ø+ts'es' (op-rep) breathe
ts'es he is breathing, inhaling (rep); ghits'ses he was breathing (rep); natists'ii I caught my breath (mom); natists'iiis you exhale! (mom)
ts‘ii2 *ts‘i /pl sit/

neu ts‘ii ts‘e’
neu-cus ts‘iix
mom ts‘iiis ts‘ii ts‘iil ts‘e’

d+t+ts‘ii’ (pos) pl sit, stay; caus. keep pl animate O in position; singular theme is 0+daa;
see paradigm in Appendix H:10.2

neu ‘sdelts‘ii we are staying, sitting; yet dozolts‘ii you stay there; ndaane
hidalts‘ii? where will they stay?; ‘ele’ ‘sdilts‘eh we aren’t staying; T’aghes Tah
‘sdaghats‘ee’ we stayed at Wood Camp; ‘sdilts‘e’i gha da ts‘i’snidaetl? did we
come just to sit?; gaa ‘ele’ kohtaene hdilts‘iile people did not stay here; luk‘ae
gha ‘sdelts‘iix we customarily stay to fish; li’kaey ‘sdelts‘ii we are keeping dogs;
naene taane k‘etlaadze’ ‘sdlilts‘e’ only three of us remain

nil‘el delts‘iine (n) husband and wife, lit. ‘those who stay together’
li’kaey dadelts‘iiyi (n;n/laa) dog harness, lit. ‘that which dogs sit upon’
uk‘e‘sdelts‘iiyi (n;d/taan) bench, couch, lit. ‘that on which we sit’
ni+tla#d+l+ts‘ii” (u:n mom) pl sit down
nilt‘ahdeiis they sat down (mom); nilt‘adonolts‘iis you sit down! (mom)

> ts‘ii in k‘elts‘ii standing dead tree see ts‘ih

> ts‘ii’ freeze solid see ts‘e”; pungent, bitter see ts‘ic”; curl, bend see ts‘ic”; fill with liquid see ts‘ic”; smash see ts‘ic

-ts‘iige’ (n;nl laa) umbilical cord; intestine
-ts‘iige’ k‘ae (n;0/aan) navel, lit. ‘umbilical cord cavity’
-tl‘a’ ts‘iige’ (n;0/niic) tapered tail on man’s skin shirt, lit. ‘rear end’s umbilical cord’
tsaani ts‘iige’ yalok (n;0/niic) bear gut window covering

-ts‘iic’ *ch‘ /umbilical cord/

-ts‘iige’ (n;nl laa) umbilical cord; intestine
-ts‘iige’ k‘ae (n;0/aan) navel, lit. ‘umbilical cord cavity’
-tl‘a’ ts‘iige’ (n;0/niic) tapered tail on man’s skin shirt, lit. ‘rear end’s umbilical cord’
tsaani ts‘iige’ yalok (n;0/niic) bear gut window covering

-ts‘iic’ *ch“- /pungent cord/

-t‘aghes lats‘iige’ (n;nl’aan) cottonwood bud; analysis uncertain

-ts‘iic’ *fi- /dung fly/

tsaan’ ts‘iige’ (n) dung fly

-ts‘iic’ *ch“- /pungent/ cf. ts‘ic* diarrhea, perhaps a related root

neu ts‘iic’
tran ts‘iiis ts‘iic’ ts‘es ts‘iiis
mom ts‘iiis ts‘iic’ ts‘es ts‘iiis

G+0/l+ts‘iic’ (desc) taste pungent, spicy, bitter; be stinging, irritating, smarting, burning,
feel pain; classifier variation is problematic; perhaps more than one theme

neu tnits‘ii it is pungent, bitter; snek‘ae tnits‘ii’ my eyes are stinging, smarting;
skak‘ae tnits‘ii’ my wound smart, burns; seiz‘aani its‘ii’ I have heartburn; uyii
kults‘ei CLW he has diarrhea; sdzaghe’ ‘ils‘iic M my ear stings (from frostbite) (tran)

lts‘iis (n;0/laa) birch fungus ashes; mixed with snuff to add a pungent flavor; cf.
Minto lets‘ey, possibly with a distinct root
lts‘iis nida‘aani (n;0/laa) snuff mixed with birch fungus ashes

tnits‘iigi (n) hot pepper, lit. ‘that which is pungent’

kults‘esi (n) stinging nettles (Urtica spp.), lit. ‘that which causes stinging’
ts‘es cene’ (n) false hellebore (Veratum viridae), lit. possibly ‘stinging root’
P'el n+O+ts'iic' M (u:s mom) climax with P
u'el nezt's'iic he climaxed with her (mom)

> ts'iige' umbilical cord, intestine see ts'iic'
> ts'iix wind blows see ts'il"; pl sit see ts'ii"a
> ts'iliq hear see ts'aan'

tsiill1 *ch(")-
    ya' ts'iile' (n) louse nits

tsiill2 *ch(")-
    kon' ts'iile' (n,d'/aan) spark

tsiill3 *ch(")-
    neht's'iil t'aann' M (n) water plant (unidentified); analysis uncertain; described as 'muskrat's food'

> tsiill hear see ts'aan'; shrink see ts'etl"; adhere see ts'etl"; jump see ts'etl" wind blows see ts'ii"; pl sit see ts'ii"a
> tsiinc smash see ts'ic"t

tsiit *ch(")-
    udzih yats'iidi (n) barren cow caribou; from unproductive verb be barren

> ts'iiit scratch see ts'et; animate or compact object moves see ts'et'
> ts'iiti close the eyes see ts'etl"; bent, warped see ts'etl"3

tsiits' *chw'-shw /rustling noise/
    ono ts'iits' "
    d+l+ts'iits' (op-ono) be rustling, scraping noise
    delts'iits' there is a rustling noise (ono); hwdelts'iits' he is making a rustling noise

tsiits'i CLW loanword from Russian sittsa 'shintz, cotton print (gen. sg.)', via Tanaina sitsa; then blended with Ahtna ts'its' rustling noise
    ts'its'i CLW (n,O/niic) denim
    ts'its'i tl'asell CLW (n,O/niic) blue jeans

> tsiiy in k'ey ts'iiy dry inner birch bark see ts'iiis'

tsiis1 *ch"-sh" /rough/
    neu tsiis "
    G+D+ts'is (desc) be chapped, raw, rough in texture
    ula' ats'is his hands are chapped (neu); nats'is his face is chapped (neu)
    tsiis, ts'iiy (adv) rough, chapped
    k'os ts'is (n) male caribou without neck hair, lit. 'rough neck'
    k'ey ts'iiy CM (n,d'/aan) dry inner birchbark after outer bark is removed
ts'iis\(^2\) *ch\(^{-}\)-\(y\)h /skin (of human)/

- ts'iis (ni;\(O\)/\(niic\)) skin (of human): _kanats'iis\(iis\)\(ghal\)\(ggaet\) the skin (of a wound) healed over
  kets'iis \_'ade (adv) barefooted
  lats'iis \_'ade (adv) barehanded

**ts'iis\(^3\) *ts\(-\)-\(y\)h /whine/

\(d+n+t+ts'iis\) (op-\(ono\)) be whining sound (of dog), groaning sound (of ice)

lic'ae tnelts'iis the dog is whining (\(ono\)); ten tnelts'iis the ice is groaning (\(ono\))

**ts'iis\(^4\) *ch(w)\(-\)-\(y\)h

ten ts'iisi (\(n\)) glare ice

_Ts'iisi Bene' (\(pn\)) St. Anne Lake

**ts'iis\(^5\) *ts\(-\)-\(y\)h

dats'iisi CLW, dacts'iisi M (\(n;\(d\)/taan\)) dry spruce twigs

**ts'iis\(^6\) *\(\text{[[]]}\) [-]

_C'alts'isis Na' (\(pn\)) Ahtell Creek; Raft Creek; said to mean 'caribou have shed hair' but
analysis is uncertain

> ts'iis hear see ts'aann\(^5\); wind blows see ts'ii\(^4\); pl sit see ts'ii\(^4\); pungent see ts'ic\(^5\); curl, bend see ts'ic\(^5\); fill with liquid see ts'ic\(^5\); pinch see ts'ic\(^5\); smash see ts'ic\(^5\)

**ts'i\(^1\) *ts\(-\)- /straight/

ts'i- (c) straight

-ts'itets' (\(n;\(d\)/taan\)) boat pole, lit. 'straight cane'

ts'il'ul\(^\text{(n;\(n\)/lai)}\) bowstring, lit. 'straight line'

ts'itu' (an) major river in drainage system; Copper River; Susitna River, lit. 'straight water'

**ts'i (upf) adverbial, straight

-ts'i (ads:ss mom, s neu) in a straight direction: ts'izya\(n\) he walked in a straight
direction; ts'iz\(d\)len it is flowing straight

-ts'i+ta (ads:ss mom, s neu) level, smooth: tsitahwghiziltsa\(n\) straighten, smooth it
(rug) out; tsitazi\(t\)ta\(n\) the trail is level

-ts'i (pf) straight; prefixed to directional roots: ts'iana\(n\)e straight across; ts'itg\(g\) straight up

**ts'i\(^2\) *ch\(^{-}\)- /from/

-ts'i (upf) adverbial, bound postposition, from

-ts'i (ads:n mom) from, off from, out from: ts'iini'a\(n\) he brought it out; ts'ikuni'a\(n\)
the obtained shamanistic power, lit. 'he brought out a situation'

\(P+t+ts'i\) (ads:n mom) out from, away from P: hwts'ini\(y\)aa he came from a place;
its'ini\(y\)aa he escaped from him; ben ts'idinilen it flows from the lake

\(P+y+i+ts'i\) (ads:n mom) out from inside P: iyits'Til\(t\)set he ran out from inside it

\(P+g\(h\)+a+da+ts'i\(_{d}\)+\(g\)+i (ads:i mom) slipping off from P: uten' ghadats'i'd\(g\)hiltset\(e\)t it
(axe head) slipped off its handle

\(P+t+a+ts'i\) (ads:n mom) from among P; uncommon: utats'its'il\(w\)dinilaa he winnowed
them (leaves) from it (berries)
(adverbial)

overdoing, shredding: ts'ik'engiistna' I overworked; nen 'ots'i ts'ik'ehwghezgaats' it tore the marsh up; its'ik'ehwngeltsez he whipped it to shreds

(ts'i) *ch'.

ts'idzeggaak (exc) the call of the chickadee

> ts'i curl, bend see ts'ic; fill with liquid see ts'ic; pinch see ts'ic; smash see ts'ic; diarrhea see ts'ic; opse see ts'ic

ts'ic', ts'ic* *ch(w)-/diarrhea/ cf. ts'iic* pungent, perhaps a related root

ts'ic' (n;O/tlæk') diarrhea

P+gha'c'e'+i+O+ts'ic' (u:tran) get diarrhea
bac'its'ii' he (P) got diarrhea (tran); say'tats'es I will get diarrhea (tran)

ts'ic* *ts'-

hwts'ii' CLW, hwts'ic M (n) osprey (Pandion naliaetus)

ts'ic*, ts'ic* CLW *ts'-/curl, bend/ cf. dzeec M

neu ts'ic'

tran ts'iis ts'ic' ts'es ts'iis

mom ts'iis ts'ic' ts'es ts'iis

G+l(O+ts'ic' CLW (stat) be curled; caus. bend, curl O; perhaps more than one theme is grouped together here
dels'ii' it (hair) is curly (neu); c'edilts'ii' it got bent, curled (tran); stsga' nadelts'ii' I have my hair curled (neu); uc'ehwngeltsez' es he is curly haired []; uc'elts'ii' I bent it (tran); uk'a' kanatinats'es its blade will bend (mom); uc'elts'ii' its tailed is curled (neu); yu' kads'its'ii' the clothes are wrinkled (mom); 'ele' kananits'es see it (copper blade) didn't bend (mom)

ts'ic* *ts'- or *ch- /fill with liquid/

mom ts'iis ts'ic' ts'es ts'iis

cust ts'es

da#d+n+O+ts'ic' (u:n mom) become filled with liquid; caus. fill O with liquid
mom tuu datninit'si' it (bucket) became filled with water; datninit'siis fill it up!
daynit'si' he filled it up; nitnezts'ic M it filled up; yii taax datninit'se see he fills the inside with water (cust); iyii tatnezts'i' it is soaked

ts'ic* *ts'-/pinch/

sem ts'is es "

sem-cus ts'is es "

cons ts'ic' "

mom ts'is es ts'ic' ts'es ts'iis

O+G+O+ts'ic' (suc) pinch O with the fingers

sem yitzts'es he pinched him once; nitxasts'es I will pinch you; niists'es I pinched him (on the face); ighits'i' he pinched him repeatedly (cons); 'o'osts'is'is I customarily give him a pinch (sem-cust); idanits'i' he pinched, squeezed him on the windpipe (mom)
ts'ic" CLW, ts'inc M, ts'iiC' CLW, ts'iinc M *ch(w)*/smash/ note nasalized vowel in Mentasta stems

dur ts'ic',ts'inc"
dur-cus ts'iiC',ts'iinc"

mom ts'iis,ts'iins ts'iic',ts'iinc ts'es ts'iis,ts'iins

G+D+ts'ic', ts'inc (suc) become smashed, squashed; caus. smash, squash O

dur unaen' nats'li' his face became deeply wrinkled; gigi nilts'i' CLW, nilts'inc M
smash the berries! ingilts'i' he smashed them (berries); inelts'ii' he customarily
smashes them; nilyinats'ii' he developed wrinkles around his eyes []

ke#d+n+0+ts'ic', ts'iinc (u:n mom) smash, squash O with the foot

ketnts'iis CLW, ketnts'iins M smash it with your foot! (mom); ketniists'ii' CLW,
ketniists'iinc M I smashed it with my foot (mom)


ts'ih "[-/sap dries/ cf. ts'ii* peeled spruce bark

neu ts'ih"

l+ts'ih (op) sap in tree dries

ghelts'ih sap dried in a tree

k'elts'ii (n;d/taan) tree intentionally killed by peeling the bark, standing dead tree

ts'il, ts'el, ts'ilk' *ch'-/one/

ts'il-, ts'el-, ts'al- (c) one

ts'elk'ey CWM, ts'alk'ey L (n) one thing (non-human): ts'elk'ey kezdlæn they became
united

ts'elk'ey kole (n) nine, lit. 'one is missing'

ts'ilghan (n) one person

ts'ilghatne (n) twenty things, lit. 'one man'

ts'ilghatne ts'elk'ey uk'edi (n) twenty-one

ts'ilden (adv) once, one place: denci ts'ilden lootkas it leaps on all fours at once

ts'ilghu (adv) quickly, soon: ts'ilghu negha tnaytaliil he will fix it for us soon;

nts'ilghu kennaes he talks quickly

ts'ilghu xu (adv) one way

ts'ilten' (n;d/taan) bow, lit. 'single handle'

> ts'ox shriek see ts'uux


ts'ots *[-/-soaked/

ts'odze' (adj) soaked []; only in the following

c'etsits'odze' (n;n'/aan) soaked fish heads

> ts'ots' suck see ts'uuts"


ts'os *ch'-sh/elbow/

-ts'os (ni;0'/aan) elbow: kets'osdinil'aa he is touching the place with his elbow


ts'uu *ch(“)-/oops/

'ats'uu (exc) oops; said when slipping, etc.

ts'uu" *ch(“)-/vertebrae/

-yents'uu' (n;0'/taan) spine, vertebrae
ts'uu*ts'ch'- /spruce/ cf. ts'abaeli spruce, the common Ahtna term

tats'uu' (n) black spruce (Picea mariana) (n) spruce in wet area
sats'uu' (n) straight spruce without many limbs

ts'uum *ts'ch' /shriek/

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<tr>
<th>mo</th>
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<td>mom</td>
<td>ts'uum ts'uum ts'uum ts'uum</td>
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<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>ts'uum ts'uum ts'uum ts'uum</td>
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<tr>
<td>cust</td>
<td>ts'uum ts'uum</td>
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d+l+ts'uum (op-ono) shriek, scream, moan, creak; go in affected manner, go putting on airs;

caus. make O shriek, moan

ono delts'uum he is shrieking; sa delts'uum he is making shrieking noises at me;

hwnets'uum it (hinge) is creaking; kudaddaey ts'akae nildzidalts'uum both parts of the spider woman shrieked as they fell (mom); lts'ii delts'uum wind is causing moaning in the trees; naytnets'uum he is making him shriek; ya ludalts'ox he is going about affecting being glad to see him (per); delts'ox he customarily shrieks (cust)

ts'uum- (i) shrieking noise: dats'uumghalyael M they (baby birds) are sitting up above shrieking

ts'uuun *ts'-ts' /suck/

Ts'uuuni (pn) hill on Copper River between Gakona and Chistochina

ts'uuuts*, ts'ots* *ts'-ts' /suck/

<table>
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<tr>
<th>sem</th>
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<td>dur</td>
<td>ts'uum ts'uum ts'uum ts'uum</td>
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<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>ts'uum ts'uum ts'uum ts'uum</td>
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<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>ts'ots ts'ots</td>
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O+G+O+ts'uum (suc) suck, smoke O (cigarette)

dur c'ets'uum he is sucking something, he is smoking something; ighits'uumts' he was sucking it; nts'e let its'uumida don't smoke!; yizts'os he sucked it once, he took a drag (sem); itaasts'os I will suck it once (sem); utl'azits'os you sucked it completely

| tuu ts'uusi (n;O)'aan) water pump, lit. 'that which sucks water' |
|----|---------------------------|
| G+n+D+ts'uumts' (u:s mom) become deflated |

i'tnets'uumts' it (tire, balloon) became deflated, went flat (mom); ucan tests'uumts' the is thin (mom) lit. 'his stomach became deflated'

| gigi nanats'uumts'i (n;K)'aan' dry shriveled berries, lit. 'deflated berries' |
|----|-----------------------------|
| ts'uumts* *ts'-ts'/ /smack/
| dur| ts'uum ts'uum ts'uum ts'uum |
| ono| ts'ots ts'ots |

O+u+d+l+ts'uumts' (op) call O (rabbit, muskrat, fox) by making a sucking or kissing sound

| ggax gha c'udelts'uum he is calling for rabbits by making a sucking noise (dur) |
|----|-----------------------------|
| d+l+ts'ots* (op-ono) be smacking sound |
| delts'ots* there is a smacking sound (ono) |

| delts'ots'i W (n) dark-eyed junco (Junco hyemalis), lit. 'that which makes a sucking noise' |
|----|-----------------------------|
| ts'uumts* *ts'-ts' |

tehts'uumts'i (n) mink (Mustela vison).
ts'uus1 *ch(\")-i/ hunched/

- ts'uus- (i) hunched, squatting, crouching, piled: ts'uus'aaan he is squatting, it (porcupine) is crouched, hunched; c'ets'uus gha'aal it (rabbit) is hopping along; dzen tenke
   nay'ts'uusdez'aan muskrats are sitting hunched all over the ice
tsaan' ts'uus CLW, tsants'uus L, tsaan' ts'uy M, c'ets'uus W (n) ruffed grouse, "willow grouse", lit. 'excrement pile' (Bonasa umbellus)

-Lts'uusi (pn) hill at Pippin Lake; Cranberry Peak; hill on Slana River

> ts'uus suck see ts'utsi

- ts'u1 *ts'/-index finger/-
  ts'u- (i) index finger, pointed object: ts'utel'aa he is pointing with his index finger;
  yanats'utnilt'ax he flicked him (in the nose) with his index finger
  ts'udahkayi M (n) shrew, lit. 'that which bumps pointed object'
  [bets'u'snit'aayi] (n) skin thimble, lit. 'that which we put on the index finger'; from de Laguna's notes

- ts'u2 *ch'-
  -ts'uk'ae CLW, -ts'u'uk'ae M (n;O/aan) navel

- ts'u3 *ch"-

- ts'utsaetne (n) ancestors, lit. '?' + first people'

- ts'u M *ch'- /kiss/
  dur ts'u" "
  na#O+n+I+ts'u' (suc) kiss O
  nasnits'u' kiss me! (dur)

- ts'uc M *ch'/-pointed/
  neu ts'uc" "
  G+D+ts'uc M (ext) be pointed
  neu bentsiis nets'uc his nose is pointed; decen dets'uc the stick is pointed; dzel
  ketnets'uc the mountain peak is pointed; ucii hwdets'uc 'iltsii sharpen its point!
  nults'ugi M (n;O/aan) conical tent, teepee of birchbark or skin, lit. 'that which is pointed'
  dehts'ugi M (n) diamond (in cards)
This section includes roots from four PA series: *n', *y, *g, (where there are stem initial s-c-y-alternations), and *h (vowel initial roots with epenthetic y; e.g. (y)aa' sg go, (y)aan eat; when D classifier appears before such roots, d is in stem initial position; note that in L the sequence d+y becomes g: na'idyaa CWM, na'igaa L he returned; c'adyu' CWM, c'agu' L lichen; sdyes CWM, sges L he is safe.

y₁ *y /plural humans/
- y (nsf) pl humans; rare, attaches to a few nouns; synonymous with kaey and 'ene
  kaskaey (n) rich men; cf. kaskaəe rich man
  tnaey (n) people; cf. denae man
  tsists’aey (n) women of the paint clan; cf. tsists’ae woman of the paint clan

y₂, i*y
- y, i (upf) y-thematic; uncommon thematic or derivational prefix or prefixes, meaning uncertain; occurs as y before a vowel, i before a consonant: itelkaan it dawned; itsae the dog is barking; ts’eyitaen’ it is in view; tayighas’aen’ I am staring into the water in the following examples y/i seems to be restricted to specific forms and to be optional: ts’eyuilaets, ts’ulaets we should cook it; itxalnets, itxalnets I will cook it; idilk’aa, dilk’aa light it (fire); xutl’ac’ihdelkaan they cremated them; this example establishes the relative position in the prefix complex of the y/i in the verb burn O

y₃ *y /third person object/ y occurs before a vowel, i before a consonant; i > ii /C_
- y, i (pf) it, her, him, third person sg postpositional object; used when subject of verb is third person singular: i’el na’idyaa he returned with him; ya kenaes he is talking about it; kiigha lsol they are lying about it
- y, i (upf) it, her, him, third person sg postpositional object: ilak’eghi’aan he handed it to him
- y, i (upf) it, him, her, third person sg direct object; used only with third person singular subject; note that y/i deletes when the object noun is overtly stated: yuzii he is calling him; itsae, yetsae he is chopping it; ts’et’tsae he is chopping wood in this example, i is absent because the object ts’et’tsae is stated; c’inafa’en something is looking at him; biinafa’en it is looking at him in the two preceding examples y is preceded by pronouns in pos. 5F in the verb complex

y, i (upf) epenthetic object
1. added to third sg intransitive verbs preceded by a third person postposition or noun marked with the u, b third person sg object or ku third person plural object: u’el yayaal he is walking with him; u’el tayal’uu’ he fell in the water with it (ice); ukl’ee yighiltsi’i he is smaller than him; uzul gha niiyitkay it leaped at his neck; bede kuyits’e yighilcaax? who is the biggest of them?
2. added to 0+læ is comp when preceded by a noun possessed by a third person object: uk’a’a yilaen it is his gun, cf. ka’ lñaen it is a gun

> y customary suffix see s⁽⁶⁾ (c, y); the one which, non-human relative suffix see (y)i, y₁ in vowel initial section

yaa¹ *y- /sky/
- yaa, ya-, [yaat] (an,c) sky; form with final -t was recorded by Wrangell
yabaaghe (an) horizon, lit. 'sky edge'
yaziil (n) common snipe (Capella gallinago)
yanlaey (an) cloud, cloud cover, overcast sky
yaykaas CLW, yadibaey M (an) northern lights, aurora borealis
yakone’ (n) red northern lights, lit. 'sky fire'
y a (up) adverbial
ya# (ads:gh mom) up in the air; into pieces, apart: yay'ghildiy' he shot something (arrow) up in the air; hwtiiitl' yahwghi'aan the potlatch started; yaghikaen it broke into pieces; yayghilaa he took it apart
datgganya' (adv) in mid-air: datgganya' ilyetl' he is grabbing them in mid-air

yaa2 *[]-
sneyaa (n,Ø) loneliness; analysis uncertain, perhaps related to yaa': sneyaa dyilaak he got lonely

yaa3 *[]-
kuyaa (n,Ø) craving for a food, especially fresh meat: kuyaa 'aede t'ae' k'a ts'e'esdyaa I can't stand being without what I crave

yaa4 (yae) *y /grow/ cf. yae* heal probably reanalyzed from this root

\[
\begin{array}{l|llll}
\text{rev} & \text{yaex} & \text{yaan} & \text{yaex} & \text{yaex} \\
\text{rev-cus} & \text{yax} & \text{"} & \text{"} & \text{"} \\
\text{mom} & \text{yaes} & \text{yaan} & \text{yael} & \text{yael, ye'} \\
\text{per} & \text{yael} & \text{yaan} & \text{yael} & \text{yael, ye'} \\
\text{cont} & \text{ye'} & \text{yaan} & \text{ye'} & \text{ye'} \\
\text{cust} & \text{yaes} & \text{"} & \text{"} & \text{"} \\
\text{neu} & \text{yaan} & \text{ya} & \text{yaal} & \text{ya'} \\
\text{tran} & \text{yaas} & \text{yaat} & \text{Ø} & \text{Ø} \\
\text{rev2} & \text{yaex} & \text{ya} & \text{yax} & \text{"} \\
\text{dur} & \text{yaan} & \text{yaan} & \text{Ø} & \text{Ø} \\
\end{array}
\]

G+n+Ø/1+yaa (conv-rev) grow, grow up, mature; caus. raise, adopt O; variation in classifier is unusual; some Ø-classifier derivatives refer to animate subjects and some l-classifier derivatives refer to vegetation; note that reversative aspect is used even with momentaneous derivational strings
rev nezyaan he grew up; nlyaex he is growing; tnayaex he will grow; nyax they (animals) customarily grow (rev-cust); uggaaye' uyii nezyaan its embryo has grown inside it (egg); ndaaneta hneyaex how fast they are growing!; inelyaex he is raising him, he has adopted him; snelyaan he raised me; tl'ogh tneyaex, tneyaex the grass is growing; hwdenyaex, hwtneyaex, hwtneyaex it (vegetation) is growing over an area; inelyaan he raised it (plant); nays'izilaan da? did you grow something (plant)?; k'ay' giis kanghilyaan willow shoots sprouted up; nangelyaan it (tree) grew back; k'enghelyaan it (moon) is full; nneye' it is continually growing (cont); duugh k'e niningilyaan it has grown this much; nildzi'nighilyaan it grew and divided in two; dat'sii k'alii 'danahwneyaeghe it hasn't become covered over with vegetation yet; bey'ntidyaaan it grew flush against it; niltahnedyaan they are related; 'ele' ugheldze' xayunilyaxe he did not care for him well
snelyaanen (n) deceased father, lit. 'the one who raised me'
niltanedyaane (n) half brothers with the same father, lit. 'those who grew together'
tidangiyaanen (n) expert hunter, warrior
nanelyaxi (n,n/aan) garden fruit or vegetable, lit. 'that which is repeatedly raised'
nelyaxi [M (n) tame animal, pet animal, lit. 'that which is raised'
hwtnelyaxi (n,n/taan) vegetation, plants, lit. 'that which grows'
unen naxay’nellyaexi (n) August, lit. ‘month that fur grows back’

ko+Ø+yaa (desc) be wise, intelligent, mature, smart

neu kuyaan he is smart, wise, mature; ‘ele’ kuyah he is not smart; hwghiya’ he was smart; kuzyaat he became wise, he sensed something about a situation (tran)

hwyaa, -hwyaa’ (n) intelligence, wisdom
ciil hwyaa CLW, denehwyaa M (n) nickname for fox and lynx in stories, lit. ‘smart boy’, ‘smart man’

ko+n+Ø+yaa (u:rev2 ]l] become wise, mature; note reduced stem yax, perhaps a reanalyzed root

rev2 hwnghiya’ he became wise, smart, mature; li’i c’a hwtynesdyaxe he hasn’t become smart; hwtinayax he will mature

P#ko+l+yaa (desc) be wary of, careful of P

hwnax kulyaan he is wary of the house (neu1); dekulyaan he is watchful, he takes care of himself (neu1)

u+n+D+yaa CLM, u+D+yaa W (desc) be shy, ashamed; with P+gha avoid P

neu ‘unedyaan CLM, ‘udyaan W he is shy, ashamed; ‘unaasdyaa’ I was shy; ‘ele’ ‘unedyaaha he is not shy; nil’el kunedyaan they are shy with one another; ba’une’esdyaan CLW, ugha ‘une’esdyaan M I am ashamed in his presence, I avoid him; ’ele’ nil’el kudyaha they are not ashamed of one another; nil’el nadats’undedyaan we avoid talking to one another

’uyaa (n;Ø) embarrassment: ’uyaa daghiyaan he got embarrassed

D+yaa M (op) age, become old
dur ]l]

ghesdeyaan I got old; ts’etadyaan we will get old; k’alii ‘idyaann he’s not old

saan (n) age: saan dyilaak the got old, lit. ‘age afflicted him’

yaane’ (adj) aged, old, elderly, grown; cf. c’eyaane’ golden eagle, possibly a related noun

liyaane’ (n) old dog

ses yaane’ CLW, sos yaann’ M (n) ram, adult male sheep

-dayaane’ (n;d; /laa) beard, whiskers, lit. ‘chin growth’

yaa$ (yae) *h- /increase/
mom yaes yaan yael yael

n+i+Ø+yaa (u:i mom) multiply, increase

tuu niyaan water increased, rose (mom); c’aan tinayael food will increase, become plentiful (mom); yihwts’en li’i su’ nahniyaxa afterwards they did not increase (in population) much

yaa$ (yae) *y- or *y- /swarm/
mom yaes yaan yael yael
per yael yaan yael yael
cust yaes "

n+Ø+yaa (mot) group, swarm moves, fly in a swarm; used of people, insects

luhnayael a group of them is moving about (per); tihniniyaan they moved out in a group (mom); ts’endziidi kangiyaan a swarm of bees came out (mom); kohtaenn ’iinn neyaes M the people customarily go in a group (cust)
(y)aa' /sg goes/ *h- see also ggaal* speed, a related root

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Ø+(y)aa' (mot) sg, dual goes, walks; cf. Ø+daell' pl go

* mom niiya he arrived; yet 'sniyaa someone arrived there; gaa tayaal he will come here; n'el txosya' I should go with you; na'idyaa he returned, came back; 'ele' nai'idaale he didn't return; nanidaas you go back!; natxosdyaa I should go back; niniyaa he stopped, went to a point; nina'idyaa he went to a point again; ya niniyaa he went up to him; staniyaa he went away; tsaaani uca' staniyaa keep away from bears!; daniaiyaa he entered; 'ele' da'iyaale he didn't enter; 'uygge daniyaas go inside; xaniyaa he came through, he came in to camp; yaa ghaniyaa he went through the sky; car yii dansyaa I got out of the car; tiniyaa he went out, exited; tina'idyaa he went out again; Ô she is observing puberty rites; 'ele' tina'idaale he didn't go back out; Ô she missed her period; teniyaa he dived into the water; nduu ts'siniyaa? where did you come from?; Anchorage ts'ensyaa I came from Anchorage; dghelaay ts'siniyaa he came from the mountains; unicdi ts'siniyaa Ô he sneezed lit. 'his sinuses came out'; its'siniyaa he escaped from it; sk'ets'iniyaa take my place; nic'aniiyaa he went out from shore; naniyaa, lkeniyaa he went across; cetaniyaa he went down to the base (of a mountain); dghaniyaa he stumbled; ldaniyaa he walked a long time; k'e'idyaa he finished walking; bastansyaa I out-walked him; tic'aniyaa he went out into the woods; i'el tic'aniyaa she eloped with him; keniyya he went up to a place; betxasyaa I will go up to him

s, ss mom tezyaa he left, started off; ndeden tiziyaa? when did you start off?; c'ena' daa' tiyaas go down the river; natesdyaa he started back; natizidyaa da? are you starting back?; c'ukatezyaa he went hunting for something; yuyzaa, ya'uzyaa he passed him; it'aa uzyaay he went beneath him; ke'ughezyaa he made it there, managed to get there; sezzyaal he went out to the edge (of bank); kazyaa he went up a slope; kezyaan he went ashore, Ô the gave up his hand of cards; ts'izyaas he walked straight; tazyaas he went up the bank; 'ael tanatesdyaa he went back out among traps (to check them); stanesdyaa he got lost; danisdyaa I accidentally entered; ik'edazyaas he got on top of it; c'atezyaa he went to the butchering site; ult'laisyaa I caught up with him

gh mom dighiyaa he went inside (vehicle, small space); kughiyaa he went inside (house, cache); c'e'an kunadas he goes into the den (cust); naghiyaa he came down, descended; nanadyaa he came back down; t'aghiyaa he went into an enclosure (closet, steambath); icet'aghiyaa he got under it (blanket); kaghiyaa he came up from below; hwnighiyaa he went below the surface, walked into mud; nuuni c'oxe' unidghiyaa the porcupine quill became embedded in it; itendzeghiyaa he intercepted him; itendzedadghiyaa he butted in on him; st'aaay ghiyaa he met me; ut'aay txiyyaal you'll meet him; ik'eghiyaa he came upon him; ik'ekughiyaa he came in upon him in an enclosure; hwnidghiyaa he went over it (mountain); itesghiyaa he walked over it (barrier); sdghiyaa he walked into the fire; sghiyaa he walked down the river; nenic uyghiyaa Ô he became happy lit. 'happiness went into him'; uyaa daghiyaa he got embarrassed; idghiyaa he left it behind; dehnaa' dghiyaa he quit, left his job; hwk'eghiyaa he went into a cavity, hole; yaykaas k'ey'ghiyaa Ô it became daylight; ukak'ae ghiyaa Ô the wound became infected lit. 'it (infection) went into the wound'; idghelaa dghiyaa he went to the summit of it; daaghe dghiyaa he went above timberline; taghiyaa he walked into the water; ikeghiyaa he climbed it (tree); its'axa ghiyaa he blocked his
way; icighiyaa he went to the tip of it; tidaghiyaa he went astray, went wrong;
st'ughiyaa he walked zig-zagging; uye' 'ughiyaa he walked in different directions;
kwi'li ghiyaa he went out of sight; tets c'ghiyaas he walked all night long; sa
c'atgge ghiyaa 41 trapped something lit. 'it went between them for me';
udghaasyaa I killed it 41; sle' ghiyaa he beat me at cards, lit. 'it came into my
hands.'
i mom nie'ali'yaa he went up vertically, ascended; hwghaasiyaa he went the length of
it; ketniyaa he began walking; hwta'diyaa the killed it; hwda'diyaa he descended,
came down a slope; tiki'diyaa he walked by it (missing it); hwco'diyaa he went
down the river; ik'ee diyaa he passed by it; ben diyaa he went out to the lake;
c'ube' diyaa he went out into the area of bare ground amidst snow; xananidaas
turn back!; xananidyaa he turned back; xananughuyaa'igii don't turn back!
other aspects ghayaal he is walking along (prog); naasdaal I am going back (prog);
stseghiyaa you are going ahead of me (prog); looyaal he is walking around
(per); luniyaa he was walking around (per); nannezyaa he went across several times
(dist); nantayaal he will cross several times (dist); c'annezyaa he went to the
butchering site several times (dist); n'lya' you keep on walking! (cont); nghiya' he
kept on walking (cont); taaz dzaen ntxasya' I will keep on walking for three days
(cont); inkaayaax he is encircling it (rev); inekezyaa he encircled it (rev); nekezyaa
he walked down and back (rev); neketayaax he will walk down and back (rev);
nilnaayaax he is pacing back and forth (rev); tgge' nnezyaa he stood up (rev);
tgge' nandax he gets up regularly (rev-cst); yaas he customarily goes, comes (cust);
ghiyaa he used to go, come (cust); niyaas he customarily stops (cust); tayaas he
customarily goes into the water, goes up the bank (cust)
c'ukaayaali (n) bull moose in rut, lit. 'that which is going for something'
nina'idyaayi (n) caribou that stay in one place during the summer, lit. 'that which
stops again'
tiniyaanen (n) menstruant, lit. 'the one who goes out'
tikyaasde (n;0'aan) menstruation hut, lit. 'place that they go out to'
kayaasi W (n) beluga whale (Delphinapterus leucas), lit. 'that which comes up from
below'
c'ayaas tene (an) meat trail
kiites nadaasi (n,0) high jump game
c'0+(y)aa' (mot) sg animal goes
mom tiec'eniyaas it went out into the woods; stay'niyaas it went away; nanac'adyaa it
came back down; itse c'etezyaa it escaped going ahead of him; k'aliu uyc'esyaayi
nothing went into it (trap); nac'idyaas it returned
itezzyaayi (n) caribou during mating season, lit. 'that which started going'
xay c'ayaali (n) bear that is out in winter, that does not hibernate
ko'0+(y)aa' (mot) impersonal S (storm, weather) goes; blood moves; caus. cause weather to
change
mom tidahwghiyaa the weather became bad; tiniyaanen tidahwghilyaa the
menstruant caused the weather to get bad; s'el tidahwghiyaa I got stormbound;
tidahwtaaali k'etku'taas it looks like it will be bad weather; hw'el kuzyaa
the storm passed by; delatuwhghiinyaa blood went all over (per)
O'0+(y)aa' (mot) walk sg O, make O walk
mom gaa niyaas he made me walk here; tayghilyaa he made him walk into the
water; lughilyaa walk him around! (per); luyinyiyaas he walked him around (per);
ughiyaal walk him! (prog)
cin'dal+yaa' (mot) pretend to walk, pantomime walking
cin'dalyaal he is pretending to walk along (prog)
inc'0+(y)aa' (mot) inc moves
mom nata'idiyaas water rose; hwta'liyaas water has receded, evaporated; the area is dry;
neke'o'ayaax bubbles are swirling around (pers); sdlitzyaa I am chilly;
kals'tighiyaa the wind went up, there was an updraft; uyidlo'nesdyaa he got the
giggles; {sc’anaalniyaa} I couldn’t sleep lit. ‘sleep went away from me’; {ts’inaxay’id} winter came back out again

{Ts’entadaas} Na* (pn) Healy River, lit. ‘water customarily rises-river’

\text{inc#d+1+(y)aa}^* \quad (\text{mot}) \quad \text{go making noise in manner of inc} \\
\text{mom} \quad \text{tihnaedelyaa} \quad \text{he went out talking} \; ; \; \text{nac’udyiselyaa} \quad \text{he came back whistling} \; ; \\
\text{de’aat} \quad \text{’uka naseltdelyaas} \quad \text{he goes about hollering for his wife (cust)} \; ; \\
\text{per} \quad \text{ludlo’dalyaal} \quad \text{he goes around laughing} \; ; \; \text{luu’dliiselyaa} \quad \text{he went around singing} \; ; \\
\text{luhdoghdalyaal} \quad \text{he is walking around while making a potlatch speech}

\text{ta/yes#d+0+(y)aa}^* \quad (\text{mot}) \quad \text{sg wades in water, snow} \\
\text{lutadiniyaa} \quad \text{he was wading in the water (per)} \; ; \; \text{ts’itadensyaa} \quad \text{I waded out of the water (mom)} \; ; \\
\text{tadayaal} \quad \text{he is wading along in the water (prog)} \; ; \; \text{yesdayaaal} \quad \text{he was wading along in the snow (per)} \; ; \\
\text{hniyestnesdyaa} \quad \text{he got stuck wading in the snow (mom)}

\text{inc#d+gh+D+(y)aa}^* \quad (\text{mot}) \quad \text{go using inc body part} \\
\text{mom} \quad \text{tinaexdghedyaa} \quad \text{he went out looking} \; ; \; \text{naexdghayaal} \quad \text{he is going along looking (prog)} \; ; \\
\text{tidzidghedyaa} \quad \text{he went out listening}

\text{sghe#gh+0+(y)aa}^* \quad (\text{mot}) \quad \text{go aggressively, being ready to fight} \\
\text{inisghedghighiyaa} \quad \text{he bumped into him ready to fight (mom)} \; ; \; \text{sadasgheghiniyaa} \quad \text{he came in to me aggressively (mom)}

\text{li#0+(y)aa}^* \quad (\text{mot}) \quad \text{go hunting with dogs} \\
\text{staliniyaa} \quad \text{he went out hunting with dogs (mom)} \; ; \; \text{saalyaal} \quad \text{he is fleeing (prog)}

\text{P+gha+dz+i+D+(y)aa}^* \quad (\text{u:i mom}) \quad \text{become excited, surprised about P} \\
\text{xadzighidyaa} \quad \text{he got excited (mom)} \; ; \; \text{badziggesga} \quad \text{I was surprised by him L (mom)} \; ; \\
\text{yi+ts’i+D/0+yaa}^* \quad (\text{um mom}) \quad \text{become startled, become hysterical; caus. startle O, make O hysterical} \\
\text{mom} \quad \text{yits’ededyaa, yits’idyaa} \quad \text{he got startled} \; ; \; \text{yits’edensyaa} \quad \text{I got startled} \; ; \\
\text{yits’isdinilyaa} \quad \text{he startled me} \; ; \; \text{sos ts’en’ yits’ede’esdyaa} \quad \text{I got hysterical from a bear}

\text{P+gha yi+na+ni#D+yaa}^* \quad (\text{u:gh mom}) \quad \text{contemplate, think about P} \\
\text{ba yinanighadyaa} \quad \text{he contemplated it}

\text{P+gha+ni-da#D+D+(y)aa}^* \quad (\text{u:gh mom}) \quad \text{fool, deceive P} \\
\text{yanidadghiyaa} \quad \text{he fooled him (mom)} \; ; \; \text{yildghyaa} \quad \text{he fooled him (mom)}

\text{h+ni#i+D+yaa}^* \quad (\text{u:i mom}) \quad \text{sg marries} \\
\text{hni’id} \; \text{he got married (mom)}

\text{O+n+0+(y)aa}^* \quad (\text{mot}) \quad \text{sg follows O CLW; sg leads O M} \\
\text{yen xunayaal M, yen hunayaal CLW} \quad \text{he is leading, following them (prog)} \; ; \; \text{yu’en} \\
\text{itneyyaa} \quad \text{he led him over the pass (mom)} \; ; \; \text{nighiyaal CLW} \quad \text{you are following him (prog)} \; ; \\
\text{lusnayaal} \quad \text{he is following, leading me around (per)} \; ; \; \text{luyniniyaa} \quad \text{he was following, leading him around (per)} \; ; \\
\text{ts’inghosya}^* \quad \text{he should follow, lead him out (mom)}

\text{(y)aa}^* \quad (\text{yae}) \quad \text{\*h- /talk/ see also the derived root nae* for hnae word, -kena}ge’ \text{ language} \\
\text{dur} \quad \text{yae} \quad \text{nae} \quad \text{yael} \quad \text{yael} \quad \text{yael} \quad \text{yael} \quad \text{yael} \quad \text{yael} \\
\text{durD} \quad \text{daes} \quad \text{da’} \quad \text{dael} \quad \text{dael} \\
\text{dur-cus} \quad \text{niis} \quad \text{yiis} \quad \text{yiis} \quad \text{yiis} \\
\text{mom} \quad \text{yae} \quad \text{yaa} \quad \text{yael} \quad \text{yael} \\
\text{prog} \quad \text{yael} \\
\text{cust} \quad \text{yae} \\
\text{k+(n+)0+(y)aa}^* \quad (\text{op-rep}) \quad \text{sg or dual talk, speak; cf. hne#d+1+ghaas pl talk; the k prefix only occurs in this theme; also the n prefix is the perfective prefix in pos. 3A, this being its only appearance in a verb theme; n appears only in imperfective paradigms and is in}
stem-initial position when subject pronoun is absent; see the paradigm in Appendix H:4.11

\textit{dur} \textit{kensyaes} I am talking; \textit{hniyaes} you are talking; \textit{kenaes}, \textit{hnaes} he is talking; '\textit{kenaes} we are talking; \textit{hnohyaes} you dual are talking; \textit{hkenaes} they are talking; \textit{hghiya'} he was talking; \textit{htyael} he will talk; \textit{kuyael} let him talk; \textit{keniis}, \textit{hniis} he customarily talks (\textit{dur-cus}); \textit{hghiyiis} he used to talk (\textit{dur-cus}); \textit{htceya'} he (child) is starting to speak; \textit{nakensdaa} I am speaking again; \textit{nahtesda} he started to speak again; '\textit{ele'} \textit{kiisiaege} I am not speaking

the \textit{durative} occurs with a variety of postpositions and adverbs: its'e' \textit{kenaes} he is talking to him, is advising him, is scolding him; '\textit{el} \textit{kenaes} he is talking with him; u'el \textit{htxayaedden} I will talk with him; '\textit{el} \textit{nakraes} he is talking to himself; dela' kae \textit{kenaes} he is speaking with his hands, is talking sign language; ik'e \textit{kenaes} he is talking like him, he is speaking it (a language); koht'aene k'e \textit{kenaes} he is speaking (like an) Ahtna; u'ke \textit{hghiyael} repeat it (\textit{prog}); u'ke \textit{nahnaidaes} repeat it, say it again, read it!; gaani u'ke \textit{hniyaes} nts'e \textit{konii} read this to see what it says!; ya \textit{kenaes} he is talking about it; nts'e' ba \textit{hniyaes}? what are you talking about?; c'a \textit{hnaes} he gossips, talks about something; idzii \textit{hghiya'} the told him something important \textit{lit.} 'he talked into his ear'; cu't's'endze' \textit{kenaes} he talks differently, oddly; snaben \textit{kenaes} he criticizes me; inaghal \textit{kenaes} he talks in his presence; unal'i kyaes you are talking deceptively to him; \textit{hnedae} he is talking for his own benefit; c'ekada' he was talking to defend himself; caghande' \textit{kidaes} he talks in his sleep (\textit{dur-cus}); ba kada' he sent a message about it; c'uka \textit{kenaes} he is calling for it \textit{i.e.}, \textit{he is making a voice call for a moose}

mom \textit{kahghiyaa} he spoke out; \textit{kahnesdaa} he accidentally spoke out; \textit{kana'skadaa} someone spoke out again; nen xak'a xahnidaes speak for yourself!; bateshghesyaa I skipped mentioning it; ts'kiniyaayaa he began talking; tidahghiyaa he said something forbidden, talked badly; '\textit{ele'} tidahzughsyaalee you shouldn't say something forbidden!; tidahnesdaa he said something forbidden by accident; stahniiidaan I accidentally spoke out of turn; lahalsyaayaa I spoke a long time; ya stakiniyaayaa he talked him out of it; deyaene' kakidesaen he is a braggart (\textit{dur-cust}); ts'ik'echniidaa I talked too much

c'+k+0+(y)aa' (\textit{mot}) sg utters, speaks, talks, says something

mom \textit{lday'kiniyaayaa} he spoke of something a long time; k'ey'kiniyaayaa he quit speaking of something; ni'kiniyaayaa he concluded speaking of something; \textit{lday'kiniyaayaa} he said something forbidden, talked badly; '\textit{ele'} tidahzughsyaalee you shouldn't say something forbidden!; tidahnesdaa he said something forbidden by accident; siluy'kalyael he commands him by talking, \textit{lit.} 'he blocked him by saying something'; \textit{yastay'kiniyaayaa} he said something beyond his understanding; \textit{xyay'kuusyaayaa} I skipped saying something; snal'i c'echghiyaa you said something to deceive me

si#k+l+(y)aa' (\textit{op-rep}) sg talks in fear, talks being scared

\textit{siikilaes} he is talking in fear (\textit{dur}); \textit{siikala} he was talking in fear (\textit{dur})

P#c'+k+l+(y)aa' (\textit{mot}) cause P to move by talking

\textit{ihuy'kilyael} he orders him about by talking, \textit{the} is reading his mind (\textit{per});
\textit{ihuy'kiniyaayaa} he told him to go around (\textit{per})

ya- (i) noise, talking, howling: kayahghi'aan they spoke out; kaya'aas they (wolves) are howling; yaz'aan it is noisy; yats'el'aan we are making noise; deyadahwult'een' you should identify yourself

\textit{hnaa}, \textit{hne-} (\textit{ni:d}) word; see \textit{naa}\textsuperscript{a}

-\textit{kenege'} (\textit{n,d}) language, words; see \textit{nae}\textsuperscript{t}

\textit{yaabel} CW loanword from Russian d'yávol 'devil'

\textit{yaabel} CW (\textit{n}) devil

\textit{yaabel}
yaac' "*y- or *y- /toasted/

\[d+n+D+yaac' \text{ (conv)} \]\nbecome toasted, lightly scorched, hardened by heating; \textit{caus. toast} \ O
\[\text{conc } \text{tne} \text{dyaay' it got toasted; } c'aan \ \text{tnelyaay' he toasted bread; } \text{tngolyaay'de let me toast it} \]
c'aan tnilyaay'i (n:n/'aan) toasted bread

yaac' "*y- or *y- /rustle/
\[\textit{cf. yaec, a root of similar meaning} \]
ono yaac' "
\[d+l+yaac' \text{ (op-ono)} \]
be rustling, swishing sound, be roar of distant stream
\[\text{hwde}l\text{yaay' there is a rustling, swishing sound (distant sound in cold weather) (ono);} \]
tadelyaay' there is a sound of water roaring (ono)

> yaadi golden eagle see yaat

> yaadze' sternum see yaats'

yaax

\[\text{kayaax (n) widow, widower} \]

yaax' "*y- /filthy/
\[\text{eyaax (exc) filthy, dirty} \]

> yaax sg goes see (y)aa"; disappear see yaak'; suspect see yak'; classify pl objects see laa"
naal tsilaak: I got sleepy; ts'ax dyilaak: he got sick; nelt'aene ts'ax tkunlaak: many people got sick; nildentah kos ts'el'lis: sometimes I get a cold (cust); 'aas t'el'lis: I customarily fix, make snowshoes (cust); t'eghal'lis: I used to fix it (cust); tnaayilaak: he fixed it, repaired it; deyaen xu tna'ilaex: make it sharp; negha tnaaytalii: he will fix it for us; tnaaytedlaak: he is starting to fix it; 'udiik'a negha tnaay'lis: he always fixes it for us (cust); sc'aen baa batnat'olaex: I should prepare some milk again for the baby; nade'elyaak: I cured myself; yii ka xe xona t'delyaak: with that he did it to himself; c'eghaan tkulaak: there is a war moon, a sign of war.

saghani ggaay dyilaaggi (n;O/’aan): rock concretion, lit. 'that which raven made'
Ba'ane Ts'ilaaggen Tak'adze': (pn) spring on Klutina River, lit. 'spring of the one that someone killed outside'

comp d#l+yaak (u:tran): comp becomes done, altered, fixed, prepared; passive of transitive theme

tran c'aan t'elyaak: food was prepared; ugheldze' t'elyaak: it was done, prepared, fixed well; xona dii t'elyaakdze' dyilaak: then he did it just as it had been done; dae' xu' t'绘画中: we didn’t know what had happened to us; nts'e t'nulnaex?: what should be done?; labaes hwnidazelde kulyaak: it happened that the stone knife became embedded; bentse t'elyaak: the got married. lit. 'a crown happened'; refers to the use of a crown in the Orthodox wedding ceremony: nin' naynelyaak: M he is very old in the face.

(d#)O+d+n+I+yaak (u:tran): do to, hurt, kill O by accident; errative of the basic transitive theme

tran itnelyaak: he did it by accident, hurt him by accident; nts'ene'lyaak: I did it to you, hurt you by accident; nilketnelyaak: they hurt each other by accident; t'estngilniil: you will hurt me by accident; naxutnulniil: M you might kill them by accident.

comp d/D/O+yaak (u:tran): do comp; comp changes, becomes so; comp (event) occurs, happens to S; D classifier is in perfective only, $O$ is in other modes

tran t'edyaak: it happened, it happened to him, the died; nts'e t'idyaak?: what happened to you?; c'aan 'aede su dyaak: a famine occurred; nts'e tkudyaa?: what happened?; uyii tkudyaa: he is in mourning; nikuinelguut ku'el t'edyaak: it happened to them that they got scared; tene kasuunze': tkudyaa: the trail became good; dhilaay t'ae' uts'aaxe katnighilaan xu' t'edyaak: it became a mountain that was sticking up blocking his way; konse t'esdyaak: I got worse; nuuk'et k'edyaak: they stood up in a group; 'agh'a xu' t'绘画中: hurry, do that!; xu' txesniil: it will happen this way to me; nugu' ghisiis tanii: your tooth will become numb; cuu c'adu' hwdedyaak: he expressed his gladness; gaxan uyii yalket k'ee udedyaak: suddenly it sounded like he slid into it; xasqii 'steltats'i su hwdedyaak: it (marmot) made a noise like a spinning firedrill; hwc'a' dadedyaak: he called for help; datne'esdyaak: he got angry lit. 'he became red like ochre'; hwtse nts'e tkughit'e' xu tnakudyaak: it became again as it was previously; tnedyaak: it happened by accident, it spoiled; nahlude c'ezet' lggay t'ii: its in the fall its liver becomes white (cust).

comp (da#d+D+yaak (u:tran): utter, say, exclaim, express, sound like, make noise like comp

tran u'ita su hwdedyaak: he expressed his gladness; gaxan uyii yalket k'ee udedyaak: suddenly it sounded like he slid into it; xasgii 'steltats'i su hwdedyaak: it (marmot) made a noise like a spinning firedrill; hwc'a' dadedyaak: he called for help; datne'esdyaak: he got angry lit. 'he became red like ochre'; hwtse nts'e tkughit'e' xu tnakudyaak: it became again as it was previously; tnedyaak: it happened by accident, it spoiled; nahlude c'ezet' lggay t'ii: its in the fall its liver becomes white (cust).

comp (da#d+I+yaak (u:tran): noise, sound occurs

siine'k'e dadelyaak: the sound is pleasing to me (tran); suc'a datne'esdyaak: he got angry lit. 'he became red like ochre'; idists'agge I keep on talking but he doesn't listen (tran) /

P+na#I+yaak (u:tran): sign, omen of P occurs

c'enalyaak: a sign of something occurred (tran); diin nenalyaak: the redpoll was an omen for us (tran)
(P+)k'e+na#O+I/D+yaak (u: tran) get even with O, take revenge against O
	trans k'enats'edyaak, k'enats'elyaak we got even with him; k'enaxukelyaak they got even with them; k'enanehtaliit they will take revenge against us; li'i k'enakitiitile ts'en' xu'aa kekuzyaak M they did not take revenge and were defeated; gaa k'enakutnaexi gha they might take revenge here

yaak' *y- or *y- /disappear/
concg yax yax* yax yax

P#ko+0+yaak' (conv) P disappears, P is defeated
	conc ukuzya' he disappeared; ukutayaaxingi he might disappear; 'ele' skuyaaghe I didn't disappear; li'i k'enakitiitile ts'en' xu'aa kekuzyaak M they did not take revenge and were defeated

(y)aal (y/el) *h- /spend the night/ cf. yuul period of time, perhaps a related root

tong yaal yaal yel yael

tongD daal daal det daal

cust yel "

n+0+yaal (mot) camp out, spend a day
	mom nezyaal he camped out, he spent the day; ndoxden niziyaal? how many days did you spend?; 'stinyaal we will spend the night; denesde icle nezyaal he spent four nights with him; Tandzaeyga yet c'a ts'enevel we customarily spend the night at Tandzaeyga (cust); Tacdlaxa yet nahnedel they customarily spend another night at Tacdlaxa (cust); 'k'edinc'ii yuual nighiyael he used to camp out for eight nights (cust); c'aan hwtlae, Idatinighiyael take food with you, you will camp out for a long time

nahnedelde (an) campsite, lit. 'where they spend the night'

O+n+yaal (mot) cause O to spend the night, keep O a period of time
taan'ki kiinevel they kept it (body) for three days (before a funeral) (mom); naal 'aede snelyaal he made me spend the night without sleeping (mom)

do+n+0+yaal (mot) a day passes
	mom Idahwtiniyaal many days passed; ndoogh Idahwtinayal? how many days will pass?; hwnahwnesdaal another day passed; konts'aga hwnzyaal ku'el kustna' ts'en seven days have passed since they disappeared; nduu nahwedel' el several more days pass (cust); taak'i hwneyelden when three days pass (cust)

yaal CLW, yaatl M, (yel) *y- or *y- /jump/

tong yaal yaal, yaal yaatl yel yaal

tong yel yaal yaal, yaatl yel yael

tong yel yel "

tong yel yel "

l+yaal, yaatl (mot) jump, move, run quickly, vigorously; bird lands
	mom naghilyaal he jumped down, it (bird) landed; utes 'ilyaal jump over it; de' an kughilyaal it jumped into its den; cidghalyaal I jumped onto a stump; ti'snilyaal someone jumped out; ni'snilyaal someone leaped to a point, stopped abruptly; 'uyggu dedelyaal he ran down below; tgge' nlyaal he jumped up to his feet (rev); nic'a'ilyaal he jumped up (vertically); nic'ana'ilyel he is jumping up and down (cust); 'ele' utelyaal he can't catch up with him; kolyetl' he is hopping (cons) II; possibly a distinct verb theme

'ael telyeli (n;O/aan) jump trap, lit. 'trap that jumps'
kiites nalyeli (n) high jump game, lit. 'that which they jump over'
si#l+yaal (w/gh mom) become scared
sighilyaal he became scared (mom)

> yaal sg goes see (y)aal'; classify pl objects see laa'
yaan\(^1\) loanword from English yarn

yaan (n;\(n/l\))a yarn

yaan\(^2\) *y- or *\(y\)-n

c'eyaane' (n) golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)

yaan\(^3\) *y- or *\(y\)-n

-dayaane' (n;\(d/l\))a mustache; possibly related to yaa grow

yaan \(M\) *y-n /sharp/ cf. yae' sharp CLWM

ko+d+l+yaan \(M\) (desc) be sharp

hwdelyaan it is sharp (neu)

> yaan in dayaan spokesman, political appointee see dayaan; grow, wise, be aged see yaa\(^*\)

(y)aan *h-n /eat/ see also derived roots c'aan food and -daane' food of

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O+G+O+(y)aan (op) eat O; see paradigm in Appendix H:4.1

dur c'eya he is eating something; ighiyaan' he ate it; i'taxyii I will eat something; c'uyaan' he should eat something; 'ele c'iyyile he didn't eat anything; i'tezyaan' he is starting to eat; nilel 'stayii we'll eat together; c'ana nyaan he is eating bread; t'ogh deyaan it is eating grass; koyaan it is grazing over an area; kuggaedi kubiiyaan mosquitoes are eating them; daan it is being eaten; ghadaan' it was eaten; c'eyiix he customarily eats something (dur-cust); nacre'daana' he ate again, he had a meal; icin'delyaan he is pretending to eat it

mom k'ec'ensdaan' I quit eating; ay'nesdaan' he overate; yay'hezyaan' he ate part of something from it; layhezyaan' he ate half of it; tiday'ghiiyaan' he ate something he shouldn't have; niy'niyaan' he finished eating; itla'ac'eyyaan' he ate all of it; ni'sc'iysi we eat our fill (cust)

'el dyaaa (n) spruce grouse, spruce hen (Dendragapus canadensis), lit. 'that which eats spruce boughs'

uk'e'sc'eyaaani (n;\(d/taan\))a table, lit. 'that on which we eat'

P#O+I+(y)aan (op) feed O to P

dur ic'elyaan he is feeding something to him; sc'iyyaan feed me; u'ghalyaan' I fed something to him; hwi'ghilyaan' he fed something to them; nil'sc'ulyaan' let's feed each other; u'txalyiil I will feed him something; kii'anay'nelyaan they fed him too much of something (mom); k'alii c'a sictaliiil I will not be fed anything

c'+O+(y)aan (conv (l)) have an appetite, be able to eat

conc c'ezyen he has an appetite, he eats well; k'adii xona 'se'eyendze' tkudyaak now it has happened that we eat well; nac'esden he regained his appetite

c'aan, -c'aane' (ni) food; flour, bread see c'aan

-daane' (n) food (of an animal) see daan\(^2\)

yaank \(M\) *n'- /squeal of rabbit/ cf. naak CLW

ono yaank "

d+\(\sim\)yaank \(M\) (op-ono) be squeal of rabbit when it is being killed
delyaan' it (rabbit) is squealing (ono)
yaat W *y- or *y- /golden eagle/
yadi W (n) golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)
Yaadi T'ox (pn) mountain near Cantwell, lit. 'golden eagle nest'

> yaat become wise see yaa'
> yaatl jump see yaa

yaats', yes1 *y-ts /falling snow/
yas (ni;O/laa) falling snow: yaasdaduus he is walking in falling snow
yes (ni;d/laa) snow on ground: hniyesnesdyaa he got stuck walking in snow; yes delcaax
the snow is deep
yes ti'l'ige' (n) snow flea (Achorutes sp)
yes baa (n) snowy owl (Nyctea scandiaca), lit. 'snow white'
hwyes (n;d/laa) late spring snow
  dur yaas yaats yaas yaas
  mom yaas yaats yes yaas
  cust yaas

l+yaats (op) to snow
  dur lyas it is snowing; 'ele' lyaze it's not snowing; ghilyaats it snowed; nilyaats it
  is starting to snow (mom); taghilyaats it snowed on the water (mom); k'el'inyaats it
  stopped snowing (mom)
P#l+yaats (op) snow P
sogh nilyaats it is snowing frost crystals (dur)

yaats2 [-l/] /sternum/
-yaadze' (n;O/taan) sternum

(y)aats (yaes) *h-ts /singe/
  conc yaes yaats yaes yaes
  concD daes daats daes daes
  cust yiis

O+G+O+(y)aats (conu) singe O, burn O lightly
  conc isyaats I singed it; 'iyaes you singe it!; txasyaes I will singe it; sdaats it has
  been singed

yaats', yats', saas' *y-ch", *yh-sh" /tie, knot/ cf. dzaats' tangled, perhaps reanalyzed from
this root
  sem yaas
  cons yats'
  rev yaas yaats' yaas yaas
  rev-dis yaas yaats' yaas yaas
  mom yaas yaats' yaas yaas

O+O+yaats' (suc) tie O, tie a knot in O (a line)
nilyizyas he tied one knot in a line (sem); nil'iyas tie a knot in the line! (sem);
nighsasyats' I tied pl knots in a line (cons); danaydezyaats' he closed it with a
drawstring (mom)
O+n+gh+l+yaats' (mot [l]) tie O
nilingleyaats' he tied them together [l]; nilnalyaats' they (ropes) are tied together;
danangilyaas tie it, him up! (rev); danankungilyaas tie them up! (rev-dis);
dangiilyaats' I tied it up (rev)

na#D+yaats' (u.s mom) get dressed
naysdyatta's I got dressed (mom)
saas (ni;Ô/’aan) knot: banisaasnens’aan I put a knot in it; basaasz’aan a knot is in it
> yaay’ toast see yaae’; rustle see yaae’

yaaz *y-zh* /child/

-yaaze, yaas- (nc) woman’s son, step-son

-yaas’aat CL, -yaaze ’el zdaanen WM (n) woman’s son’s wife, daughter-in-law
deyaazi (n) cow moose
c’eyaas (n) bear cub

C’eyaas Na’ (pn) Seattle Creek, lit. ‘bear cub creek’

yaas debah M, yaas baay CLW (n) two-year-old grizzly bear

> yaas be wise see yaa’; sg goes see (y)aa’; snow see yats’; tie see yats’; classify pl objects see laa’

ya1 *]-
yak’a, ya’a (adv) still, continuously; see *’a, k’aa’

ya2 *y-

-yats’ae CLW, -yats’e’e M (n) woman’s daughter, step-daughter, woman’s sister’s daughter, niece

> ya sky see yaa’; in yay’ghildiy’ he shot (arrow) up in the air see yaa’; noise, talking see yaa’

ya” *y- /louse/

ya’ (n) louse, lice (Anoplura)

ya’ lk’egi, ya’ ts’ile’ (n) louse nits
lic’ae yaa’ (n) dog fleas

ya’ bene’ (n) columbine (Aquilegia sp.), lit. ‘louse lake’

ya”2 *y-

ya’yuu’, -ya’yuu’ (n,n/’aan) bead, small bead; these are said to be the aboriginal beads; cf. tnatl’ets’i large bead

> ya’ in datgganya’ in mid-air see yaa’; sg goes see (y)aa’; talk see (y)aa’; suspect see yak’; classify pl objects see laa’

yax2 *]-
kayax- (i) sign, marker []; analysis uncertain, only in the following, cf. kayax village:
kayaxkudghil’aen’ he set a sign, marker
kayaxkudghil’itden (an) sign, trail marker

> yax house see ygge; in ’uyax inside see ygge; in kayax village see ygge; grow see yaa’

ygge, yax1 *y- /down, house/

df: -ygge, igge’, -yggat, -yygu, yax

igge’ (adv) down: igge’ t’ilaex lower it down!; ben igge’ dalzes the lake (level) is dropping;
tuu k’ae igge’ kudeset the well is deep

-t’aaygge’ M, -t’ay k’eygge’ CL (n,n/laa) button strip on coat, shirt, lit. ‘down the chest’
ts’igge’ (adv) at home, local area, lit. ‘straight down’: ts’igge’ zdaa he is staying at home

ts’igge’ c’etsiine’ (n) woodland caribou (that do not migrate), lit. ‘local meat’
bet's'igge' (adv) upside down: bet's'igge' ztaan it (cup) is upside down

-ygge (dir) in a downward direction, below: daygge hgheztaan it (stick) points downward; 'uygge daniyaa he went down inside (house)

-naygge (an) around the nose, lit. 'down the nose'

-yggedze (dir) from below, up from below

-yggat (dir) at a place down below: kayggat Taldsogh Na' kets'udel we pass by the next place below, Tusena Creek; tests'edel bayggat we go over (the mountain) to a place below

-yggu (dir) in a general area down below: 'uyggu taeghe loobael it is swimming around down below on the bottom

-yax (dir) inside, into enclosure; only occurs with the prefix 'u: 'uyax kuhiyaa he went inside; 'uyax ugheldze' kuz'aan it is nice inside

-yaxdze' (dir) from inside, from below: 'uyaxdze' kanaadyaa he came out from inside; 'uyaxdze' kasoldax bubbles are coming up from below

yax, -yax (n;Ø/'aan) house; archaic and uncommon, probably referring to semi-subterranean structure; hwnax is the usual term

yax t'aaghi (an) ceiling, lit. 'beneath the house'

kayax, -kayax (an) village; possibly from yax inside or yax house; very rare as a generic in Ahtna place names, only in the following

Dala Kayax (pn) site off Tonsina River, lit. Dala's village

yak' *y- or *y- /suspect/

O+l+yak' (li) suspect, doubt O
silya' he suspected, doubted me (mom); ba nac'ilya' you suspected something about it (mom)

l+yak' M (op) lie, tell a lie: lyak he is lying (dur); kiigha lyak they are lying about it (dur)

yak M (n;d) a lie, untruth

P+gha-se#ko+d+n+l+yak' (u:s mom) become unable to see P, be forced to avoid P
basehwtnezelya' I have become unable to see her (mom); nasehwtinaghalyax I won't be able to see you (mom); sehwnelya' he is smart with me []

yae1 *y-

bezyae (n;Ø/'aan) a white rock, possibly quartz; analysis uncertain

yae2 *y-

nunyae (n) four-legged game animals; nickname for bear, wolf, wolverine

nunyeggaay CL, ninyuggaay W, yuneggaay M (n) fox, red fox, lit. 'small animal' (Vulpes vulpes)

yae3 *y-

ts'anyae CLW (n) ling cod, burbot, loche (Lota lota); cf. ts'aann M
yae\(^4\)

*senyae* (n) red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisigena*).

**yae\(^5\) CLW**

*{}*

**sulyae** CLW (n) larkspur (*Delphinium glaucum*).

**yae\(^6\)* *y- /heal/ possibly reanalyzed from yaa (yae) grow*

\begin{align*}
\text{rev} & \quad \text{yaex} \quad \text{ye'} \\
\text{na\#D+yae} \quad \text{(op-rev)} & \quad \text{wound heals, becomes healed; caus. heal O (wound)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{rev} & \quad \text{naadye'} \quad \text{it healed; natadyaex} \quad \text{it will heal; nayghiye'} \quad \text{he healed it; na'ilyaex} \quad \text{heal it;} \quad \text{nadalye'} \quad \text{he healed himself}
\end{align*}

**yae\(^7\)* *y-n /sharp/ cf. yaan\(^4\) sometimes used in M*

\begin{align*}
\text{neu} & \quad \text{yaen} \quad \text{ye'} \\
\text{tran} & \quad \text{ye'}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{d+O/I+yae} \quad \text{(desc) be sharp, acute} \\
\text{neu} & \quad \text{tsay'tsiy deyaen} \quad \text{the knife is sharp; didayaen} \quad \text{it will be sharp; unaegge' deyaen} \quad \text{his vision is sharp, acute; delyaen} \quad M \quad \text{it is very sharp; udzii hwdelyaen} \quad M \quad \text{his hearing is acute; hw'uktneyaen} \quad \text{it (mountain peak) is sharp, pointed; nadidy'e} \quad \text{it got sharp (tran)}
\end{align*}

*bandeyaeni* (n;\(\emptyset\)/taan) spear with copper point; this was used in warfare by the war chief.

> **yae** classify pl objects see laa*.

**yae', yuughe** *y- /in that way, around there/ cf. dae', duughe in this way, around here, with the same vowel alternations*

**yae'** (adv) in that way, in that direction; **yae' tezyaa** he went that way; **bes xanooxo yae' ninilaade** the bank extends upriver that way; **naxu yae' dzen abael** the muskrat is swimming along over that way; **yae'ta hwna'l'aaen** he is looking that way; **xuyae' kon' datiiil** he is carrying a torch that way; **yi cu yae' kuz'aants'en' xona yet kets'udel** if the situation is like that again (there is no game), then we pass by there

\begin{align*}
\text{yae'} & \quad t \quad (\text{ads:s mom}) \quad \text{throwing away, consuming: yae' tsetiyiil throw it (stone) away!;} \\
\text{yae'} & \quad \text{tezdack} \quad \text{things got used up}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{yae'} & \quad t+d \quad (\text{ads:s mom}) \quad \text{opening; yalok yae' tdezdlaa he opened the windows}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{yae'} & \quad u \quad (\text{ads:gh mom}) \quad \text{all over the area; yae' ughiyaa he went all over the area}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{yae'} & \quad ku# \quad (\text{ads:gh mom}) \quad \text{falling down: yae' koostlae' I fell down}
\end{align*}

**yuughe (adv) around there; from yae' + uge general area; yuughe looyaal he is walking around over there; 'utggu yuugheta hts'en hw'snal'aen** we are looking from that area up above

**yaec** *y- or *y- /rustle/

\begin{align*}
\text{ono} & \quad \text{yaec}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{d+l+yaec} \quad \text{(op-ono) be rustling sound of clothing, paper, leaves}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{hwdelyaec} \quad \text{there is a rustling sound (ono)}
\end{align*}

> **yaex** heal see yae*; classify pl objects see laa*.

> **yael** grow see yaa*; increase see yaa* swarm see yaa* talk see (y)aa*; sharp see yae*; classify pl objects see laa*.

> **yaen in uyaeni whiskey see uyaeni; sharp see yae*.

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"yaen" /only/
  yaen', yaene' (nenc) only: c'etsen' yaen' yaan he eats only meat; saene yaen' ghatna' he worked only in the summer; ts'en yaen' nlaen he is really skinny lit. he is only bones; ts'en tcenk'yaen' el katnes they only knew bone arrowheads; naatne yaene' 'ida' only two of them remained; nen yaene' 'ele' txisdlilie you can't do it only by yourself
  cuyaen' (adv) changing: cuyaen' keniis he talks changing the subject; cuyaen' nantaes he keeps changing position as he sleeps

"yaen" /tanned hide/
  -yaen' (n;0/niic) tanned hide; upper piece of leather on boot that connects to the sole

"yaes" /wart/ cf Tanaina sax
  yaes, -yaete' (n;0/’aan) wart

"yaes" /move elongated object quickly/
  mom yiil yel yet yiil
  dist yel
  prog yel
  per yel yel yiil
  cast yel

O+G+O+yel (mot) move elongated O quickly
  mom yey'niyel he put something (rifle) against it; day'diniyel he put something (pole) inside; ti'diniyel he took something outside; yay'diniyel he put something through
it; hwniidghiyel he quickly stuck it (pole) in the ground; 'el tesdghiyel he came over the pass with it (arrow); yaak'e nayghiyel it got cloudy lit. 'it (nature) moved it (cloud cover) down'; saydadyel he stuck it (cigarette) in his own mouth; tidahwdghiyel he said something wrong, inappropriate; dats'eni ik'endezyel he put arrowheads on them (arrows) (dist)

inc#G+O+yel (mot) move inc elongated object
mom kekon'diniyel the set the tree on fire lit. 'he put fire against it'; this term is used for lighting a signal fire; lacdaazas 'enkondhezyel they set fire to the spruce brush (dist); unici di ts'ikon'ngiyel his sinuses are clogged; yaniyenniyel he put his back up to him (to carry him on his back); it'ats'udiyel he pulled it (trigger) with his finger; ts'eseyel he stuck his head out; yalkaceniyel he carried him across on his tail; tikaandi nida'iyel, nic'ada'iyel the wolf howled lit. 'the wolf lifted its snout'

G+D+yel (mot) elongated object moves (); abstract theme meaning uncertain
mom iyits'inedyel he stuck his head out from inside; banac'idyel he (P) got an erection; u'el tesdyel he raped her (); dasi'dedyel the room became filled with people lit. 'heads entered'

tl'a#d+n+O+yel (u:s mom) bread rises
tl'atneyel it (bread) rose (mom)

tsa#O+O+yel (mot) move pl O quickly
mom yae' tsatiiyel I threw them away; katsadiyil pile it (wood) up!; ht'ae'
utshahghedyel [] he won everything back; lutsakuniyel he was rummaging through things, was moving things around (per)

yelok CWM, yalok L loanword from Alutiiq gaaleq or Tanaina yuleq 'window'
yelok CWM, yalok L (n;d/taan) window

> yel spend the night see (y)aal; jump see yaal; grab see yetl'

yen1, yii1 *y-n /third person/ cf. ye, yet there, perhaps a related root; also cf. yidi what, perhaps a related root and y2 third person object prefix
yen (pro) he, she, him, her, third person sg human: yen sunghae su he is my older brother; yen c'a uk'ec'itk'aey' he too got cut in half; ht'ae' 'ele' yen c'a nesene I really can't place him
yene (pro) they, them, third person pl human: yene nakidaetl' they returned
yii (pro) it, they, third person sg/pl non-human; perhaps yi + i non-human relative suffix: ts'en cenk'a' yii yaen' 'el katnes they only knew it, the bone arrow; xona cu yii nadelyaayi now he brought them back; 'unaa xona yii kilaen now they (animals) are across there
yik'e (int) why, how come; see k'e
yidaghe' (int) why, how come see daghe'

yen2 *n-x-n /backbone/
-yene' (n) backbone, spine, back of mammal, fish (n;O/taan) cf. c'iine' L fish backbone
-xal yene' (n;d/taan) mainbeam of sled
yen- (ic) backbone, spine, back: yaniyenniyel he put his back toward him; keyennil'aa he has his back against a place
-yenghaane' (n;O/taan) upper back, lit. 'back hump'
-yents'u'u (n;O/taan) spine, vertebrae
-yen t'oghe' (n;O/taan) dorsal fin, lit. 'back fin'
-yentlode' (n,n/laa) cartilage in salmon's back
yen³ *y-n

tayen, -tayene' (an) straight stretch on a stream; occasionally appears in place names
Xax T'ox Tayene' (pn) island on lower Copper River, lit. 'goose nest straight stretch'
tayenk'e (an) in the midst of body of water

yen⁴, sen¹ *y-n, *yh-n /shaman/
neu yen yen yiil yiin'
neu-cus yiix "
dur yen "
conc yen "
mom yiis yen yiil yiil

D+yen (desc or op) be a shaman, a medicine person; act as a shaman
dyen CWM, gen L he is a shaman, he is performing as a shaman (dur or neu);
ghadyiin' he was a shaman (neu); ghadyen he was acting as a shaman (dur); u'el
'i'dyen you make medicine with it! (dur); c'asta'idyen he made superior medicine
(mom)
dyenen CW, dyeni M, genen L (n) shaman, medicine person

O+I+yen (op or conv) observe O (a rite), purify O by medicine
luk'ae naghilyen he observed the salmon rite (dur); uyii nac'ulyen let him observe a
rite about something in it (dur) said for luck when an animal is caught in a trap;
nadelyen I purified myself (conc); kii'el nadelyen they purified themselves with it (conc)

sen, -sene' (n,Ø) spiritual power, medicine: sen gheli good medicine; sen 'el
nitanakehdelaes they mixed together medicines; sen yii nahwghi'aan he is singing
power, medicine into it, him
sen tets' (n,Ø) medicine cane
sen tsic'uus (n,Ø) shaman's hat, headdress

> yen eat see (y)aan

yen³, yan *y-n

yenida'a CW, yanida'a L, yanidan'a M (n,adv) myth, story from the time when animals
could talk; in mythic times: nunyegaay 'el koht'aene ghile' yenida'a the fox was a
person in mythic times; tsaaay hwt'aene yenida'a stories of the small timber (Western
Athna) people

yet² *y- /roof/
yet, -yede' (an) roof, roofing material, tarp, covering
c'elaats'i yet (n,Ø) spruce-bark roofing
yet ts'en (n,Ø) purlin, roof pole, rafter, lit. 'the roof side'
conc yet "
cust yiit "

na#O+Ø+yet (conv) cover O with roofing material
nayizyet he covered it with roofing (conc)

> yet there see ye¹

yet³ *y- or *y- /grab/
sem yet "
sem-cus yiil "
cons yetl' "
cons-cus yiitl' "

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O+l+yetl' (suc) grab, seize, catch O
'iyetl' grab it, catch it! (sem); yiyetl' he caught it (sem); kuggaedi iyel he grabbed a mosquito (sem); ighiyetl' he caught them (cons); datgganya' iyetl' he is catching them in mid-air (cons); 'o'olyii! I customarily grab it (sem-cust)

yets *[]-[]
Ts'iyedze' (pn) mountain on east fork of Indian River; analysis uncertain

yets's *y or *y-ts' /break, snap/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cons</th>
<th>yets'</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>yis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dist</td>
<td>yets'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| O+G+O+yets' (suc) break, snap O (stick, brittle object), crumple O (skin, paper) |
|------|----------|
| mom  | asyets'  |
|      | uk'eydensyets' I broke something off it; |
|      | ukeyn'diisyets' I broke plural objects off it (dist); |
|      | teen ye'xdezyets' he broke off a stick; giligak kadghiyets' he crumpled up the paper |

Kac'adyets' Cene' (pn) on Bear Creek trail, lit. 'flat of something got broken up'

yets's *[]-[] /drill holes in snowshoe frame/ cf. ses' holes in snowshoe frame, perhaps a related root

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cons</th>
<th>yets'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ses</td>
<td>O+O+yets' (suc) drill holes in O (snowshoe frame)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ses 'iyets' drill holes in it! (cons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>u'el ses c'edyets'i (n;O/taan) snowshoe awl, lit. 'that with which snowshoe frame holes are drilled'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

yets's *y-ts' /male/

††nel'ii dyedzii (n) large male black bear; only attested in de Laguna, otherwise unknown; stem should be glottalized

yes *y-s /pole/

| c'enyes (n,d/taan) upright pole, post, stud in pole frame |

yes:lyes *n'-s /shrub birch/

| lyes (n) shrub birch, dwarf birch, "buckbrush" (Betula nana, Betula glandulosa) |

yes*y-sh" /soften skin/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dur</th>
<th>yes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cust</td>
<td>yiis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| O+O+yes (op) soften O (skin, fabric) by rubbing |
|------|---------|
| dur  | 'lyes soften it!; ighiyes he softened it; taydeyes he is softening it (skin) |

yes*s, ses' *y-s, *yh-s /ridge/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ses, -yese' (an) ridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K'ay' Ses (pn) Mount Durelle; hill on Excelsior Creek, lit. 'willow ridge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ses Cogh (pn) peak on Mount Drum, lit. 'big ridge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nen' Yese' (n) ridge between Charley Lake and Lake Louise, lit. 'land's ridge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-niyese', -enyese' (n,n'/aan) bone in the nose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> yes snow on the ground see yaats', yes'; in adyes he is safe see yiic; in nayes war see yiits's, yes'; break, snap see yets'; go in anger see yiis; pl inanimate objects float see yiis'; make war see yiits'
yii² *-y/-inside/ cf. di² in, a related morpheme

-yii: yi (an,c) in, inside; uyii kore nothing is in it, it is empty; bede iyii zdaa? who is sitting inside it?; 'aas yii tezyaa he left on snowshoes

uyii 'skenaesi (n;O'/aan) telephone, lit. 'that in which we talk'
uyii hwñaal'æni (n;O'/aan) binoculars, lit. 'in it an area appears'
denyyi (an) canyon, lit. 'in the land'
teen yii (an) underground cache lined with logs, lit. 'in logs'
xal yii CLW, xal yiiit M (an) sled basket, lit. 'in the sled'
dzaen yiiidi (adv) Sunday, holiday, lit. 'in the day'
-dzii (n) hearing, inner ear; from dzagh + yii

-yighe' (n;O'/aan) marrow, lit. 'inner grease'
-yitsen' (n;O/lcœut) meat of the ribs, lit. 'inner meat'
-yidah (an) in the throat, larynx, lit. 'inner orifice'
iyi (vpf) bound postposition, in
P+yi#d+i (ads:i mom) passing under P: iyidiyya he walked under it
P+yi+ts'i# (ads:n mom) out from inside P: iyits'iiniila he took them out from inside it
P+yi+da# (ads:n mom) out from P (enclosure): iyidaniyya he got out of it (boat)

> yii third person non-human, it see yen¹

yiic, yes¹, ses¹ *y-yh, *sh*-yh /spirit/ cf. yiits² breath, a related root

-yige' (n;O/taen) shadow, spirit, ghost, image, reflection, picture, model, decoy

neyiige' u'el dghañani (n;O'/aan) camera, lit. 'with it our image is made'
-nehyiige' (n;/aan) pupil of the eye, lit. 'eye spirit'

tsabaey yiige' (n) baby fish, fry, lit. 'fish's spirit'
laceh yiige' (n) decoy, model of ptarmigan

ses (n;O) safety, protection, luck

ses zdlaen he is safe, he was born safely; ses 'ughezyaa he arrived at the scene of an emergency [ ]; sests'e' bens'aa I tried to save him; ses naa dadedlii he is singing a protection song; ses ciit nats'iidael¹ we restored our luck, lit. 'we returned to the tip of luck'

D+yes (conv) escape, evade, become safe; caus. save, rescue O

conc sdyes he is safe, he escaped; igha'ane sdyes he escaped from it; negha c'esdyes it (moose) escaped from us; yilyes he saved, rescued him; nelyes he saved us; yelyes he should save him; hwgha nac'eleyes he rescued someone from them; sneyaa gha nasizilyleyes you rescued me from loneliness; t'l'uiña' kae naylorles I saved him with a rope; igha'ane ts'udyes let us be safe from it; hwghiniiti'de kohtaene ulyies when times are hard he rescues the people (conc-cust); ts'alex 'ane skulyley es save me from sickness!; ba'ane ts'udyes we should be safe on the other side a prayer for good fortune; unilyley et feed him!; possibly a distinct theme

d+0+yes (l) wind blows; theme uncertain, only in the following nominalization

uk'edezyesii (n;O/lcœut) wind-dried meat, fish, lit. 'that on which a breeze has blown'

> yiti in sulyiiidii boreal owl see yiit⁴; in ts'elyiiidii invisible ghost see yiit⁴
> yiitside' breath see yiits² in c'eyiizde' bull moose see yiits¹
> yiige' shadow, image see yiic
> yiix eat see (y)aan; be a shaman see yen⁴
> yiil eat see (y)aan; move elongated object quickly see yel; act as shaman see yen⁴; grab see yeti'
yiin' act as shaman see yen'
yii t 1 *y- or *y- M
sulyiidi M (n) boreal owl (Aegolius funereus)
yii t 2 *[-M
ts'elyiidi M (n) an invisible ghost []
yiit install roof poles see yet'
yiitl' grab see yet'
yiits1 *y- or *y-ch' /bull moose/
c'eyiidze' (n) bull moose
yiits2 *[-]
-ggaan' deyiidze' (n;0/'aan) biceps
yiits', siits' *y-ch" *, "sh-ch" /breath/
yiiits' si'il/aen you are alive a common greeting; uyiits' kulaele 'he died lit. 'his breath disappeared'; iyiits' kenildogh a cloud moved up against a place, against a mountain; c'eyiits' de' 'Lord willing lit. 'if (there is) breath'; this phrase is said in reference to the future; siits' aede 'itte' the fainted lit. 'he lay down without breath'; tsiits'nelldogh 'he drowned lit. 'his breath went underwater'; nsiits'dogho'te' let me be your breath; prayer said as one opens one's mouth toward the first rays of the sun
tayiidze' (n;0) mist over water
kasiits'dighil'aade (n;0/'aan) soft spot on baby's head, fontanelle
hwyiis (n;0) mirage, vapor waves
Hwyiis Tes (pn) hill at head of Matanuska Valley, lit. 'mirage hill'
rep1 yes "
rep2 yes yiits' yes yes
mom yiis yiits' yes yiis
dur yiis yiits',yiis yiis yiis
con-cus yiis "
na#l+yiits' (op-rep2) rest, relax; caus. rest O
rep2 nalyes he is resting; nats'ulyesde let's rest; naghalyiits' he was resting;
nasghilyiits' he rested me, gave me a rest
l+yiits' (ll) breathe
natelyes he is breathing heavily (rep1)
O+t+n+1+yiits' (u:s mom) choke on O (liquid)
i'tnelyiits' he choked on something (liquid) (mom)
c'udelyiis CLW, yiits M (op) to whistle
c'udelyiis CLW, c'udaghalyiits M I was whistling (dur)
c'udelyiisi W (n) marmot, "whistler" (Marmota caligata) (n) white-winged scoter (Melanitta deglandi), lit. 'that which whistles'
uyii c'udelyiisi (n;0/taan) whistle, lit. 'that in which there is a whistling noise'
c'udyiis (i) whistling: nac'udyiisdelyaa he returned whistling
(u+n)+D+yiits' [(l)] eat well, have appetite, be revived (by a food); theme structure and meaning are uncertain
nesdyes he eats well; 'unsdyiits' I revived after eating; ba' 'el ts'udeyiis we like to eat it with dry fish

yiits''  y- or *y-[] /attack/
  mom   yiis yiits' yes   yiis
  per   yes yiits' yes   yiis

D+yiits' (mot) go to war, attack
htesdyiits' they are attacking (mom); lukadyes they are maneuvering, going about prepared to attack (per); tadyes he will attack (mom); adyesne nts'e' htedyiis the warriors are about to attack you (mom)
nayes, nayis (n,Ø) war: nayes na'szelghe we are killing the war; sung in war song
nayes 'ene CLW, nayis 'iinn M (n) warriors

yiits''  [·-·]
Niliyiits'i Bene' (pn) Landmark Gap Lake; analysis uncertain

yiis'  *[·-·] /go in anger/ perhaps related to yiits' breath
  mom   yiis yiis yes   yiis
  per   yes yiis yes   yiis

ko+ø+ø+yiis (mot) go in anger making noise
tinahwdiniyiis he went back out angrily making noise (mom); luhwdayes he goes about angrily (per)

yiis'  *[·-·] /plural inanimate objects float/
  mom   yiis yiis yes   yiis
  prog yes

ta#G+ø+yiis (mot) pl inanimate objects float
  tsets tadayes wood is floating along (prog); nzaex taayes pellet ice is floating along (prog); ketazyiis it, they floated ashore (mom)

> yiis eat see (y)aan; singe see (y)aats; act as shaman see yen'; soften skin see yes'; break, snap see yets''; go to war, attack see yiits''; classify pl objects see laa'

yi'  *y-
    -yida' (n,Ø/taan) chin

yi''  *[·-·]
P+yiits'ae, P+yiits' (pp) more than P; see ts'ae', ts'e''

> yi in see yi' in yik'e, yidaghe' how come, what for see k'e, daghe'; the one which, non-human relative suffix see (y)i in vowel initial section

yiba' W loanword from Russian pivo 'beer'
yiba' W (n,Ø/kaan) beer

yidi  *y- /what/ possibly related to yi' third person non-human, it, see yen', yi'
yidi (int) what, whatever
  yidi ng'il'æni? what are you looking at?; yidi di 'adinii? what are you talking about?;
  yidi nt'aey? what is it?; yidi ba 'itsaghi? what are you crying about?; xona
  hwna'læni 'el yidi c'ilaande he is looking at the place, at whatever is there

> yox move hollow O see yok''
yok\(^1\) *y-

ts'lyogge' CW (n) double-crested cormorant (Phalacrocorax auritus)

yok\(^2\) *y- or *y-/hollow object extends/

\[ \text{yok} \]
\[ \text{yuux} \]
\[ \text{yox} \]
\[ \text{yuux} \]

G+D+yok (ext or mot) hollow object extends; caus. move hollow O; uncommon, meaning uncertain

uyii hwdedyok it (piece of wood) is hollow inside (neu); c'ecene' hwnidghelyok I embedded a bottle in the ground (mom)

hnidadyoggi (n) poque (plant) (Boschniakia rossica), lit. 'hollow object that is embedded'

> yol blow see yotl'

yot *\(\text{yot}^2\) /bear's grunt/

\[ \text{conc} \]
\[ \text{yot} \]

O+n+0+yot (conv) bear makes warning sign, grunt at O; when its territory is invaded

conc l'nezyot it made a warning sign; nenezyot it made a grunt at us; snezyot it made a grunt at me

> yotl chase see yuut

yotl' *y-/blow/

\[ \text{mom} \]
\[ \text{yuul} \]
\[ \text{yotl'} \]
\[ \text{yol} \]
\[ \text{yuul} \]

O+yotl' (mot) blow, breathe

mom tezyotl' he blew (once); tiyuul you blow!; uyii 'iyuul blow in it, inflate it!; uyii naghiyotl' he blew it up, inflated it; daz'엔yotl' he hyperventilated; teyol he is puffing, blowing repeatedly (cust); txiyol he was blowing repeatedly (cust); tilyol, kulyol blow (and make a wish)!

\[ \text{deyol} \]
\[ \text{a breeze is blowing (cust); gaxan diniyotl'i kulaele suddenly the breeze that blew was gone (mom) \]

O+d+l+yotl' (suc) blow on O

idelyol he blew on it (sem); dilyol blow on it! (sem); itahwdeyol he blew off things from among them [l]

\[ \text{hwdelyoli} \]
\[ (n,n/laa) \]
\[ \text{bull-roarer, lit. 'that which blows' } \]

yoz\(^1\) *y or *y-z /splash/

\[ \text{ono} \]
\[ \text{yoz} \]

\[ \text{ta}+\text{d}+\text{lyoz} \]
\[ (op-on) \]

splash, be a splashing sound

tadelyoz there is a splashing sound (ono); tsal' tadelyoz a beaver is making a splashing sound (ono)

> yoz hairy see yuuts", yoz'

yuu\(^1\) *y- /different/ cf. c'uu in cie'uyu a different thing, a related root; also cf. Eyak k'eqyij, k'ih- other, different; also cf. yuun'

c'eyuuy, (n) ghost; possibly yuu+ (y)i, relative suffix 'different one'; c'eyuuy yuzniic a ghost took him

yu- (c) different

c'eyutnaey M, l'yutnaey CLW (n) strangers, lit. 'different people'
yuuk *[-W] /raise hackles/ perhaps related to yok1 or yok2; cf. yuut2 M
\[\text{tran} \quad \text{yuuk} \quad \text{trans} \]
\[\text{n+D+yuuk W (u:trans) raise hackles} \]
\[\text{degha' nidyuuuk it (dog, moose) raised its hackles (tran)} \]

yuul* [-/period of time/ cf. (y)aal spend the night, perhaps a related root

yuul, -yuule' (ni;d) period of time, day's journey, distance traveled in one day: uyuule' ye nitezghel his time (to die) is about to come; stayuuldinitaan he spent the night;
\[\text{nodox c'a niyuuldinilgaet? how many days did he camp?} \]
\[\text{na'aay yuule' (n;'O/ntic (paper), n;/laa (string)) calendar} \]
\[\text{yuul ged', ba'axaextah yuule' (n) first thirty-day period of the puberty sequestration,} \]
\[\text{lit. 'big period', 'outside period'} \]
\[\text{yuul gheli (n) second period of the puberty sequestration, lit. 'good period'} \]
\[\text{hwnaghe yuule' (n) third period of the puberty sequestration, lit. 'in the house period'} \]
\[\text{se'aen yuule' (n) period of fasting following the birth of a child, lit. 'child period'} \]
\[\text{yuul k'ae (an) campsite, lit. 'journey place'} \]
\[\text{kons'aghi yuul, sezel yuule' (adv) one week, lit. 'seven days', 'steambath day'} \]
\[\text{yuul datili (n;D/taan) stick calendar, lit. 'period counter'} \]

yuul blow see yotl'; be on guard see yuun1

yuun1* [-or *?-/be on guard/\]
\[\text{neu yuun} \quad \text{yuul} \quad \text{yuun2} \]
\[\text{(P+gha#)u+1+yuun (stat) be on guard, prepared, ready, alert, watchful (for P)} \]
\[\text{ya'utelyuun he is on guard for it (new); nts'e tkonii da 'uzolyuun you be prepared for} \]
\[\text{what might happen! (new)} \]
\[\text{'yuuni, 'uyuune' (n;'O/taan) spear} \]

yuun2* [-/leave him alone/ possibly the same root as the preceding
\[\text{'uyuurahan (exc) leave him alone} \]
\[\text{'uyuun2 (exc) let it be} \]

yuun3* [-n cf. Eyak k'eyijyuuu devils; also cf. c'eyuuuy ghost from yuu'
\[\text{c'eyuuni (n) "brush man", "woods man", evil spirit, devil; a solitary person who is rarely} \]
\[\text{seen and who has strong medicine power; the latter two translations are from Doroshin} \]
\[\text{c'eyuuni lede' (n;D) volcano smoke, lit. 'brush man's smoke'} \]
\[\text{c'eyuuni gige' L (n) American dogwood berry (Corus stolonifera), lit. 'brush man's} \]
\[\text{berry'} \]
\[\text{c'eyuuni tsen' (n;'O/laa) birthmark, lit. 'brush man's flesh'} \]
\[\text{c'eyuuni tsabaeye' (n) mosquito larvae, lit. 'brush man's trout'} \]

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yuut1 *-y- /chase/

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<th>yuut</th>
<th>yuut</th>
<th>yol</th>
<th>yuut</th>
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<tr>
<td>dist</td>
<td>yuut</td>
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<td>rev</td>
<td>yot</td>
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<td>cust</td>
<td>yot</td>
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O+n+Ø+yuut (mot) chase, pursue O
mom lic'ae deniigi staninyuut the dog chased a moose; nts'e' tngesyol I will chase him toward you; tinanenednyuut he chased us back out; s'aat tinantinayol my wife will chase you out; kaku'snuuyutde we should chase them uphill; keynezyuut he chased him ashore, he, the bluffed him; kentinaasyol *I will bluff you; ben yii takineyot they customarily chase it into the lake (cust); nilts'e' kaklinadyuut they drove them together; nekeynayol he is chasing it in a circle (prog); lukiniiniyuut they were chasing it around (per); tsabaey uyingiyuut he chased trout into it (trap); nekehwezyuut he chased you pl down and back (rev)

Unali'tnayoli (pn) mountain north of Tebay Lake, lit. 'that which dogs chase something to'
uyii ctnedyotde M (an) enclosed caribou fence, corral, lit. 'area that something is chased into'

yuut2 *-y- /raise hackles/ cf. yuuk W

tran -- yuut -- --
n+Ø+yuut (u:tran) raise hackles
degha' niyuut it (dog) raised its hackles (tran)

yuuts', yoz2 *-y- or *-y-[,]* /hairy/ yoz is used in a few forms in M

new yuuts', yoz "

D+yuuts' (dese) be hairy, furry, fuzzy, have hair, whiskers
new lic'ae dyuuts'yi CLW, lic'ae deyozi M a furry dog; ula' dyuuts' there is hair on his hands; datnesdyuuts' he has whiskers, a beard; dlahtah kudyuuts' the branches are furry (with lichen)

gguux dyuuts'i (n) caterpillar, lit. 'hairy bug'
uk'ekodyuuts'i (n;Ø/nic) flannel, lit. 'that which has fur on it'
dats'iisi dadyyuuts'i C, dacts'iis dadyozi M (n;Ø/laa) hair-like spruce lichen (Usnea spp.), lit. 'hairy spruce twigs'
yuuts', -yuudze' (n;Ø/laa) hair
-dayuudze' (n;Ø/laa) beard, lit. 'chin hair'
dayuuts'ghelyaayi (n) nestlings, baby birds, lit. 'fuzzy objects that are elevated'

yuuts2 *-y- /hiss/

ono yuuts ruled

d+n+l+yuuts' (op-ono) be hissing, humming, whining, purring sound, be sound of heavy breathing
tnelyuuts' there is the sound of heavy breathing through the nose, of a hissing fire, of a purring cat (ono); kuggaedi tnelyuuts' the mosquitoes are whining (ono)
niyuuts'i, tnelyuuts'yi (n) game played with stick on a string []
(y)uus *h-s /stretch/  cf. luus drag and duus crawl, related roots

mom  yuus

dist  yuus

rev  yuus

durD  duus

cust  yuus

Note that these stems never reduce

O+G+O+(y)uus (mot) stretch, spread O, extend flexible O

mom  hely’ensyuus I stretched something (rope) up to it, I plugged something into it;
car  ‘ey’niyuus da? did you plug the car in?;  nay’niniyuus he, you stretched
something (line) across;  niniyuus stretch it (line) out!;  tl’uul daniniyuus he
stretched the rope inside;  sc’aen nanaasyuus I suspended, hung the baby (in a
swing);  nanesduus pl objects were suspended down (dist);  nac’iyuus drop it (cloth,
skin) down!;  tl’uul datniyuus he stretched the rope downhill;  naann’tah
skekiideyuus M they stretched it (fish weir) across

kenadiduusi CLW, kendiduuzi M (n;0/niic) flag, lit. ‘that which is repeatedly hoisted’
ta#O+d+O+(y)uus (mot) stretch, handle O (skin)

nekentay’desyuus I am turning things (skins) inside out (dist)
n#d+D+(y)uus (op) stretch, exercise oneself

ndesduus I am stretching myself (dur)

yu’, yuut *y- /people/

xanyuu CLW, xonyuu M (pro) you pl; the form nuuxon is also used in M

-yu (nsf) clanspeople; used in some clan names; see de Laguna and McClellan 1981:654 for a
discussion of clan names

tsisyu (n) Ochre Paint Clan

nitsisyu (n) second Ochre Paint Clan

udzisyu (n) Caribou Clan

c’ecela’yu (n) Fish Tail Clan

h wggaexyu (n) Snowbird Clan

dik’aagiyu (n) Fireweed Fluff Clan

yu* *y- or *y-  

-yunax (n;0/’aan) fat around the heart

> yu in i’yutnaey stangers see yuut

yu” *y- /clothes/

yu’, -yuu (ni;O/niic) clothes, clothing; syuu’ nac’elsiin ta potlatch was made for me  lit.
my clothes were made again;  dayu’tilyaa he moved in  lit. he moved clothes in’
yu’ uk’e hwnidaayi (n;n/laa) clothesline, lit. ‘that on which clothes are hung’
yu’ dadelaaxde (an) closet, lit. ‘where clothes are hung up’
ndaas yuu’, c’edzes yuu’ (n;O/niic) dance clothes, dance costume

yu” *y-  

ya’yu’, -ya’yuu’ CLW (n;u/’aan) bead, small bead

yu” *y- or *y-  

-caanyu’ (n;O/niic) abdominal lining
yu'¹⁴ *y- or ʰy-
c'enyu' (adv) cutely, charmingly: c'enyu' dadidlii you are talking cutely

yu'¹⁵ CLW *y- or ʰy- /kiss/ cf. ts'u' M
dur yu' "
cust yuu' "
na#O+n+l+yu' CLW (op) kiss 0
dur nasnilyu' kiss me!; nangalyu' I kissed her; naynelyu' he kissed her; nakngelyu' I will kiss her; nacin'stnelyu' he pretended to kiss me

yu'¹⁶ *y- or ʰy-
c'adyu' CMW, c'agu' L n;Ø/laa) reindeer lichen (Cladonia rangiferina); analysis uncertain

yu'¹⁷ *y- or ʰy- /smolder/
dur yu' "
conc yu' "
cust yuu' "
ko+d+n+D+yu' (op or conv) fire smolders, tundra fire burns
hwnedyu' it is smoldering (conc or dur); hwtnadyuul it will smolder (conc or dur);
hwtnesdyu', hwtnadyu' it was smoldering (conc or dur)

yu'¹⁸ *y- or ʰy- L
neu yu'
1+yu' L (desc) be fluffy: c'elyu' it is fluffy

> yune in yuneggaay M fox see yae³
This section has roots with initial z/s alternations. PA *y roots with y/s alternations such as sen medicine yen act as shaman are listed in the y section with cross-references in this section; z-initial roots preceded by D classifier have stems beginning with dz; s-initial roots preceded by voiceless fricatives have stems beginning with s.

z , s /z, s /s perfective, s negative/

z, s (vpf) s-imperfective/perfective mode; s-negative
1. occurs in the imperfective mode of the s neuter conjugation, the perfective mode of the s perfective (active) conjugation, and the imperfective mode of the s imperfective (active) conjugation. Note that z+es > is in CLW. Also note that before the classifiers z > s / _D, z > Ø / _l: zesdaa M, isdaa CLW I am staying, sitting; tezyaa he started walking, he left; natesdyyaa he started back; zilk'aas you are stiff; lk'aas he is stiff; tazikansa bring water!

2. occurs in negative paradigms of the imperfective, future, optative, and progressive modes. Note that z + Ø > s (in third sg and pl and first sg); other alternations before classifiers are the same as above: k'ali zietsagha M, 'ele' istsaghe CLW I am not crying; 'ele' istsaghe he isn't crying; 'ele' zietsaghe you aren't crying note the reduplicated s-prefix following the i-subject pronoun prefix in the second person singular; 'ele' zghesyaale I am not walking along; 'ele' tasyaale he won't go; 'ele' dzghasyaale I won't go note that t + z + gh > dzgh

z2 /z /qualifier/

z (upf) z-qualifier, z-thematic; occurs only in a single theme; see Appendix H.3.5: izelghaen he killed him; ts'ezelghaen we killed him; sghae fight

s2 /s occurs in several areal nouns

scent'aa (an) area under a standing tree
scecen (an) grove of trees
sdaa (an) point, peninsula
snuu (an) brushy area, brushy river island
scoilt'aa (an) burrow, hollow under the ground

s3 /sh/ sc'aen (n) child see c'aensc'aen

s4 /sh/ cf. Lower Tananatr'eqol skaa (n) spoon; see kaa

s5 /sh/ /out to edge, downriver/

s (upf) adverbial

s# (ads:ss mom) out to edge (of bank): tl'adaa'a sezyaa he went out to the edge of the bank
s# (ads:gh mom) downriver: sghiyya he walked down the river
S^8 *ll cf. si^3, an incorporate
s (upf) adverbial
s# (ads:gh mom) peeling bark; only in one verb theme: k'ey sghilaas he peeled birchbark

S^7 *s /into the fire/
 s (upf) adverbial
s#d (ads:gh mom) into the fire: sdghiyaas he walked into the fire; snay'dghilaas he put something (rocks) on the fire, he started the steambath

S^8 *sh^v
s (upf) adverbial
s+ta# (ads:n mom) off, away, lost: sta'ilggaas he ran away; stana'i'aas put it away!; stadelnen it (compact object) got lost
s+ta#u (ads:gh mom) crookedly, zig-zagging: sta'ughiyaas he walked crookedly, zig-zagging
P+gha+s+ta# (ads:n mom, n neu) out-V-ing P, the most of, superlative of P: sastakiniyaas he out-talked me; c'astanizu' she is the prettiest of all

S^9 *sh^v
s (upf) adverbial
s+ka#ko (ads:gh mom) difficulty: i'el skahwghi'aan he fought with him; skahwdalnen hard times occurred; skahwghiset he became impoverished

S^10, es *sh
s (pf) my, me, first person sg object/possessive prefix: ske' my foot; sk'eze alongside me
s (upf) me, first person sg postpositional object: snanestaan he helped me
s (upf) me, first person sg direct object: siz'al he bit me
es (upf) I, first person sg subject; note s > O / _ll: 'estsagh I am crying; c'esyaan I am eating something

S^11, c *yh /momentaneous suffix/ two distinct PA suffixes, g (customary) and yh (momentaneous imperfective) have merged to s in Ahtna
s (c) (vsfl) momentaneous imperfective suffix; in M this also occurs in the imperfective of the perambulative aspect: tiyaas you go!; idilk'aas you build a fire!; dats'ii 'ele' desk'aage it hasn't ignited yet; nayte'aas M he is carrying it around

S^12, e *g /customary suffix/
s (c) (vsfl) customary suffix: dayaas he customarily enters; 'ele' dasyaage he never enters

> s, 's negative descriptive see ts^4; in sle little see le

zaa^1 *z- /mouth/ cf. zaatl yawn, a related root
-zaa, [-zaatl] (an) mouth; the latter form is from Pinart: u'el szaa tkonii I am talkative with him
luu zaa (an) glacier crevasse, lit. 'glacier's mouth'
za (upf) bound postposition, mouth
P+za# (ads:gh mom, s neu) into the mouth of P: saydadyel he put it (stick) in his own mouth; szaghaldogh it (flavor) has permeated my mouth; zahwdelyaa the prognosticates, he has a rare medicine power, lit. 'events are in his mouth'
zaa², zaan *zh*- /clear/

P+zaa d+i (adisi mom) out into P (the open area): hwzaa diyaa he went out into the open hwzaatke (an) clearing, open area

nen' szaa M (n) Open Country Clan from Southern Tutchone area

yazaan (an) clear sky: yazaan nakusdle' the sky has cleared

hwlazaan (n) ten things, lit. possibly 'bare hands'

ts'uzzaa (adu) clearly, openly, out in the open: ts'uzzaa niiniitaen she put him out in the open
dezaa (adv) alone, without family: dezaane zdaa he lives alone; dezaane ni'italen he was born illegitimate, was born without a family; dezaane looyaal he is going around alone, without his family.

saa *sh*- /sun/

saa, sa- (nic;0/aan) sun; month M: kesani'aan M the sun is shining brightly on a place; snaegge' saghii'aan M the sun is shining in my eyes

nicuunn saa M (n) October, lit. 'bull moose month'

debae saa M (n) November, lit. 'sheep month'

c'edzak saa M (n) January, lit. 'riddle month'

sadilgha, sadilaa (adv) counter-clockwise, against the direction of the sun: sadilgha nekekadel they are walking counter-clockwise

sacaa M, secagha M, sadghan CW, satggan CL, saggan L (adv) morning, analyisis uncertain

sabile' (nn;laa) rainbow, lit. 'sun's snare'

> saal injured see saat'
> saax hook see zak'

saali loanword from Russian salo 'fat, shortening, lard'

saali, sal- CLW (nc;0/aan) lard

sal cene' CLW (n;d/taan) lard pail

> saal yawn see zaatl
> zaan clear see zaa²
> saan age see yaa¹

saan *sh*-n /with difficulty/

saane, saanetah (adv) with difficulty, barely: saanetah tehtluu c'iiitsiin I barely made a snow trail; saanetah su ke'ughisduus le' I was barely able to crawl there; 'ele' saane da, 'ele' saane sa cu †I am very grateful, lit. 'there is no difficulty'

zaan¹ (zaex) *z-n /tan skin/

rev saex saan' saex saex sax

cust

O+laazan' (op-reu) tan O (skin); refers to the general process of tanning a skin; other themes with gae, zogh, yes refer to specific phases of the tanning process

rev issaex he is tanning it; ighisaan' he tanned it; naytsaex he will tan it again; adzaan' it is tanned; naysax he customarily tans it (cust); taydghisaan' he tanned it with the hair left on; tetsta takiidesaex they were tanning them at night

adzaani (n;0/niic) tanned skin

tadadzaani (n;d/niic) tanned skin with hair
c'ezæx (n,Ø/laa) shavings scraped from skin

c'ezæx lataane' (n,Ø/laa) shavings from inner side of skin; amulet of inner skin shavings to ensure that a girl will become a good skin worker

c'ezæx cene' (n,Ø/taan) skin rack; horizontal pole on which skin is hung during the scraping and softening processes. 'lit. 'shavings base'

záan² (zaex) *[[]]* ice layer moves
rev/ saex saan' saex
n+1+záan' (l) ice layer moves
ten igge nanesaan' a cavity opened beneath the ice; ten ziil nangisaan' the hollow ice sagged down []

> zaat distant see zet², zaat¹

saat' *sh- /handicapped/
saat' CWM, saal L (n) handicapped, injured, crippled: saat' 'elaen I am handicapped, injured, crippled

záatl M *z- related to zaa mouth /yawn/
dur saal saatl saal saal
l+záatl M (op) to yawn
ghisaatl he was yawning (dur)
saal (n) yawn, yawning: saal tsilaak a yawning spell struck me

zaay M loanword from English rice
zaay M (n,n/laa) rice

zaay' *z- /rattle/
ono zaay' "
d+1+zaay' (op-ono) be rattling sound (as rocks in a container); be sound of water flowing, gurgling, roaring; caus. rattle O
ono delzaay' there is a rattling noise; 'uyygu ten t'aa tuu tnelzaay' water is gurgling down under the ice; tadelzaay' there is the roar of a distant stream; dghasaay' I made it rattle
u'el 'sdesaay'i (n,Ø/′aan) rattle, lit. 'that with which we cause rattling'

> zaas in Izaasi M money see Izaasi

saas² *s-yh /sand/
saas, sas- (nic,Ø/laa) sand, gravel

Saas Na' (pn) Delta River, lit. 'sand river'
Sasutna' (pn) Susitna River, lit. 'sand river'
Sasnuu' Bene' (pn) Summit Lake; Lake Louise, lit. 'sand island lake'
Una' Ts'esasas'itggeyi Na' (pn) Shidata Creek, lit. 'creek that emits white sand'

> saas knot see yaats'
> za around the neck see zagh²

sa¹ *s-
saghani (n) raven; see ghan² for further examples
sadiye (n) yellowlegs (Tringa sp.); analysis uncertain

xosak'a, xosa'a (adv) disregard that V: xosak'a tkudyaaak disregard what happened; xosak'a kunes it is all right that you are alive (); xosak'a f'enil le' disregard what he says

sats'uu' (n) straight spruce without many limbs, lit. *? + spruce*

sa (upf) thematic; only in the following: sanezeltic I am full
> sa sun see saa
> za' hook see zak'

CLW *[]-

sa'dih (n) violet CL; (Viola epipsila) (n) valerian W (Valeriana capitata)

> sa' hook see zak'

zagh' (zaex) *zh"./outspread/

neu zagh "
tran zaex zaex zax zaex

d+G+l+zagh (ext) serrated, jagged object extends, series of protrusions extend; outspread hand extends

neu guzdi delzagh nails are sticking up; ten delzagh ice in jagged chunks is sticking up; hwdelzagh, kahwtnelzagh the area is covered with protruding objects (stumps, ice chunks); koh'taene ke' daxi k'e delzagh people's feet are protruding out on the rack; nitanelzaex [] it (cloth) has a striped design; nuuni ut'ask'ae hwdilzaex W the porcupine raised the quills on its back (tran); dec'ogge' disaex it (porcupine) raised its quills (tran); behwdilzaex it raised its hackles (tran)

inc#G+l+zagh (ext) serrated inc extends: netsihwtnelzagh his hair is tangled, messy;
uts'e' xutnelzaex I bared my teeth at him (tran); xutnilzaex he, it bared its teeth (tran); lahwdelzagh his hand is outspread (neu)

zaghe' (adj) serrated, outspread
-keazaghe' (n;O/'aan) animal's paw

zagh² (zaex) *z-./suffer/

mom dzaex dzagh dzax dzaex cust dzax "
n+D+zagh (mot) go suffering, go being about to die

stanedzagh he wandered off to die (mom); tidanadzagh the suffered, unable to die (mom), lit. *he went the wrong way, suffering*

zagh³ *z-./around the neck/

-zizagha M, -nizaghe CLW (an,n/laa) area around the neck; collar of garment
lic'ae zizagha' M, lic'ae nizaghe' (n,n/laa) dog collar
nizaghe 'snelyaayi CLW, zizaghe 'snelyaay M (n,n/laa) necklace, lit. *line that is around the neck*
nizaghe 'sghelniigi CLW (n;O/niic) scarf, lit. *fabric that we keep around the neck*
sah-, seh-, dzh- (c) around the neck
sahnaezi W, sehnaezi CL, dzhnaezi M (n) pintail (Anas acuta), lit. 'long neck'
za- M (i) around the neck
zats'alniige M (n; Ø/niic) scarf, lit. 'fabric that we keep around the neck'

saghadusgah, sabadusgah CL, saghudusgah W loanword from Siberian Russian
sivodushka 'cross fox'
saghadusgah, sabadusgah CL, saghudusgah W (n) cross fox

> zax spit see zaek”
> sax hook see zak`; tan skin see zaan’

saxaal W loanword from Russian sákhár 'sugar'
saxaal W (n; Ø/kaan) sugar

sah M *sh*-sahsiin M (n) American wigeon (Mareca americana)

zak’ *zh*- /hook/

cons  sak’   "
cons-cus  siik’   "
sem  sax   "

mom  saax  sak’  sax  saax

O+G+i+zak’ (suc) hook, snag O

isax he hooked it once (sem); natilts’el de’ e’ezucene’ k’e nal’isax if you fall down you can hook onto a branch (sem); ighisa’ he hooked it repeatedly (cons); isi’ he customarily hooks it repeatedly (cons-cust); iyida’ t’aydisa’ he snagged it by the chin (mom); k’ec’isa’ he quit hooking things (mom); sdzax it got hooked (sem)
saxi (n; Ø/taan) gaff hook
cen sax CLW, decen sax M (n; Ø/taan) hook made from forked branch

> sal in sal cene’ lard can see saali

saldets, seldaets, seldaedze’ loanword from Russian saldát ‘soldier’
saldets, seldaets, seldaedze’ (n) soldier

satbagi CL, sacbagi W loanword from Russian sapogi 'shoes, boots’
satbagi CL, sacbagi W, -satbage’ (n; Ø/laa) rubber boots

zax³ *[-i] /be underweight/

neu  zax   "
d+l+zax (desc) be underweight

’t’a’ delzax xu sudyaak he became underweight, his health deteriorated (neu)

sas *sh(“)-s

sas luugge’ (n, pn) small sockeye salmon found in Suslota Creek; Suslota village

> sas sand see saas³

zae *zh*- /man's sister's child/

-azae (n) man’s sister’s child, nephew, niece

saghani ggaay bazae (n) rusty blackbird (Euphagus carolinus), lit. 'raven's nephew'
sae *s- M

saedzaan M (n,exc) devil, evil one; darn it; used as an epithet; analysis uncertain

> sae' voice see zaek"; spit, animal becomes exhausted see zaek"

zaec1 *zh* /carve/

O+G+I+zaec (op) carve on, whittle O

dur saes saec saes saes saes
mom saes saec ses saes

zaec2 *zh()-

tsuzaeGi, -tsuzaege (n) comb; cf. tsinadalzuuc he combed his hair, possibly a related verb

zaec3 CLW, zaey M *z- /corpse/

-zaege' CLW, -zaey' M (n,Ó/ultaen) corpse, dead body

zaex *zh*/slush ice/

zaex (n,Ó/aan) slush ice

> zaex tan skin, skin shavings see zaan" (zaex)

saex *[l]-

Natasaex (pn) on Copper River below Liberty Creek; said to mean 'water divides'

> saex tan skin see zaan"; ice layer moves see zaan"

zaek C *[l]-

c'izaeggi C (n,Ó/ultaan) bear or caribou spear with bone point and birch shaft; analysis uncertain

zaekn *z- /voice/

-zaege', sae' (n,an,x,Ó) voice, larynx, throat: uzaegge' nadi'ta' his voice changed; uzaegge' nhits'ant, uzaegge' hwghits'aat he has a sore throat; uzaegge' c'ilaeñ he has a nice voice; sdasae'dalts'et I lost my voice

gabiin zaegg (n,Ó/ultaan) stovepipe

ono zaek'

momD dzaex dzaek' dzax dzaex
cust dzax

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zaek2 *zh*/-spit/

sae' CLW, saek M, -zaegge' (n;d+ltaan) spit, saliva, spittle

sae' k'enc'et' (n;d+ltaan) phlegm

nat'aaggi zaegge' (n;O/laa) late spring snow, lit. 'migrating geese's spit'

mom zaex zaek zax zaex

cust zax

0+zaek' M (suc) to spit

tezaek he spat (mom); tezax he customarily spits (cust)

tsen#D+zaek' (u;gh mom) secrete adrenalin after running; caus. cause O to secrete adrenalin; in a game animal this kind of meat is said to taste badly

mom tsenghadzae' it (moose) has secreted adrenalin; tikaann tsenighisaek M the wolf caused it (moose) to secrete adrenalin; tsensghisae' she tempted me, led me on, lit. 'she caused me to secrete adrenalin'

zael *z- /ring (noise)/

ono zael

d+G+l+zael (op-ono) be ringing sound; with n be sound of musical instrument, of recorded music; caus. play O (musical instrument)

ono delzael it (bell) is ringing; tnelzael music is playing; itnesael he is playing something (fiddle, piano, guitar)

delzaeli (n;O'/taan) bell, lit. 'that which rings'

tnelzaeli (n;O/taan, O/ltaan) musical instrument; phonograph, tape recorder, jukebox
t'huul tnelzaeli (n;O/taan) violin, lit. 'string that makes music'

> zael in gizaeld le lodge, large frame building see gizaeld le

sael M

tseduhsael M (n) an unidentified insect, perhaps sawfly; analysis uncertain

zael *z- /box/

sael, -zaele' (n;O/ltaan) box, bark box, square or rectangular container

tcen sael (n;O/ltaan) wooden box, coffin

nets'en zaele' (n;O/ltaan) bark grave house for cremation remains, lit. 'person's bone box'

giligak sael (n;O/ltaan) cardboard box

K'ey Zael (pn) lake east of Gakona River, lit. 'birch box'

Saet Ciik'e (pn) bend on lower Matanuska River, lit. 'box point'

zaen *[-]

C'enzaeni (pn) hill west of Charley Lake; said to mean 'soft snow' but analysis uncertain

saen *sh-n /summer/

saen (n) summer

saen hwnax (an) summer house, fish camp

ts'isaenmiidze (adv) midsummer

saene (adv) in the summer

benghaan' saeni CLW (n) October, lit. 'half summer'

saen nac' (adv:prog-gh mom) all summer long; saen nay'ghiyaa he walked all summer long

> saes carve see zaec
sdaal M, sdaali CLW loanword from Russian stul 'chair' or stol 'table'
sdaal M, sdaali CLW, -sdaale' (n;d/taan) chair

sdagaan CLW loanword from Russian stakán 'drinking glass'
sdagaan CLW, -sdagaane' (n;d/taan) drinking glass

sdagel loanword from Russian stekló 'window glass'
sdagel (n;d/taan) window glass

sdo0 loanword from English stove
sdo0, -sdo0' (n;Ø/‘aan) stove

se1 *sh*-
segele (n) small grayling M; "trout" CLW; analysis uncertain, see gel

se2 *[]-
se (vpdf) incorporate []; only in the following theme: P+gha+se#ko+d+n+l+yak' become unable to see P

> se in 'use W ahead, out in center of area see nse'; in inaselcel he skinned it see zes'

ze1 *z- /dream amulet/
c'ezé', -c'ezae' (n;Ø/niic) dream amulet, shaman's power; ceremonial object that is dreamed of and that is kept for luck, e.g. the skin of a bird, a special knife: c'ezé' ghelniic he is keeping an amulet; dadzeni c'ezé' loonskin dream amulet

ze2 *[]-
ze' (i) []; only occurs in a single theme: inizelnit'ak he killed him

> ze', 'uze' name see zii'

se  *[]-
benghaan' se'i (n;d/taan) counter, workbench; cupboard, locker for storing food, lit. 'half + ?'

> se' ahead see nse
> ze'l L liver see zet'
> se'l L scar see set'

zec M *[]-
ukaydezegi M (n;d/laa) underhair, bottom layer of fur, feathers, down; analysis uncertain

> sedze' alone see nse

zel1 *zh*-/shout/

| dur | zel | " |  
|-----|-----|---|---|
| mom | ziit | zel | zel | ziil |
| cust | zel | " |  
| ono | zel | " |  

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yell, shout, holler
mom ghizel he was yelling, hollering (dur); nuka ts'ezel someone is hollering for you (dur); 'izel he shouted out; kaghizel he shouted out; dadzeni tezel the loon called; car tezel the car honked its horn; kii'el tezel they played trumpets
k'ey uyii ts'ezeli (n;Ø/taan) birchbark moose call, lit. 'birchbark in which someone yells'
d+d+zeli (op-ono) be creaking sound of footsteps on soft snow, of metallic object clanging
hwdelzel there is the creaking of footsteps on snow (ono)
sel- (i) shouting: dzuuggi tiseldghelggaac the princess ran out shouting

zel², zii³ *z-/warm/
tran ziiil ziiil zel ziiil
G+Ø+ziiil (u:tran) become warm, hot; caus. warm up O; not as warm as kon' hot
tran 'iziil it got warm; hwdiziil the weather got warm; 'ele' hwdisiile it is not warm weather; niziil it (his face) is warm, sweaty; naynisiil he warmed it (soup) up;
nadilziil warm yourself up; sezel sisiiil the steam bath warmed me up; stse'
yighisiil ꞜI got a fever lit. 'it made my head warm inside'; s'el tesiiil ꞜI am sweating lit. 'it made it warm with me'
siili (n) caribou that stay in the mountains in the summer due to hot weather, lit. 'those that are warm'
c'aan niziili (n;Ø/kaan) gravy, lit. 'food that is warm'
zel (ni;Ø) sweat: saseltnell'il'it' sweat is running off my brow
zel (adj) hot
sezel, tsezel (n;Ø/aan) steam bath, lit. 'hot rocks'
sezel ts'esel (n;Ø/aan) steam bath rock, cooking rock
sezel cene (n;Ø/taan) steam bath tongs for moving hot rocks
sezel yuule (adv) one week, lit. 'steam bath period'
sezel ggaay L (adv) Saturday, lit. 'little steam bath'
sezel ce'e (adv) Sunday, lit. 'big steam bath'

> zel shout see zel¹; warm see zel¹; experience event involving abstract process see zet²

sel¹ *s-/footwear/
sel, -stle' (n;Ø/laa) footwear, shoes, boots; note irregular possessed form
tuu sel (n;Ø/laa) rubber boots, waterproof footwear
dghani sel CW, ggani sel L, dane sel M (n;Ø/laa) fur-lined boots
kon' sel (n;Ø/laa) slippers, lit. 'fire footwear'
ket'uuuts' sel (n;Ø/laa) dress shoes, lit. 'callus footwear'
t'l'asel, -t'l'aste' (n;Ø/laa) pants, lit. 'buttocks footwear'; formerly skin pants were sewn to footwear
dicaaxi tl'asel (n;Ø/laa) dress pants, lit. 'expensive pants'

tl'asel, -t'l'aste' (n;Ø/laa) pants, lit. 'buttocks footwear'; formerly skin pants were sewn to footwear

sel² *sh-/speed/

sel- (i) speed: huseddinitaay' it (four-legged animal) ran around

> sel shouting see zel¹

zen¹ *zh*-n/ /dark color/

<table>
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<tr>
<th>neu</th>
<th>tran</th>
<th>zen</th>
<th>ziiil</th>
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455
G+1/D+zen (dim) be dark in color, sepia; with n berries become ripe, ripen
delzen CLW, dadzen M it is dark colored, it is brownish black (neu); nadidziin' it (fur)
became dark again (tran); ggax nadidziin' rabbits have turned dark in color (tran);
gigi nidziin' berries have ripened (tran); ugha' delzen its fur is dark
ggax delzeni (n) hare, rabbit in summer phase, lit. 'hare that is dark'
Ben Dezeni (pn) Kaina Lake, lit. 'lake that is dark'
zeni, znae (adj) dark
ts'enlazeni (n) snow goose (Chen hyperborea), lit. 'dark wing'
ceghaznae (n) short-tailed weasel (Mustela erminea), lit. 'dark tail tip'
giznae (n) crowberry CLW (Empetrum nigrum); bearberry M (Arctostaphylos alpina), lit.
'dark berry'; note reanalysis of zeni to znae in last two nouns
zeni, znae (adj) dark
zen 2 *z-n /think/

neu zen ziin' ziil ziin'
neu-neg zene ziin'e ziile ziin'e
cust ziix '
tran1 — zii ||
trn-neg ziiide
tran2 dziix dziin' dziix dziix dziix
comp (i+)n+0+zen (desc) think of, want, desire comp; with tran realize comp; leftmost i-
only appears after ts' and k prefixes; used with both nominal and sentential complements and after direct quotations; see paradigm in Appendix H:11.4
nea taas ni'izen da? do you want soup?; 'ele' nesene I don't want any; 'ele' ugheli
nesene I don't think it's good; nts'e ni'izen? what do you think, want?; tikaani
nt'aee ts'nizen we think it is a wolf; tetyas cu nasiin' I thought it was starting
to snow; ht'aee 'ele' yen c'a nesene I really don't know him, I can't place him;
nal dghul'aaen' ni'izen? do you want to sleep?; bede cu nighiziin'? who would have thought?; kuts'e' natxosdya' da ni'izen? do you think I should go back to
them?; "Tene kahbet's xu txosyn"' nizen she thinks, "I should go on the wide
trail"; dio' nisen the is smiling; k'all' dzghosdzaeghe nesene I don't want to
caulk it; ndaa cu udzih delts'iiix kenziixde kena'ughedel they would encircle
wherever they thought caribou were staying (cust)
tran7 dae' nisiiit I realized that; xuk'a tuya' niziiit he realized he should go
na#(i+)n+i+D+zen (u:tran) become homesick
nanesdziin' CLW, naynesdziin' M I became homesick (tran2); natinadziix he will
become homesick (tran2)
ta#(i+)n+i+zen (u:tran)1 be, become sorry, worried, concerned: tane'esiit I'm sorry; taniziit he
became concerned, worried, sorry; ba tanatxasdziit I'll worry about it again []
tanizii (exc) tragically, sadly; an expression of pity, for an empty-handed hunter; from
n+i+0+zen, cf. taniziit he became concerned: tanizii dadidlii you are saying
something tragic, unfortunate
P+gha/k'e+d#i+n+i+O+zen (desc) with gha like, love P, with k'e miss P
nghat'ine'esen I like, love you (neu); nhwk'et'inaasiiit I am going to miss you (neu)
nil+i+l+zen (desc) be friends
nilts'ilzen we are friends (neu); nilkilzen they are friends (neu)
comp d#O+i+l+zen (desc) use, fix, make, affect, keep O in manner of comp
neu unii'di dyisen he is using his sinuses (to predict, prognosticate); saat' dyisen the
injured lit. an injury affected him; 'ele' ugheldze' c'a tisene he doesn't treat
me well; xodza'a t'ghusin' de' you should leave it, fix it like that!; uk'a' deyen xd t'ihyishizin' they kept its blade sharp; sneyaa s'et tkusen loneliness got me;
sneyaa tkusiiit he got lonely (tran1); ugheldze' d'ilizen take care of yourself;
khu'ehwanaghe daninic'et' tkosix he customarily fixes a line leading into the
house (cust); tsentseli uts'e' f'ilzen the axe was kept (pointed) towards him
Saghani Ggaay Dyiseni Bes' (pn) hill on Copper River above Sanford River, lit. 'bank that was made by Raven'

ts'ko+d+n+O+zen+e (desc-neg) be inactive, listless, have no energy

ts'ehwtniziene he is inactive, has no energy (neu-neg); ts'ehwtniziide he became fatigued (tran-neg)

ts'ehwtniziidi (n) old mountain goat, lit. 'that which got fatigued'

ts'+da#ko+d+O+zen+e (u: tran-neg) be tired of talking

sdakudexiide he got tired of talking (tran-neg)

ka+in#ko+d+l+zen (desc) suffer

ka'inhojdelzen he is suffering (neu)

xa'#O+i+d+l+zen (desc) have clan relationship to O, be a member of O's clan

yen lu xa'bibalziin'ne hghile' he had maternal relatives

xa'idelzenen (n) member of one's clan

> zen in lazene CLW, lazeni M Russian see lazene

sen² *s-n

senyae CLW (n) rednecked grebe (Podiceps grisegena); analysis uncertain

sen³ *[]

senda'a (adv) last year

> sen medicine, spiritual power see yen¹, sen¹

zet¹ *z- /sg S experiences event/

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<th>ziiit</th>
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Ø+zet (mot) sg S experiences event involving abstract process (time, environment, emotion); time passes; caus. cause event to happen to sg O; a wide range of meanings are obtained in derivatives; cf. daek pl S experience event involving abstract process

mom c'aniiset he drowned; ts'eniset he woke up; ts'éyiniset he woke him up; titaniset she became a widow; neh'ae-de ni'idzet he went blind; yaniinet it (animal) mated with it; c'aan statazelt he will lose his appetite; k'e'idzet he grew up; k'etesdzet he started to grow up; yeninizet he became old; ik'eghizet he came to resemble him; c'aan udaghizet he lost his appetite (because of illness); denae yighizet he became a rich man; kon' yighizet he was burned in a fire; tidaghizet he became insane; dzaen naadzhet another day passed; c'ets'e' nitezet he got insulted, angry, annoyed; its'e' hwtesiit, its'e' dariidziet he is envious about it; tezet, nina'idzet it (bear) went into hibernation

derivatives with ko:- uyihwghizet he (P) got angry, mad; syihwghizet I got angry; 'ele' syikuzele I didn't get angry; syihwghiset he made me angry; uyihwtxesel I will make him mad; tiitaeni k'ehwghizet what I dreamed came true; saen hwghizet summer passed; skahwghizet he became poor, impoverished; sk'ehwteset I (P) woke up; uk'ehwtesuizet I woke him up; ik'ehwteset he hoped for it (but couldn't obtain it); ndoxe kunizet? what time is it?; nts'e' lukunizet? what was going on? what was happening? (per); ninakudzet another year passed; xay naa-szet I spent another year; gaani na'aay Idaikunizet this month has been long; n'el l'akutuzet you will be detained; i'el l'akuniset he detained him; s'ehwteset I (P) was detained, was late; c'ets'e' bekunizet he is short of supplies, he lacks things; tanda kunizet it became midday; ts'elk'ey teshwteset one hour passed; uziiil tahwesdzet he is out of his senses; behwghinizet he (P) got sick; sehwhghinizet I got sick; benahwtxadzel he
will get sick again; *enhngezet I got pl sores, blisters on my foot (dist);
uzaege' ghanakuzet *he almost got killed; dzaen kazet the day is passing (prog)
Sc'zen C'anizetde (pn) place on Dry Creek trail, lit. 'where a child drowned'
*el ts'inzet (n) parallel cousin; maternal relative
-caan ts'insen (n) deceased mother, lit. 'the one from whose womb I came'
Idanzetden (n) old person
ne'el dakozet M (an) heaven
-dzeldogge' xez gha'iset ts'e' (n) pneumonia

(ko+)*d+O+zet (mot) time passes, abstract event occurs, sickness occurs
mom caan ninizet it rained for a time; ndoxo c'a ninizet da? where can he be
gone to?; caan xu'el ndoxo'iset they caused it to rain on them; nahwdghizet a
season, a year passed; denesde nahwdzet it (animal) has a four-year cycle (cust);
ndoxe n'el nahwdzet? how old are you?; ts'ax ludazel sickness is going around
(per); hwtahwzinizet, kutaahwzinizet sickness spread among them; ni'hwzededi
gha snantax now and then he helps me (cust); nahwdiniset he brought it
(contagious disease); sadahwzinizet he made me sick (from contagious disease); *ele'
gutse negha dahwusiide I hope he doesn't make us sick; bac'ehwzinizet
poverty struck him; kahwdghizet sickness broke out; kahwdghiset he caused
sickness to break out

da#ko+*d+O+l+zet (mot) talk
mom syidahwghiset he made me angry by talking; stadayhveziset he got his words
mixed up, he said it wrong; tidahwghiset he caused a bad situation by talking;
skenaqee' dahwghiset my words echoed; c'etly k'a ninadadedzet he talks too
much (cust)

inc#O+zet (mot) inc event occurs []; theme structure and meaning uncertain
mom sc'anaalnizet I couldn't sleep, sleep went from me; lunen'azel 'el ts'ezetniigi I
don't know what is going on (per); idlo'dalzet he pretended to laugh; ik'e
sgheghhizet he attacked him; banilinizet a dog is in heat

ni#c'+O+zet (op) sg thinks
dur niniezet he is thinking; nts'e niniezet? what do you think?; nts'e nini'tazet?
what will he think?, ba nini'ghuzet you should think about it; k'alii sesdec'a
sudae gha ninic'esede she is the cross-cousin I think of the most; ninic'elzet he is
undecided; luninig'hasel nts'e c'a ggoes' I keep thinking what I should say (per)
mom uk'edanidzet? do you understand, comprehend it?; nk'edanidzet I understand
you; da'a hw'kenig'hzet he already figured it out; uk'enic'izit try to recognize
him; uk'eni'nixidzel da? will you recognize him again?

ni#D+zset (ll) sg thinks
staninesdzet the became lonely, depressed (mom) lit. 'his thoughts went away';
bastaminidzet he got confused about it (mom); ninitedzet he is self-centered,
 stingy []; lunesdzet I'm bored

zet\(^2\) M *z- /stir/
   dur  zet  
O+n+O+zet M (op) stir, mix O
   u'el c'eniset I am stirring something with it (dur); skaa 'el c'enezet he is stirring it
   with a spoon (dur)

zet\(^3\), zaat\(^2\) *z- /distant/
   neu  set  
   tran  saat  

d+G+O+l+zet (dim) be far, distant, deep, long in duration
   neu ye't kudeset it is far to there; kudesetdze' hwt'sinidet'ne people who have
come from afar; nakutneset it is a long way across; tehwdiset the body of water is
depth; hwtznizaat M it is far; ndoxe kudighiset? how far it it?; duugh natnezaat
it (wall) is this high up; *dzaen nahwdidzaat* the days have become long again (tran); *saen kudusaat xay kuduldiye* let summer be long, let winter be short (tran); traditional formulaic ending of a *yenida'a* story: *nadzaendidzaat* days are long (summer solstice)

**kedelzaadi** *(n)* wolf (nickname), lit. 'that which has far (apart) tracks'

**Hwdisaade** *(pn)* Mansfield, lit. 'distant place'

**zaadi** *(adj)* long, distant

**-tsogge' zaadi** *(n;Ø/taan)* erection, lit. 'long penis'

> set ahead see nse'; sg experiences event involving abstract process see zet¹

**zet'** *'z- /liver'/

-zet' CMW, -zet' L *(n;Ø/aan)* liver
c'ezet' *ts'aele'*(n;Ø/aan) liver of moose, caribou during rutting season

**set'** *'sh- /scar'/

-set' CWM, se't L *(n;Ø/aan)* scar

-neu set' "

G+l+set' *(desc)* be scarred; note s- stem initial with l-classifier

nelset' he is scarred (neu); katinset' he has scars all over (neu)
k'ay' delset'i *(n)* diamond willow, lit. 'willow that is scarred'

**zeug** *'z-z /belt'/

-sez, -zeze' *(n;n/laa)* belt

**zes¹, ziits' *zh" -sh" /sip/

dur | zez, ziits' "
---|---

dur-cus | ziis "

mom | ziis zez zez zez

cust | zez "

O+Ø+zes *(op)* sip, drink O (hot liquid); note rarely occurring stem in L
dur c'ezes he is sipping something; tsae'y *'izes* CLWM, tsae'y *'izii's L* drink tea!
i'ghizes he drank something; taas keziis they customarily drink soup (cust);
ke'cidzes he quit drinking, sipping (mom)

P#O+l+zes *(op)* give O (hot liquid) to P, make O drink P
tsaey ughases I made him drink tea, gave him tea to drink (dur)

**zes², se³, s²z *'z-s /skin'/

-zes, ses *(n;Ø/niic)* skin, hide
c'ezes *(n;Ø/niic)* a skin, a tanned skin
i'dezes *(n;Ø/niic)* tanned skin with hair left on, pelt
deniigi zez *(n;Ø/niic)* moosehide
c'ede' dezes *(n;Ø/niic)* antler velvet
-tsizes *(n;Ø/niic)* scalp, lit. 'head skin'
-nehzes *(n;Ø/niic)* eyelid, lit. 'eye skin'
i'tsazes *(n;ñ/laa)* large intestine, lit. 'excrement skin'
tazes *(n;Ø/niic)* sail, canvas, lit. 'water skin'
k'a' zez *(n;Ø/taan)* gun case
ba' zez *(n;Ø/niic, Ø/taan)* fish skin; fish-skin bag
dicaaxi zez *(n;Ø/taan)* wallet, lit. 'money skin'
c'etl'ases (n;Ø/niic) skirt, lit. 'buttocks skin'
-dzenases (n;Ø/‘aan) fat around the heart
tseles W, tseles zes CLM (n;Ø/niic) ground squirrel skin, twenty skins
-s (nsf) skin; rare, only in the following noun
k’aas (n;Ø/taan) quiver, lit. 'arrow skin'
se-, si- (i) skin; occurs in three themes: inaset'cel he tore the skin off of it (small game)

> zes compact object moves independently see nen', ziic

ses³ *i*-i] cf. ses² safety, luck listed under yiic, perhaps a related root
sesdec'a (adv) superlatively, the most, as much as possible; used with a negative verb; 'ele'
esdec'a iniit'ese he hit him as hard as he could; k’ali’i sesdec'a sudae gha
niniesede she is the cross-cousin I think of the most; k’ali’i sesdec'a nillatsiin
'sghidlaele we were the best of partners

ses⁴ *sh*-sh*
es yaane' (n) ram, adult male sheep, lit. '? + old'

ses⁵ *s-yh /compacted snow/
esi, ses don' (n;Ø/laa) packed, compacted snow
sesi tu' (n;Ø,n) water melted from compacted snow

ses⁶ *sh-yh /holes in snowshoe frame/ cf. yets⁴ drill holes in O (snowshoe frame)
es (ni) holes in snowshoe frame
ses tl’uul (n;ni/laa) rawhide string with loops on inside of snowshoe frame, lit.
'snowshoe frame hole line'
es datl’uuni (n;d/laa) temporary snowshoes made of woven sticks
sesi (n;Ø/taan) snowshoe handdrill
sesi ten’ alaeli (n) two- or three-year-old bull moose, lit. 'that which is carrying
along snowshoe awl handles' (small antlers)

> ses safety, protection see yiic; ridge see yes³; carve see zaec¹; skin see zes³

sgulak CLW loanword from Alutiiq saqurtuliq 'bald eagle'; cf. Eyak ggu:jgeleq
sgulak CLW (n) bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)
Sgulak K’eghibaende (pn) Hurtle Creek, lit. 'where an eagle dived in the water'

sgulide' CW, sguuli L loanword from Russian skovorodà ‘skillet’
sgulide' CW, sguuli L (n;d/taan) frying pan, skillet

zii¹ [*]-
Nizii Na’ (pn) Nizina River
Tl’azii Na’ (pn) Middle Fork of upper Susitna River; analysis uncertain

zii² *zh*- /name/
‘uze’ CLW, -uze’ M (n;d/‘aan) name: John s’uze’ dilaen my name is John; nts’e n’uze’
dilaen? what is your name?
'Uze' Kulaeni Na (pn) Spring Creek, lit. 'creek that has a name'
dur zii ze' ziil ze'
dur-cus ziix "
mom zii ze' ziil
tran dziiit [] []
cont ze' "

O+u+0+zii (op) call O's name, name O; see Appendix H:4.8

dur yuzii he is calling him; 'u'esii I am calling him; yughize' he called him, called his name; sughize' he called me; yuze' gutse I hope he calls him; 'utighiziil you will call him; dae' yughiziix he used to call him (cust); laaxen 'uzii he is calling the name of a dead person; 'alke'ek'a kudzii the places are called the same way; nts'e xona koh'taene k'e 'ele' kudziile how come the place is not named in Ahtna?; nts'e u'iziiyida don't call his name; yunesdziit he accidentally called him (tran); tidayughize' he called his name wrongly (when he shouldn't have) (mom); k'ee'cunize' he quit calling someone; sastac'unize' he called someone trying to confuse me (mom); basta'sc'unize' we confused him by calling someone (mom)

P+tah u+d+l+zii M (u:cont) read, count P
cont itah 'udelze' he is reading it, counting it; denehtl'aa 'udalze' he read the book; c'etah 'udaghalze' I read, counted something

sii *sh- /first person sg/ cf. s^n, es first person sg prefix
sii (pro) I, first person sg
> zii' sap see zie"n
> sii' hook see zak' sap see zie"n
> sii'l embers see sii't'
> ziix name see zii'
> siik' hook see zak'

ziil^1 *z-
tseziil (ni;0'/aan) scree, talus, loose rock on mountainside, gravel

tseziiltahi (n) pika, coney, "rock rabbit" (Ochotona collaris), lit. 'that which is among scree'

Unatseziilzkaeni (pn) ridge north of Cheshnina River, lit. 'one which scree slides down'

ziil^2 *z-/hollow/
ten c'eziiil (n;0'/laa) hollow ice

ziil^3 *z-
yaziil (n) common snipe (Capella gallinago)

ziil^4 *zh-/unaware/
P+ziiil (pp) [: uziiil tahwnesdzet he got excited, is out of his senses
P+naziilta, P+naziil (pp) without P's awareness, without P noticing; unaziilta su dyaak it happened without his noticing

> ziiil shout see zel^1; warm see zel^1; dark color see zen^1; name see zii^1; think, want see zen^1

siiin^1, sili *sh^-n
sahsiin M, tasiiyi CLW (n) American wigeon (Mareca americana); imitative of its call
siin\^2:besiin *s-n /owl/
besiini (n) owl; great horned owl (Bubo virginianus)
  hwdaaghe besiine' (n) hawk owl (Surnia ulula), lit. 'above timberline owl'

> zii' dark color see zeni; think, want see zeni'
> zii t sg S experiences event involving abstract process see zeti; think, want see zeni'

sii\^i *s- /embers/
sii\^i' (n;\d/'aan) embers, hot coals
> siits' breath see yiits''
> siiy in tasiyi CLW American wigeon see siin', siiy

ziis *z-yh /numb/
  \(\text{dur}\) siis ''
  l+ziis (op) become numb
  ske' ghsis siis my foot became numb (\(\text{dur}\)); sla' tesiis my hand is starting to become numb (\(\text{dur}\))

> ziis compact object moves independently see nen', zii; sip see zesi'; name see zii'

zi\^1 M *[]-
  -zizagha M (an) area around the neck; collar of garment; see zagh'

zi\^2 *[]-
  c'ezitu' (n;\d/\ltaan) drippings from meat; liquid from blister

si\^1 *s- /fright/
si\# (ts) fright; forms subthemes, often with a shift in classifier: sitetyaa he ran off scared; sikilyaes he is talking in fear; sidezkaal he screamed in fear

si\^2 M *[]- /peeling bark/ cf. s\^1, a derivational prefix
  si- M (i) peeling bark; only in the following: ts'abael dasiztaan he peeled bark off a spruce; dansiyele' he peeled bark off pl trees

> si head see tsi'
> zi' sap see zic'; torso see zic''
> si' sap see zic''

zic *z- /snare lock/
  -zige' (n;\O/taan) snare lock, trap trigger

> zic in nazic W butcher knife see nazic

sic\^1 *s-
tekastnisigi M, tikay'tnisigi CW (n) northern phalarope (Lobipes lobatus); analysis uncertain

sic\^2 L *[]-
  kasigi L (n) large fern
zic′ CLW *z- /sap/

si′ (n;O/kaan) watery sap, birch sap, cottonwood sap; cf. k′ii M

dur si′
cust si′

O+t+zie′ (op) collect, scrape, tap O (sap of birch, cottonwood)
c′esi′ he is collecting something (sap) (dur); daan′tah i′delzi′ in spring I customarily collect something (sap) for myself (cust)

'Skosii′den (pn) place on Lake Louise, lit. 'where we customarily collect sap'
zic′2 *zh*—/torso/

-zie′ CLW, -zic M (n;ll) torso, body excluding extremities

sidingah CW loanword from Russian zadinka 'hindquarter'
sidingah CW (n) pig

silic loanword from English silk

silic (n;O/niic) silk

ziy:uziye *zh*—

uziye C (n) land otter (Lutra canadensis)

slatba′ WC loanword from Russian shlyapa 'hat'
slatba′ WC (n;O/′aan) hat with brim

> zo′ warped see zok′

zogh1 *zh*—/frost/

sogh (n;O/laa) frost, frost crystals

neu zogh, zox

G+l+zogh (ext) be covered with frost

neu tene kulzox the trail is frosted, icy; udayaane′ nelzox his moustache is frosted;
telzogh it is starting to become frosty; dahtah i′lzogh it is frosty among the limbs;
ts′abaali t′aghalzogh it is frosty beneath the spruce

zogh2 *zh*—/scrape/

dur zogh

dur-cus zuux

mom zuux zogh zox zuux

dist zogh

cust zox

O+G+O+zogh (suc) scrape, rake, sweep O, clean O by scraping; plow, bank O (dirt, snow)
dur bendaasi kae nac′ezogh he is scraping something (skin) with a scraper; ighizogh he scraped it; nakozogh he is scraping, raking, sweeping, plowing, shoveling an area; si′ tsay′tsiy kae ts′ezuux we customarily scrape birch sap with a knife (dur-cust)

mom stakunizogh he swept, scraped off an area; ′uda′a′a hwtesdzogh it (snow) is being plowed downriver; ut′aα ts′inakonsogh I swept out the inside (of the stove);
yenakunizogh he banked it (snow) against it; hwnax nadaexi kae benakuzuux bank the house with snow!; kandesdzogh things have been swept, scraped into piles (dist); ts′i′i hwtzuux wind sweeps the place (cust)

u′el kodzoghi (n;O/′aan) rake, lit. 'that with which area is raked'
nahwdizogho M (n;O/′aan) broom, lit. 'that which sweeps area'
tsiitl' zoghi (n;0/’aan) snow-plow

tene lu’kadzoxi, tene nahnwtezoxi (n;0/’aan) road-grader, lit. ‘that which scrapes roads’

tadizogho M (n;0/’aan) skin scraper; made of split stone
c’izogho M (n;0/’aan) skin scraper

Didzoghi Na’ (pn) creek into Charley Lake, lit. ‘creek of that which has been scraped’

ka+na+(da)#O+n+O+zogh (u:gh mom) shave O
mom kanadayngizogh he shaved him; kanadangizogh he shaved himself; kanatngasdzogh, kanatngasdzogh I shaved; kanatngosdzuumxe let me shave

u’el kana’stnedzoxi (n;0/’aan) razor, lit. ‘that with which we shave ourselves’

zogh* z- /lynx trap/
c’ezogho CLW, c’ezogho M (n;0/’aan) deadfall trap for lynx; enclosed within conical frame

> sox warped see sok’

sok *[]- /raven call/

ggak sok (exc) call of raven as he departs

zok’, zuuk’ *z- /warped/

neu zo' tran dzuux dzuuk’ dzo' dzuux

P#u+G+gh+l/D+zok’ (stat) P is warped, bent, curved; caus. bend, curve O; D occurs in the transitional

tran c’ughelzo’ something (sled runner) is bent, curved (neu); c’udghidzuuk CLW, c’udidzuuk M something became warped, bent, curved; c’eyungisuu’ he bent it;
c’eyutnasox he will bend it; note that c’ remains in the causative

c’ughelzo’i CLW, c’ungelzoggi M (n;0/’aan) carving knife with curved blade, ‘crooked knife’, lit. ‘that which is curved’
dehts’ughelzo’i CLW (n;0/niic) vest

sol CLW *[[]- /tell a lie/

dur soł cust suul mom suul sol soł suul

1+sol CLW (op) lie, tell a lie; cf. 1+yak’ M

dur isol he is lying; ‘ele’ zelsole I am not lying; kiiha lsołt they are lying about it;
dadeisol he is exaggerating, talking nonsense; i’el stac’ilsoł he talked to deceive him (mom)

sol (n;0) a lie, untruth

> zol slide see zuut’

> sol swell see sol’

son” *s-m /star/

son’ (n;d/’aan) star

son’ tsaa‘e’ (n;d/’aan) falling star, lit. ‘star excrement’
son' M don't see su'u, son"

zot slide see zuut'

sotl', suu'tl' *sh- /swell/

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<th>neut</th>
<th>sotl'</th>
<th>tran</th>
<th>suul</th>
<th>suu'tl'</th>
<th>sol</th>
<th>sull</th>
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G+l+sotl' (stat) swell, be swollen
syidah luhwdesotl' my throat is swollen (neu); uyene' yighelsotl' his back is swollen (neu)
tran 'ilsuutl' it swelled up; kulsuutl' it (stomach) swelled up; nanangisuutl' it (frost heave, swollen limb) subsided, the swelling went down
sotl' (ni;dltaan) bubble; swollen area: unaen' nisotl'tnelnen his face became swollen

zoz¹ [*]-[] /sound of flapping/

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<th>ono</th>
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d+1+zoz (op-ono) be sound of flapping bird wings
delzoz there is the sound of a bird's wings (ono)
desozi L (n) ruby-crowned kinglet (Regulus calendula)

zoz², zuuz *zh(\*)-zh(\*) /cylinder/

-zoze', -zuuze' (n;Ø/taan) cylindrical object
k'a' zoze' (n;Ø/taan) empty gun shell
gabiin zuoze' (n;Ø/taan) stovepipe
dazuuz', dazuus- (ni;Ø/taan) spout (on kettle), lit. 'cylindrical orifice': del dazuus'ghatil blood is spurting out

zoz³ W [*]-[\]

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<th>neu</th>
<th>zoz</th>
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ko+n+l+zoz W (desc) area is inaccessible, rough, impassible
hwnalzoz the area is rough, impassible, inaccessible (neu)

sos¹ *yh-sh* /bear/
sos (n) bear; black bear (Ursidae); most common in M
sos dezeni M (n) black bear (Ursus americanus), lit. 'black bear'
sos tsieic (n) black bear in cinnamon phase, lit. 'yellow bear'
sos gige' M (n) soapberry (Shepherdia canadensis), lit. 'bear berry'
sos dghaec dit'aenn M (n) American golden plover (Pluvialis dominica), lit. 'that which has a bear coat'

sos² *[]-[]
Ts'isos Bene' (pn) Billy Lake

sos cluster see zuuc

zuu "zh"- /beautiful/

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<td>tran</td>
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<td>mom</td>
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<td>dur</td>
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G+l+zuu (dim) be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good
neu ts'akae dghisuun, ghisuun the woman is pretty; utsigha' desuun her hair is pretty; naen' nesuun your face is pretty; hwnax kasuun the house is pretty; 'ele' kusuuh the area is not pretty; ghisu' it was pretty, good; li'kaey densuun the dogs are good, handsome; dadesaun he talks, sings beautifully; nadadzu' it (fur) became pretty again; dasuul it is becoming good (prog); kaghisuun she became pretty (mom)

tran 'isu', t'e'isu' it, he became good, handsome; nadzaendidzu' it became a nice day again; naggets'i nadidzu' the fox (fur) became pretty again; na'ilzu' it became good, pretty again

kasuundze' (adv) beautifully, nicely
kuzuun ts'en CLW, konzuun ts'en M (an) right side, right-handed, lit. 'good side'
P+el ni#d+l+zuu (desc) feel good, positive about P
ne'el nidelzuun he feels good about us (neu); ne'el nidghulzu' you should feel good about us (neu)

O+G+l+zuu (op) make O pretty; clean, tidy up, sweep O
dur nahkosu' they are cleaning up the area; nahwghisu' he cleaned, tidied up; natnilzu' pretty yourself up, make up your face; ht'ae nadalzu' she really dressed up, prettied herself up; nahwdisu' M he swept the area; itahwnesu' he is cleaning among them (cleaning twigs out of berries); utahwngasu' I cleaned berries

u'el nakolzu'u M (n;Ø/taan) broom, lit. 'that with which area is cleaned'
nakusuu'en (n) janitor, lit. 'one who sweeps'

zu' (adj) good, pretty, handsome: sezel zu' a good, handsome steam bath
su'dze' (adv) beautifully, nicely: su'dze' c'a hnohyaes you talk nicely
su (up/) adverbial

su# (ads:Ø neu) sufficiently, enough: sughildes it is heavy enough; sudighilcaax it (board) is big enough

su- (ic) happiness; uncommon: sasuwhde'aa I am happy; sukngist'eh he is energetic

sudzendahwk'e (adv) enough: sudzendahwk'e i'ghasyaan' I ate enough

> zuu' warped see zok'
> zuu'l slide see zuut'

zuuc *zh*/-cluster/

G+l+zuuc (mot or ext) objects extend in a cluster, fan, bunch, radiating from a common point; caus. place O in a cluster, bunch
k'a' kenelzuuc guns are leaning in a cluster (neu); 'ael dadghelzuuc traps are hanging up in a cluster (neu); naggets'i dadghusuus hang up the fox pelts! (mom); daydghisuuc he hung them up in a cluster (mom)

na+tsi#O+l+zuuc (op) comb O (one's hair); cf. tsuzaegi comb, perhaps reanalyzed from tsizuuc
dur natssidghisuuw she combed her hair; natssidgheluwsuuc I combed my hair; natssidzaluwsuuc he combed his own hair; natssitdaluwsuuc he will comb his own hair

l/Ø/D+zuuc (desc) tend to fondle, handle things
c'etiy 'ilzuuc, 'idzuuc you handle things too much! (neu); se'aen dezuuuc, lzucz the child handles things (neu)

suuc (adv) handling, fingering: suuc niit'eheu he is a person that handles things
-kelazuuge' (n;Ø/’aan) toe, claw

> zuux scrape see zogh

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suux *sh*- /robin/
suux (n) robin (Turdus migratorius)
suux ghaeez' k'eltsiini (n) blue, lit. 'it is like robin's egg'

> suux beautiful see zuu
> zuuk' warped see zok'

zuul, zuul *z- /tube/
-zuul (n;Ø/taan) windpipe, tube, pipe
  c'ets'enla' zuul, kaggos ts'en zuul (n;Ø/taan) swan wing-bone drinking tube; used by
  menstruant
sdoo zuul (n;Ø/taan) stovepipe
Tsezuuuli Na' (pn) fork of Dadina River, lit. 'pipe rock creek'
ono zuul ''
  mom zuul []
d+I+zuul (op-ono) be whistling sound, be noise of flute, be raspy-voiced; caus. blow O
  (whistle), play O (flute)
ono delzuul there is a whistling sound, he has a raspy-sounding voice; i'desuuul he is
  blowing a whistle, playing a flute; tadelzuul there is the sound of a distant stream
uyii desuul (n;Ø/taan) whistle, lit. 'that in which he whistles'
O+G+n+Ø+zuul C (mot []) place O into a conical cluster
  keyntizuuul he placed, leaned them (pieces of wood) in a conical cluster (mom);
  ketnilzuul they are stacked in a conical cluster (mom); katnalzuul they (logs) are
  in a cluster

> suuf tell a lie see sol; swell see sotl'; beautiful see zuu

zuun *z-n

nehzuun, naex zuun (n;Ø) snowblindness, conjunctivitis: nehzuun dyilaak he became
  snowblind

> suun beautiful see zuu

zuut' *zh*- /slide/
  mom zuut zuut' zol zuut
  dist zuut zuut' zuut zuut
  per zol zuut' zol zuut
  cust zot ''
G+l+zuut' (mot) slide, ski, skate, bounce
  mom hwts'e' telzuut' he slid toward there; naghalzuut' he slid down; nic'a'ilzuut' it
  (boat) bounced up (over a wave); tahwt'aey lughalzol the otter is sliding around
  (per); lunelzuut' I was sliding, skiing, skating around (per)
zuutl' *[]- /snort/
  ono suutl' ''
  c'+d+n+I+zuutl' (op-ono) snort, clear one's nasal passage
  i'tnesuutl' he is snorting (ono)

> suutl' swell see sotl'
> zuuz cylinder see zoz'
> zuus cluster see zuuc
suus W *sh-sh /brush barricade/ cf. Koyukon sooze conical stack of wood
suus W (n;dl/taan) brush barricade fence set with snares for ptarmigan
ts'ebesuus W (n) clump of young spruce trees, spruce seedlings

suus² W loanword from English shoes
suus, -suuze' W (n;Ø/taa) shoes
> suus beautiful see zuu; cluster, comb hair see zuuc

zu *z- /branch/
-zucene' (n;d/taan) branch, limb, bough of tree
-zucene' k'ae (n;d'/aan) knot (in wood)
-zutsele' (n;d/taan) heartwood, core at center of tree

su *sh*/emphatic/
su (enc) emphatic; adds emphasis to preceding word; su can be phonologically attached to a following word: gaani su 'astnii this is what I am saying; yii su snakaey nadayudliixi let the children learn it; gaani dligi sunt'aey this is a squirrel; natsii ts'aa ni natedaa su ngel'aen I see a bear that is walking by the water; sii Juneau ts'insyaade su desniide I say that I came from Juneau; denesne su ku'iie ghile' four people had it as their property
c'asu, c'asule' (enc) perhaps, approximately, maybe, possibly; dae' su taniili that possibly will happen; talyaas c'asule' it might snow; xu' c'asule' txaliit maybe I will fix it like that; dzaene c'asu natadaal he will return today perhaps

> zu' good, pretty see zuu
> su' beautiful see zuu

su'u, son² *sh*/I don't know/
su'u (exc) I don't know
son'o M (cpc) do not V, you should not V, prohibitive; used with 2nd person optative and -e suffix: son'o xu' dut'aen'e don't do that!; son'o nen yaen' xu' txuya'a you should not go by yourself!

sutnae CW loanword from Russian südno 'steamboat'
sutnae CW (n;Ø/taan) steamboat

sutnak loanword from Russian sükno 'cloth, broadcloth', via Chugach Alutiiq
sutnak (n;Ø/niic) heavy wool fabric
Unverified Words from Previous Sources

Certain vocabulary items from previous sources could not be entered in the main entries of the dictionary either because the compiler could not decipher the spelling or because speakers could not recognize the word or phrase. These unidentified items are listed here with the thought that they may be of importance and may eventually be re-elicited. In addition, these items have been integrated into the English index.

Wrangell 1839

The map and text contain 111 Ahtna words. Undeciphered from the Wrangell map (printed in German) are the following:

- on lower Copper River below Chitina: Tauganje
- Gulkana River?: Tscheguschlana
- lake in Tyone Lake area: Chtuben or Chlbuen [<? Ht'uben or Luben]

From the 1839 report (printed in Cyrillic) are the following:

- friend: taskana-an
- enemy: kekkunan
- beaver: manyate [man <? men 'lake' in Mentasta]

Doroshin 1848-52

The Doroshin sources contain about 155 Ahtna words or phrases. Unidentified forms are cited as they were published in Radloff and Schiefler 1875 (RS) in a Roman orthography. Pinart's forms, which he copied in 1874 in Cyrillic from Doroshin's notes, are noted when they are either absent in Radloff and Schiefler or distinct from those in Schiefler and are transliterated from the Cyrillic.

- God: kax têñê tleênen (RS), kaxtene tleenasi (Pinart)
  "he shows people" [koht'aene 'man' + ?]
  cf. Tlingit tleen 'big'; also cf. Geoghegan 'good spirit'

- young: katjgêtlxen
- canon: cêtei wolx'il eze (RS), cetei vol'xêze (Pinart)
  [tsedi 'copper' + ?]

- child: šigê (RS), tîgê (Pinart) [cf. sii'ae 'my son']
- skin, hide: šabiliya (RS), tabil'yllya (Pinart)

- red: têlkan têgi [cf. k'an 'burning']
- north: xêl'x [cf. xel 'dark']
- I don't know: shu kin suuni, suni (Pinart only)
- big bear: nakel'xtêne (Pinart only) [cf. nak'eltaeni 'God']
- stand still: yakachê (Pinart only)
- a tribe north of Eyak on Copper R.: chi-lish tlahtene (Pinart only) [? + hwt'aene 'people']
- village 2 days above Taral: Tyngatlyuunten (Doroshin 1866) [? +tl'uunden 'lashed place']
Pinart 1872

Pinart’s notes contain about 370 Ahtna words. These items from the original notes cannot be identified by Jim McKinley. Michael Krauss and Lydia Black helped with the translations and transliterations. schlä is voiceless l in Pinart’s transcriptions.

- sky
- rainbow
- cape, point
- cliff, rock
- roots
- mushrooms on the shore
- cloud
- sea otter
- ram with undercoat fur
- occiput
- shoulders
- lead
- dipnet
- dog salmon
- halibut
- salt water cod
- silver
- gun
- flint
- God
- in course of 24 hours
- Aleuts (of Aleutian Is.)
- leather strap
- smoke
- drum (2 terms)
- storekeeper
- nobleman
- plain, level ground
- key
- short

Allen 1887

Allen’s report and map contain 105 Ahtna words. The following items in the Allen report remain unidentified. In addition, there are four or five unidentified personal names.

- tired
- Cleave River ?
- small stream
- Gulkana River ?

- tazéé
- Konsiná
- Zeikhell
- Tonkina
Geoghegan 1903

This typescript contains about two hundred words. These items are unidentified.

- good spirit
- ck opposite Teikhell River

kot-an’-tlan [koht’aene ‘man’ + ?]; cf. Doroshin ‘God’

sa-ke’ “on the other side”

**de Laguna, McClellan, and Guedon 1954-1968**

These are items of potential interest from their extensive fieldnotes and slip file that could not be re-elicited. Not listed here are initials of informants, lists of Ahtna personal names, and some phrases and sentences.

- short green moss
- birchbark strips
- transparent spruce gum
- all kinds of berries
- seeds
- tea
- male fish
- grizzly bear
- brown bear
- racoon [?] porcupine (hunting name)
- one year old beaver
- squirrel
- bones of animals
- club
- lathes, stakes
- hole in ground into which fish are put when dip-netted
- string guard for bow
- prop stick on deadfall trap
- bridge
- people of some place (Cordova?)
- **sweetheart** st’A’td’en adj’In
- baby used for potlatch dance yali gai [? ggaay]
- scar
tci’Rá” Ri’tc’IsiRE’
- dead body ‘elmux
- coffin, plank-lined hole
- ashes of corpse t’a’nts’fiyàn’I
- polar constellation ne’k’ena’aq’oyá’i [nek’ena- ?]
- shortest day du”ic”R’- ‘d, dörtc Il’at ‘< l+ghaetl’ become dark’
- doctor’s power
- works for power ‘uwina k’alya’
- doctor goes around k’aze’t
- cold medicine ‘AndIlq’As’i [? + delqosi]
- warm weather man zRll t’àn
- mountain spirit
dRll a’it’a’ [dghelaay + ?]
- mountain or cliff face
tc’Im, tcUN
- come in ‘iskai

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I sneeze bad
hill near Chistochina

t'cá' st'án
bi'sini te' te'c'gI' ('owl's hat') [besiini tse' + ?]

de Laguna n.d.

This manuscript is a compilation of previous sources and her own data on Ahtna village sites and place names. Of the 102 place names in the manuscript, the following names could not be re-elicted during the compilation of Kari 1983.

- Childs Glacier nuqai [nuu 'island' + ?]
- second stream on E bank above Horse Creek t'asina'
- settlement opposite mouth of Chesnina ngasa
- inhabitants of Upper Tonsina Ty'anEt'ána
- creek below Chistochina kIndjaRe's na' ('burl') [cen+ ? +ghaes na']

Shinen 1958

There are problems in using this wordlist because Shinen never penciled in special vowel symbols on the typescript carbon, and there is no copy of the original notes which were made with Jim McKinley. The following items of a total of about eight hundred words and phrases remain unidentified by Jim McKinley. Blank spaces and double blank spaces may represent vowels or in some cases word divisions. ? is glottal stop.

- baby b lt otni
- common pin k lk ni' i
- lamp t onen k n ?
- she is pregnant k xon n lt lt n
- freighter canoe k inuk ? h [cenuu + ?]
- ridge (mnt.) d dz ld zd h [? + dzel + ?]
- honey m 1 si [< molasses ?]
- mask ?uyesn gh l i
- smooth w 1 h? k ul n
- he tricked the girl y st i?nlts ?

Morgan 1967

The following terms out of approximately eight hundred forms could not be re-elicted.

- spoil itgIs
- moose stomach gldiglt
- I'm thirsty ta'as tulqeldulnIn [? +lIn]
English-to-Ahtna Index
Using the English-to-Ahtna Index

The English index can be used to look up an Ahtna word quickly and/or to gain access to the main entry where that word is placed. A colon precedes the boldface Ahtna word. The word is followed by an arrow which states the headword where this word is located in the main entries; e.g.

APRIL: hwdllii na'aye' < dlii'.

BABBLE
water babbles, gurgles: ta#d+l+dlok' < dlok'.

CHATTERBOX
the is a chatterbox: uzaa hwdeldlic < dlic.

KNIFE
large knife sharpened on both edges of blade: tanahwdlaeni < dlaen.

The index is intended to be brief. It does not present any information on dialect distribution, word categories, possessed form or gender of nouns, scientific names for flora and fauna, or literal meanings. The main entry can be consulted for this information.

The index offers many insights into the ways in which the Ahtna classify and view their world. Simply looking at a range of semantically related terms is interesting; e.g. words for SNOW, FISH, or BEAR. For longer entries in the index, such as GO, CUT, BEAR, or FISH, the most common or general one or two words or themes is presented first followed by an alphabetical listing of other entries that have this gloss. An entry such as SNARE includes the types of snares, as well as the main parts of snares, and the verbs of snaring and setting snares.

For verbs one can distinguish verb themes, as in ‘babble’ above, from examples of verb themes, as in ‘chatterbox’. The notation for the theme contains # or + to mark prefixes before the root. The main entry for a verb theme can be examined for specific examples of derivatives. Also it will take some practice to locate an example of a verb theme that is very productive such as ‘sg goes’ or ‘handle pl 0’. One can scan a few pages of entries in order to locate the derivative that is shown in the index. Sets of semantically related verbs are grouped together in the longer entries such as BE, EXTEND, GO, THROW, or HANDLE.

English homonyms, such as BARK (noun) and BARK (verb), and homographs, such as WIND and WIND, have been separated. The most well known Ahtna village and geographical names are included. The entry for BERRY contains all of the Ahtna berry names. However, other flora and fauna terms are scattered throughout the index, e.g. ‘pintail duck’ is under PINTAIL and not under DUCK. Also listed are references to unverified words given on pp. 469-472, with the abbreviation Unver. Many grammatical terms have been included in the index, such as CAUSATIVE, GENDER, CLASSIFIER, OBJECT.
ABANDONED
their place became abandoned: kuk'etl'aa

nihwdelen < nen'.

the village was abandoned: kayax tahwetle'set
< ts'et'.

ABDOMEN: -tsaadle' < tsaatl'.

underbelly, chest and stomach area, abdomen: 
-bede < bet'.

viscera, abdomen: -caan < caan'.

ABDOMINAL LINING: -caanyu' < caant, yu'.

ABDOMINAL MUSCLES: -caggas < caant, ggas 1.

ABNORMAL
be abnormal, not right: s+da#u+d+0+t'ae'+e < t'ae'.

ABORT
the baby was aborted: sc'aen 'enatnelda' < da'.

ABOUT
around, about, perambulative: na#lt < na 1;
lu#l < lu'.

in relation to, by, in the vicinity of, to, from, about, concerning, on
P: P#gha < gha 1.

ABOVE
at a specific place above: -tgat < dak'.

from above, down from above: -tggedze < dak'.

in a general area above: -tggu < dak'.

ABSENCE
after the departure of, in the absence of
P: P+k'etl'aa < tl'aa 1.

in the absence of
P: P+natggeta < dak'.

ABSENT
be absent, gone, nothing, none: -kole < kol, lae.

P is gone, absent, dead, disappears:
P#ko+G+i+lae+l+e < lae.

ABSENT-MINDED
be absent-minded: ts#ko+0+niic+e < niic.

ABSTAIN
observe O (ritual, taboo, restriction), abstain
from O: O+1+tsae < tsae 1.

ABUNDANT
comp is many, plentiful, abundant: comp
0+laa < laa 1.

ACCIDENT
do to, hurt, kill O by accident:
(d)#O+0+d+yaak < yaa k.

do, wound P by accident, make a mistake about
P: P+gha+n+D+aax < 'aax'.

erratic, do V accidentally, inaccurately:
momentaneous derivation + n+D < n'.

ACCOMPANY
accompany P, in addition to P: P#u+l+ten' < ten'.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS
one's accomplishments: -k'eghenaa' < naa'.

ACCUMULATE
he accumulated a lot of game here for him:
t'aedze' gaa yenideltaen xu ya dyihanak < yaak.

he keeps, accumulates them (berries) in a basket:
k'alts'axi yii dantsatn'aa < 'aa'.

ACQUAINTED
know, notice, be aware of, be acquainted with
P: P+'el+niic < niic.

ACROSS
across from P: P+ghanaane' < naan 1.

across, in the direction across: -naa < naan'.

at a specific place across: -naat < naan'.

crossing, across: l+ke#l < P; na# < naan'.

from across: naadze < naan'.

general area across: -naaxe < naan'.

ACT
act, behave like P: P#c'+i+l+aen < 'aen'.

act, behave, occur in manner of comp: comp
le'aen < 'aen'.

copying, in imitation of, acting like P:
P+bale < baa 1.

do, act, happen, behave, take place in manner
of comp: comp d#D'+aen < 'aen'.

ADAM'S APPLE: -cole' < col'; -yidah dziiide' < da', dzii'.

ADDITION
accompany P, in addition to P: P#u+l+ten' < ten'.

ADHERE
be stuck onto, adhere to P: P#n+l+ts'etl' < ts'etl'.

ADOLESCENT
be an adolescent, a teenager, be full grown:
k+o+d+l+tiy < tiy.

sequestered adolescent male or female:
kuzdaanen < daa'.

ACTIVE
he is active, ambitious: stakudetnes < niic.

ACUTE
be sharp, acute: d+0+l+yaæ < yaa 7.

ADAM'S APPLE: -cole' < col'; -yidah dziiide' < da', dzii'.

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ADOLESCENT
be an adolescent, a teenager, be full grown:
k+o+d+l+tiy < tiy.

sequestered adolescent male or female:
kuzdaanen < daa'.

ACUMULATE
he accumulated a lot of game here for him:
t'aedze' gaa yenideltaen xu ya dyihanak < yaak.

he keeps, accumulates them (berries) in a basket:
k'alts'axi yii dantsatn'aa < 'aa'.

ACQUAINTED
know, notice, be aware of, be acquainted with
P: P+'el+niic < niic.

ACROSS
across from P: P+ghanaane' < naan 1.

across, in the direction across: -naa < naan'.

at a specific place across: -naat < naan'.

across, in the direction across: -naan 2.

across, in the general area across: -naan'.

ACUTE
be sharp, acute: d+0+l+yaæ < yaa 7.

ADAM'S APPLE: -cole' < col'; -yidah dziiide' < da', dzii'.

ADDITION
accompany P, in addition to P: P#u+l+ten' < ten'.

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ADOLESCENT
be an adolescent, a teenager, be full grown:
k+o+d+l+tiy < tiy.

sequestered adolescent male or female:
kuzdaanen < daa'.
ADOPT
he is raising him, he has adopted him: 
ineluay < yaa'.

ADRENALIN
secrete adrenalin after running: tsem#D+zaek' < zaek'.

ADORIT
be handy, good with one's hands, adroit: 
la#ko+i+den < den'.

ADULTERY
she is committing adultery: kan' laen < 'aen', 
kan' x.<

ADVERBIAL
adverbial suffix: e < e•.

ADVISE
the advised him, told him something important: idzii hghiya' < dzagh.
he is speaking to him, is advising him, is 
scolding him: its'e' kenaes < (y)aa' l •

ADVISE
the advised him, told him something important: idzii hghiya' < dzagh.
he is speaking to him, is advising him, is 
scolding him: its'e' kenaes < (y)aa' 1 •

ADZE: 

tsentel < tsa<, tsel'.
copper adze: tse< tsentel < tsael'.

AFFECT
do to, affect O in manner of comp, cause O to 
be so: comp d#O+0+laak < yaak.
use, fix, make, affect, keep O in manner of 
comp: comp d#O+i+i+zen < zen'.

AFFECTION
favor, love, feel affection toward O, regard O 
highly: P+gha#0+ts'aat < ts'aat 1 •

AFFIX
affix, insert pl O (pegs, tacks): 0+0+guuc < guuc'.

AFFLICT
fix, make, prepare, alter, affiict O: comp 
d#0+0+laak < yaak.

AFRAID
be afraid, scared (of O): (P+n)li+get < get.
be afraid (of O): (P+gha#)ko+i+O+lii' < lii'.
fright, being scared, afraid, fearful: si < si'.

AFTER: hwk'edze' < k'e.
after P: P+k'etl'a < k'e: P+k'ets'en < k'e, 
ts'en'.
after P (in time): P+ghak'ae < k'ae'.
after the departure of, in the absence of P: 
P+k'etl'a < tl'a<.
following, after P: P+k'e# < k'e.
since, after: ts'en < ts'en'.

AFTERBIRTH
afterbirth, placenta: c'ee'li < el'.

AFTERNOON
later in the day, in the (coming) afternoon: 
dzensde' < dzzen'.

AFTERWARD
afterward, next: yihwk'ets'en < k'e, ts'en'.

AGAIN
again, more: coxe < cu.
beginning again: na# < na'.
iterative, again, back: na#(D) < na'.
more, also, next, too, again, plus, else: cu < cu.

thematized iterative, again, over again: na# < na'.

AGAINST
against P: P+n< < naa'.
against, up to, on P: P+e< < e'.
counter-clockwise, against the direction of the 
sun: sadilgha < saa.
directly against, touching, contiguous with, on 
P: P#d < O'.

AGE: saan < yaa'.
age, become old: D+yaa < yaa'.
aged, old, elderly, grown: yaane' < yaa'.
peers, people of the same age, members of the 
same generation: -el ghadaxne < daek'.

AGGRESSIVE
be mean, vicious, aggressive: c'+u+d+l+nii' < nii'.

AGO
in the past, previously, already, ago: da'a < da'a.
a few days ago: ginda'a < da'a.
a little while ago: k'adii hwghaaghe < ghaa'.
a long time ago, one or more generations ago: 
tiyda'a < da'a.
long ago, anciently: tiyda'atah < tiy.
long ago, in the historical past: ts'utsae < tse'.

AGREE 
I agree with him: u'el yinidezel'aan < 'a'.

AGREEMENT
send O (words, message), translate O, make O 
(promise, agreement): da#O+d+0+laa' < laa'.

AHEAD: natse < tse'.
ahead of, before P: P+tse < tse'.
ahead of, in front of P: P+ghanse < nse'.
ahead of P: P+tsi+la# < tse'.
at a place ahead: -nse < nse'.
forward, ahead, in front: -nse < nse'.
going ahead in an arc, a loop: P+ghenaa< < 
laa'.
in general area ahead, forward: -nsghu < nse'.

AHTNA
Ahtna language: koht'aene kenaego' < nae'hnae.
Ahtna people, people of central and lower 
Copper River: 'atnahwt'aene < 'aen'.
person (of either sex), people, human, man, 
Ahtna person, Athabaskan person: 
koht'aene < 'aen'.
upper Ahtna people: tatl'ahwt'aene < 'aen', 
tlaa'.
western Ahtna people: hwtsaay hwt'aene < 
'aen', tsaay.

AIRFIELD: nanac'endelde < daetl'.

AIM
aim O: x#O+G+gh+O+taan < taan'; 
x#O+gh+l+t'ak < t'ak'.

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AIRPLANE: nat net'axi < t'ak.
AIRS
go in affected manner, go putting on airs:
del+ts'ux < ts'uxux.
ALASKA RANGE
upland area of the central Alaska Range on
north border of Ahtna territory: Henggey
Tah < ngge'.
ALBEDO EFFECT
light reflecting on snow, albedo effect:
katsaetl'i < tsaetl'.
ALDER
sitka alder: kon'k'aye' < k'ay, kon'
thin leaf alder, red alder: k'ez < k'ez; c'ekac
<kac'.
ALERT
be on guard, prepared, ready, alert, watchful
(for P): (P+ghaf)u+l+yuun < yuun'.
be on the alert for P, watch out for P, protect P:
P+gha#c'+u+d+ghlll+'aen < 'aen'.
he is alert: tsiy e Kutnes < tsiy.
watchful, careful, alert: 'ax < 'ax.
ALEUTS
See Unver. Pinart:
ALGAE: dlaat' < dlaat'; tatlo' < tlaek';
tehtlaade' < dlaat'.
ALIKE
alike, similarly, the same: 'alk'ek'a < 'al', k'a',
k'e.
ALIVE
be alive, awake, live: ko+0+niic < niic.
he is alive: uyiits' dez'aan < 'aa.
he is still alive: siits' nde'a' < 'aa.
he is still alive, still young: dats'ii
baggots'dez'aan < gots'.
you are alive: nyiits' c'ilane < yiits'.
ALL
all, entirely: tsicdze' < t'sic'.
all, everything: 'aal < 'al.
all, everything, everyone, entire: hwt'aene <
'een'.
completely, entirely, whole, all: laltsicdze'a <
t'sic'.
just then, that's all: k'axona < k'a'.
now, just then, enough, that is all, okay, soon:
xona < xona.
only, all: k'axonadze' < xona.
that's all: c'axona < c'a'.
ALLERGY
an allergy or sickness: niisi k'ae < niic.
ALL RIGHT
all right, nicely: sute' < t'ae'.
ALMOST:
'k'aagu < gu.
almost, nearly: k'aa < k'a.
almost, nearly, very soon: k'aatle < k'a', tle.
ALONE
alone, on his own: sedze' < nse'.
alone, without family: dezaane < zaa'.

ALONGSIDE
alongside, beside, by the side of: -k'ez <
k'ez'.
ALOOF
animal becomes elusive, offended, aloof, hard
to kill, unattainable: l+c'aen' < c'aen'.
ALREADY
in the past, previously, already, ago: da'a <
da'a.
ALSO
more, also, next, too, again, plus, else: cu <
too, also, else: c'a < c'a'.
ALTER
comp becomes done, altered, fixed, prepared:
comp d#f+yaak < yaak.
fix, make, prepare, alter, afflict O: comp
d#O+0+laak < yaak.
ALUMINUM FOIL: k'a'tse' yiidi < k'a.
ALUTIIQ
Alutiiq people, Prince William Sound Eskimo:
skesne < keskes.
ALWAYS:
'udii < dii'.
AMAZINGLY
contrary to expectation, surprisingly,
amazingly, miraculously: c'aa < c'aa'.
AMBITIOUS
he is active, ambitious: stakudetnes < niic.
AMBRUSH
wait in ambush for him!: ba
nihwghaelni'aas < 'aa.
AMERICANS
white people, Americans, Russians: c'etsiy
tnaey < nae'denae, < tsiy'; gist'aene <
gis'.
AMIDST
among, amidst, in, during P: P+tah < tah.
AMONG
among, amidst, in, during P: P+tah < tah.
among P, distributing to P: P+ta# < tah.
from among P: P+ta+ts'i# < tah.
AMORPHOUS
amorphous inc moves: inc#G+l+dogh <
dogh.
amorphous substance (fog, smoke, breath,
scent, flavor) moves: G+l+dogh < dogh.
granular or amorphous inc moves:
inc#D+t'saak' < tsaak'.
granular or amorphous substance moves
independently: G+D+t'saak' < tsaak'.
AMPUTATE
he amputated her finger: ila' "el c'ez'taats' <
t'aats'.
AMULET:
kadataani < taan'.
amulet of inner skin shavings to ensure that a
girl will become a good skin worker:
c'ez'aex lataane' < zaan'.
beaver claw amulet: tsa' laggane' < tsa'.
dream amulet, shaman's power: c'eeze' < ze'.
AMUSING
he is comical, amusing: dlo' dadel'aen, dlo' dill'aen < 'nen'.

ANCESTOR
ancestors: laaxne < laak1; ts'utsaetne < tse1, ts'u1.

ANCIENTLY
long ago, anciently: tiya'd'atah < tiy.

ANGLE
at an angle, on edge, on the side: k'aandze' < k'aan1.
be sharply angled, edged: d+(n+gh)+D+k'aan < k'aan1.
be steep, be at a sharp angle: d+n+D+dlen < dlen1.
crookedly, off at an angle: nehnaedze' < nae1.
in the angle of, in the corner of: P+k'etl'aa < tl'aa1.

ANGRY
he (P) got angry, mad: uyihwghiset < zet1.
the got angry: tsiis k'etnedyaak < yanak.
he made me angry by talking: syidahwghiset < zet1.
I am angry: syii ts'akut'eh < t'ae1.
they got angry: kuyihwghidaek < daek1.

ANIMAL
four-legged game animals: nunyae < nuun, yae1.
game animals: nkohnesi < niic.
an animal spirit that can cause sickness: c'unuis < niic.
animal of large size, male animal: -coghe' < caax.
large game animals: nenk'e c'etsiine' < tsen1.
sg animal goes: c'+O+(y)aa' < (y)aa1.
tame animal, pet animal: koldiixi < den1.
nellyaxi < yaa1.

ANIMATE
handle sg animate O (living or dead): O+tae < tae1.

animate or compact object moves independently, falls: G+l+ts'et < ts'et1.
pl animate lie, recline: I+taets' < taets'.
sg animate lies, reclines: O+tae < tae1.
throw, move animate O quickly: O+l+t'ak < t'ak1.

ANKLE: -kecene' < cen1, kae1.
bony knob on ankle, radial sesamoid: -key'dzaghe' < dzagh, kae1.

ANNULAR
ring-like, annular: ts'agh < ts'agh1.

ANOTHER
another one, different one (non-human): ghadi < ghat1.
another person: ghadon < ghat1.
another time, another place: cu'den < cu, den1, den1.
from another direction, from outside: -'aadze < 'an1.

ANT: nadosi < (d)uus.
carpenter ant, "termite": cen'ghats'i < cen1, ghaats1.

ANTENNAE
horn, antler, insect's antennae: -de' < de1.

ANTICIPATE
expect, anticipate, await: keHO+d+0+nii < niic.
think, consider, deem, intend, anticipate O as comp: comp O+u+d+0+nii < nii1.

ANTLER
horn, antler, insect's antennae: -de' < de1.
antlers become interlocked: nilt'a#d+1+zogh < zogh1.
brow tine on caribou antler: c'ede' ghatgehi < de1.

ANUS
anus, rectum: -tsel < tsel1.

AVNIL: uk'ec'etsedi < tsaat1.

ANYWAY
nevertheless, anyway: c'axuk'a < c'a1.

APART
apart, separate, distinct, away from P: P+c'aat < caa1.
into pieces, apart: ya# < yaa1.
separately, apart: sden < den1.

APE
ape-like creature said to have appeared in Batzulnetas area: cet'aeni < 'aen1.

APHID
aphid [l]: nadosi 'alcesi < ces1.
leaf aphid: c'et'aan' gguugge' < gguux.
APPEAR

apparently, evidently: lo'e < lae.

it is said, apparently, it seems: lu < hu.

seem, appear, resemble, look like: G+tsi <
tsi².

it didn't appear: 'ele' natl'ille < 'aen'.

P is visible, appears: P+e'ty+ko+d+D+'aen <
'aen'.

state, condition is, appears, seems in manner of
comp: comp gh+D+'aen < 'aen'.

APPEAR

eat well, have appetite, be revived (by a food):
(u+n)+D+ylts' < yiilts'².

have an appetite, be able to eat: c'+0+(y)aan <
(y)aan.

he will lose his appetite: c'aan statazel <
zett.

APPLAUDE

they are applauding him: kii'el nillakat' <
kaat 1 .

APPLE

dried apples: bedzaghe' <
dzagh.

APPROXIMATELY

perhaps, approximately, maybe, possibly: c'asu <
c'at, su.

APRIL

Perhaps, approximately, maybe, possibly: c'asu <
c'at, su.

ARM

bundle, pile, armload: tsai < tsaa².

ARMOR

armor made of sticks: teen ts'ede' <
de'ts'ede'².

wooden armor, stick vest used in war: ggaan' <
ditaani < ggaan', taan; teen dghaeec <
cen', ghaac'dghaeec.

ARMOR

it (aroma) struck my nostrils: sengestah <
naldogh <
dogh.

AROUND

around, about, perambulative: na't < na²;
lu< < hu².

around and around, in a circle: neke' < gh²;
around P, circumventing P: P+gha'aaxe <
an'.

around there: yuughe < yao².

in a circle, encircling (P), around (P):
(P+na+ke#(d) < na².

sew around its edge!: ubaaghe <
nekey'dilkaas < baa².

AROUSAL

the aroused her (sexually): yanay'ni'aan <
'an.²

the got sexually aroused: banae'ilts'et <
ts'et².

ARRANGE

he fixed up, arranged an area: nikunila <
laa².

ARRIVE

arriving, extending: 0 < 0².

bullets started to arrive in the country:
k'a'tse' nen'k'e tezdacek < daek².

fish are running, fish arrived: 'inilaex <
laex.

he arrived: niyaa < (y)aa².

he arrived at a place (with a group): ninina <
naa².

he arrived bringing it (gun): yinitaan <
taan².

he arrived carrying him: yinilaen <
tae².

he arrived carrying it: yin'aa < 'aa².

he arrived carrying it (piece of meat): initlae' <
tlaek².

he arrived carrying them (hats, traps):
yinila < laa².

he arrived carrying them (wood): idinila <
laa².

he arrived packing it: yinighaen < ghae².

he arrived with it (bag): yinitlaen < taan².

he arrived with it (in a container): yinika <
kaa².

I came, arrived running: nel'tset < tset²;
it arrived flying: nit'ak < t'ak².

rabbits arrived: ggax nil'aats' < 'aats².

they arrived: hniadetl < daetl².
ASK: ask O, request, entreat: $+u+\ddagger+a+\ddagger+kaet < kaet$.

ASK: ask O: $O+u+d+\ddagger+kaet < kaet$.

ASK: ask O permission, compel, press O by asking, beg from O: $O+u+d+\ddagger+kaet < kaet$.
AUGER
drill, auger: dgha'itasi < taats'.

AUGUST:
unen naxay'nelyaexi < gha', nen', yaa'.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER:
hwtsiic na'aanye' < 'aa', tsiic.

AUNT
aunt, father's sister: -bets'e' < te'e".
aunt, mother's sister, father's brother's wife, grandmother, spouse's grandmother, great-aunt: -tsucde < tsuun.

AURORA BOREALIS
northern lights, aurora borealis: yaykaas < kaa'.

AUTOMOBILE
car, automobile: bae lu'stadeli < ae.
car, automobile, motorized vehicle: loodaxi < daek'.
car, automobile, wagon: ghalbasi < baats'.

AUTUMN
fall, autumn: nahluu < hu.

AVALANCHE
snow avalanched, slid down: tsiitl' dilaa < laa"; tsiitl' hwddagote < ggota".

AVERT
avert ones eyes (from P), grimace, look (at P) sidewel (P#)k'al < k'a'.
had to keep averting his eyes from him: itikananenhiliyaes < laa".

AVOID
become unable to see P, be forced to avoid P: P+gha+se#ko+dl+n+l+yak' < yak'.
had to avoid looking at him: 'ele' kac'anaxetdelde < daetl'.

BABBLE
water babbles, gurgles: ta#d+i+dlok' < dlok'.

BABY
baby, infant: sc'engaay < c'aen:sc'aen.

BACK
at a place behind, in back: -nii < nae".
at the back border of: -tl'aane < tl'aa'.

 Birth
he is about to have a baby: bakuzniit < nii".

See Unver. de Laguna and Shinen:
BALL OUT
scold, ball out, swear at, curse at, cuss at O:
O+$t+i+t'siix < tsiix.

BANDAGED
he tied, wrapped, bandaged it with something:
i'k'ee'tudeice' < cez.

BANK
bank of stream, lake: bes < bes'.
cut bank: dek'et'l'aane < t'l'a'a'.
low bank near river: sdaghay < daa'.

he shovelled, banked around the house:
hwnax nekenakutztaay' < taac'.
plow, bank $O (dirt, snow): $O+C+O+zogh <
zogh'.

BANNOCK
fried bread, bannock: kon'k'e nezt'aayi <
t'aes'.

BAKED
roast, fry, bake: G+$t'aes < t'ae'.
yeast bread, baked goods: c'aan nanest'aeyi <
c'aan.

BALANCE
on edge, off balance: k'aank'edze' < k'aan'.

BALD
he became bald: kanalket' < ket';
katsighalket' < ket'; utsit'aak'e ts'ılıket' <
et'.

BALE
bale, bundle $P, tie $P into a bundle:
P#t'c+G+0+cez < cez.

BALL: mandetkat'i < kaat'.
BARK
fox barks: \text{d+I+ba:x < bax.}
pl dogs bark: \text{li+I+ghaa < ghaas'.}
sg dog barks: \text{y+O+tsae < tsae'.}

BARN: \text{nko nexe < naa'.}

BARRICADE
brush barricade fence set with snares for ptarmigan: \text{suus < suus'.}
human ambush barricade for rabbit drive: \text{nuu ghaa < ghaa', nuu.}
snare barricade fence, brush barricade next to: \text{xol < xol.}

BARRIER
obstruction, obstacle, barrier: \text{ts'agh < ts'agh 1.}

BASE
base of, lower part of: \text{cene' < cent.}

BASIN
metal dish, basin, dishpan: \text{ts'aiy < ts'aiy.}
wash basin: \text{daek < daek.}

BASKET
basket, birchbark basket: \text{k'elts'a:x:i < ts'agh.}

BEACH
beach, shore of stream, lake: \text{tabaaghe < baa'.}

BEAD
bead, small bead: \text{ya'yu' < yu'.}

BEAR: \text{sos < sos'.}

BECK
beak, bill of bird, snout of animal: \text{-da' < da'.}

BEANS: \text{miinn < miinn; miizi < miizi.}

BEAR: \text{sos < sos'.}

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BECK
beak, bill of bird, snout of animal: \text{-da' < da'.}

BEANS: \text{miinn < miinn; miizi < miizi.}

BEAR: \text{sos < sos'.}

BECK
beak, bill of bird, snout of animal: \text{-da' < da'.}

BEANS: \text{miinn < miinn; miizi < miizi.}
BEAR
she bore a child: nikunitaen < tae1.
BEAR
BEARD: -dayuudze' < da', yuuts'1.
beard, whiskers: -dayaane' < yaa1.
BEAT
he beat him in an argument: idahnaentsiy < tsiy1.
he beat him up: izelghaen < ghae1.
he beat him in an argument: idahnaentsiy < tsiy1.
the beat me at cards: sle' ghiyaa < yaa1.
his pulse is beating: uc'uuze' nghenaa < nna1.
BEAUTIFUL
beautifully, nicely: kasuundze' < ts'en1, zuu; su'dze' < zuu.
be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good: G+l+zuu < zuu.
BECOME
it became, turned into a mountain: dghelaay < zaax.
BEHAVING
act, behave like P: P+e+c'e+ti+t'aen < 'aen1.
act, behave, occur in manner of camp: comp le'aen < 'aen1.
do, act, happen, behave, take place in manner of camp: comp d$D+nen < 'nen1.
the behaves the wrong way: cu'ts'endze' keni'aa < 'aa1.
BEG
ask O permission, compel, press O by asking, beg from O: O+u+d+l+kaet < kaet1.
go begging, go seeking charity: n+l+nak < nak1.
P goes bumming, begging, seeking charity: P+kod+l+ggae < ggaet1.
BEGIN
as the fishing season begins: luk'ae 'ets'ehwelzesi < nen1.
beginning again: naft < na1.
beginning, starting P, inchoative: P+e#d+n+i < e1.
BEHAVE
act, behave like P: P+e+c'e+ti+t'aen < 'aen1.
act, behave, occur in manner of camp: comp le'aen < 'aen1.
do, act, happen, behave, take place in manner of camp: comp d$D+nen < 'nen1.
the behaves the wrong way: cu'ts'endze' keni'aa < 'aa1.
BEHIND
-cit'aa'ak'e < cii, t'aa1.
at a place behind, in back: -nii < nae1.
at a place behind P: P+ghaniii < nae1.
behind, under the head of P: P+tsighaay < ghaa1.
from behind: -niidze < nae1.
from behind P: P+ghaniidze < nae1.
in general area behind, in back: -nuuxe < nae1.
in general area behind P: P+ghanuuxe < nae1.
leaving P behind, releasing P: P#d < 01.
BELCH
belch, burp: na#t+d+zaek' < zaek1.
BELIEVE
remember, believe, trust P: P#l+niic < niic.
we believe in God: Nek'eltaeni ts'e1nes < niic.
BEL: delzaeli < zael.
BELLY: -bet' < bet'.
underbelly, chest and stomach area, abdomen: -bede < bet'.

BELONGINGS
property, belongings: -i'iye < 'i'iy.
trade goods, personal belongings, wealth: gaan' < gaan'.

BELOW
at a place down below: -yggat < ygge.
from inside, from below: -yaxdze' < ygge.
in a downward direction, below: -ygge < ygge.
in a general area down below: -yggu < ygge.
toward the water from P, below P: P+ghatsii < tsen'.

BELT: sez < zez.
I put a belt on: k'ena'udezelcez < cez.

BELUGA
beluga whale: kayaasi < (y)aa'.

BENCH
bench, couch: uk'e'sdelts'iiyi < ts'ic'.

BEND
bend 0: 0+n+0+laa' < laa' 1.
bend P: PHc'+G+I+ghuut' < ghot'.
he will bend it: c'eyutnasox < zok'.
I bent it: uc'elts'ii' < ts'ic'.
point of land, bend (in stream): -ghene < ghen.
river bend, peninsula: sdaghene < daa', ghen.

BENEATH
beneath, under, within: -t'aa < t'aa•.
beneath, within, inner: t'a•< t'aa•.
general area beneath, under: -t'aax < t'aa•.

BENEFIT
benefactive, for one's own benefit: d+D-effect < d'.

BENT
be bent, crooked: G+0+ghot' < ghot'.
be bent, warped, curved: G+l+ts'el' < ts'el'•.
become crushed, dent, bent out of shape, wrinkled, bumpy: G+d+l+ct'ol' < c'ol'•.
P is warped, bent, curved: P#u+G+gh+l/D+zok' < zok'.

BERRY
berry, berries: gigi < gigi.
American dogwood berry: c'eyuuuni gige' < gigi, yuu'; dah gige' < dak'.
beardberry: denes < nes'denes; dzidzi naegge < dzilits'; giznae < giz, zen'.
berry masher: k'ey'ngel'ani < t'aan'.
blueberry: gigi gheli < ghel'; gigi < gigi.
bog cranberry: neltaedzi < taets'; xay gige' < gigi.
bunchberry: saghan gige' < gigi.
cloudberry: naal < kaal'.
cooked berries, berry pudding: c'encaes < caats.
crowberry: giznae < giz, zen'; naht'aazi < t'ees'.
dry shriveled berries: gigi nanats'uuts'i < ts'uuts'.
highbush blueberry, "huckleberry": tl'asts'eni < ts'en'.
highbush cranberry: tsanltsae' < tsae'y, tsan.
highbush salmonberry: nkaal cogh < kaal'.
I cleaned berries: utahwngasu' < zuu.
juniper berry: dzel gige' < dzel', giga; saghan gige' < ghan'.
lowbush cranberry: ntl'et < t'et'; xay gige' < giga, xay'.
nagooberry: dahts'enkaadle' < kaal'; nkaal < kaal'.
northern black currant: gigi ntsen < gigi.
old berries on branches in spring: bakulggunu' < ggon'.
pick 0 (berries): c'en+u+n+0+bae < bae'.
red currant: nanunuuy < nuuy.
she is a good, fast berry-picker: c'unelbe' < bae'.
silverberry: dembna' < baa'; den gige' < den'; gigi nige' < ge'.
soapberry: dluuni la' < dluun; liggige' < gigi, li'; sos gige' < sos'.
unripe berries: c'enluu < luu.
"willow grouse berry" [t's'elk'on'] < k'oni'.
See Unver. de Laguna:

BESIDE
alongside, beside, by the side of: -k'eze < k'ez'.

BETRAY
he betrayed him, is opposed to him: yede'aa < 'aa'.

BETWEEN
between flat surfaces of P: P+c+e+t'a• < ce•, t'aa•.
between, under flat surfaces of P: P+ta+t'a• < t'aa', tah.

BIBLE: Nek'eltaeni Kenaege' < nae'hnae.

BICEPS: -ggaan' deyiidze' < yiits'; -ggaan' yiznaay < daa', ggaan'; -yinaltaeni < tae'.

BIG
be big, large, tall, high, great in quantity or volume: G+l+caax < caax.
animal is large, big: 1+cogh < caax.
be big in girth, be stout: G+n+l+k'ots < k'ots.
be big, thick in diameter, in girth: G+l+tsaas < tsas'.
be stout, fat, thick, big in girth: G+l+ggaak < ggaak'.
big, large: ce'e < ce'e; cogh < caax.

BIG DIPPER
Big Dipper constellation: c'eece' < ce'.

BILL
beak, bill of bird, snout of animal: -da' < da'.

BIND
he bound them (feathers) to them (arrows) with sinew: ts'aex kae yenniidel'uu < tl'uu.
tie, bind 0 tightly to P: P#O+I/O+tsiinc < tson'.
tie up, tether, bind 0 (boat, dog): (da)#O+n+gh+l+t'l'uu < t'l'uu.
BINOCULARS: uyii hwna'eni < 'aen', yii'.
birch, paper birch: k'ey < k'ey'.
birch fungus ashes: ts'iis < ts'iic'.
birch with many limbs (): k'ey delt'eli < t'el.
birch bark: c'edit'asay < tsaay'; t'l'ael < t'l'ael < tae'.
shrub birch, dwarf birch, 'buckbrush': yes < yes'.
small undersized birch: k'ey tsaay < k'ey', tsaay.
watery sap, birch sap, cottonwood sap: k'iil < k'iil.
BINOCULARS: k'ey < k'ey'.
BIRCHBARK: k'ey < k'ey'.
dry inner birchbark after outer bark is removed: k'ey ts'iiy < ts'iis'.
peel 0 (birchbark): s#0+0+l'a· < laa'.

BIRD
bird (generic term): ggaaggi < ggaak'.
migrating bird: nat'aaggi < t'ak'.'
nestlings, baby birds: dayuuts'ghelyaay < yuuts'.
passerine, small bird: ggaaggi ggaay < ggaak'.

BIRTHER: ni'iltaen dzaene < tae'.
happy birthday: ni'iltaen dzaene uyii stahwdetnes ninahwdghelnen < nen'.
the day I was born, my birthday: sc'ilaen dzaen < lae.

BIRTHMARK: c'eyuuni tsen' < tsen', yuu'.
the has a birthmark: c'eyuuni yizkat < kaat'.

BISCUIT: c'aan nelbaats'i < baats'.
BIT a little bit, a few: kaltsi'idze' < tsic'.
BITCH bitch, female dog: lits'ae < li', ts'aey'.
BITE bite 0: O+G+0'+aatl' < 'aatl'.
dog bites 0: li#O+0'+aatl' < 'aatl'.
BITTER taste pungent, spicy, bitter: G+0/l+ts'iic' < ts'iic'.
BLACK
be black, dark in color: G+1+t'uuts' < t'uuts'.
be black, charcoal-colored: 1+taes < taes'.
blacken 0: O+G+0+t'uuts' < t'uuts'.
Negroes, black people: bent'aa key'aaas hw't'aaene < hu', t'aa'; nelt'uuts'ne < t'uuts'.
BLACKBIRD rusty blackbird: saghani ggaay bazae < ghan', zae; skolts'aex < ts'aex'; ts'ekolc'ak < c'ak'.
BLADDER bladder (of mammal, fish): -lose' < los.
BLADDERWORT: tun naegge' < naek'.
BLAME the blamed him: ik'e hwts'e' keniltset < tse't; ts'e' kedadiniltset < tset'.
BLANKET blanket, robe: ts'ede' < de'ts'ede'.
a type of blanket (): nalbaey ggaay ts'ede' < baan', de'ts'ede'.
blanket with stripes: uk'ehwdelnaesi < naes.
double-thick blanket: nits'e' bic'itkaani < kaan'.
Hudson Bay blanket: ts'ede' lggayi < de'ts'ede'; ggay.
rabbit skin blanket: ggax sde' < ggax; ggax ts'ede' < de'ts'ede'.
woven rabbit skin blanket: ggax stl'uni < ggax, t'l'uu.
BLAZE cut, chop, blaze, hew 0 with axe, knife: O+G+1+kay < kay'.
he made, blazed a trail: tene kultsiin < tsi'.
BLEACH he bleached it white: taydilggaas < ggay.
she bleached a skin (in water): c'ezes tadiiba' < baa'.
BLEED P bleeds, loses blood: P#gh+D+tses < tses'.
BLESSED something occurred for me, if I was blessed, got lucky: sa ni'delnen < nen'.
BLIND he is blind: unaege' kola < naek'.
he went blind: neh'aede ni'idzet < zet'.
BLIND hunting blind: k'a' k'a < k'a'.
BLINK: na#c'+n+0+bets < bets;
na#c'+n+l/O+daetl' < daetl'.
he was blinking: nanaghalts'el < ts'etl'.
BLISTER he got blisters on his feet: uke' uk'e tadila' < laa'.
he got pl sores, blisters on my foot: ske' enhwngzef < zet'.
BLOATED be taut, stretched tight, bloated: G+O+don' < don'.
I am bloated: syii kultes < tes'.
BLOCK blocked, concealed, hidden by, in the shade of P: P+ii < i'.
blocking, obstructing P: P+ts'axe < ts'agh'.

blocking the way of P, intercepting P, heading off P: P+dacaex < caex; P+da+caex < da'.
he blocked his way: its'axa ghiyaa < (y)aa".
he blocked off the water with an obstruction (fish weir): tuu dahwdniltsin < tsii'.

obstructed by, blocked by P: P+t'aHn+D < t'a'.

he blocked his way: its'axa ghiyaa < (y)aa'.
he blocked off the water with an obstruction (fish weir): tuu dahwdniltsin < tsii'.

BLONDÉ
be tan, light brown, blonde: G+liD+baets < baets.
be yellow, tan, brown, blonde: G+liD+tsogh < tsogh.
he is blonde, white-haired: tsitnelk'al < k'al'.

BLOOD:
del < del.
become bruised, bloody, clotted with blood: 0+tluut' < tlot'.
blood is clotted, coagulated: d+l+tlot' < tlot'.
blood is spurting out (prog): del dazuusc'ghatiil < taa'.
mensurh blood of young woman: hwtsae < tsae'.
P bleeds, loses blood: PHgh+D+tses < tses'.

BLOODY
leech, bloodsucker: ghes 2 :tl'aghes 1 .

BLOOM
ben tl'aghese': j:plants bloomed: nic'ac'ilyaa < laa'.
trees have bloomed: lahwdlituuts' < tots'.

BLOOZE:
c'ecii ggeniigi < niic.
woman's blouse: c'eciidi < cii.

BLOW
blow, breathe: Ø+yotl' < yotl'.
blow nose: -engestah Ø+dziis < dziis'.
blow on O: Ø+d+l+yotl' < yotl'.
breeze, gentle wind blows: d+Ø+yotl' < yotl'.
explode, blow up, gun fires, volcano erupts: l+dic' < dic'.
he is blowing a whistle, playing a flute: f'desuul < zuul.
snow blew up in the air: yaas kaghilt'ilù < t'ilù'.
snow blew up in the wind: katsiitl'ghaldogh < dogh.
snow is blowing: tsiitl' telgaas < gaac.
the wind blew it (snow) down: nats'ihiwdghitaaey < taac'.
wind blows: t+ts'ii' < ts'ii'".
wind blows in a direction: d+G+Ø+t's'ii' < ts'ii'".
wind is blowing things around: luuts'ikalaal < laa'.

BLUE:
suux ghaeze' k'eltsiini < suux.
BOLT
door bolt: u'el kayini'aayi < 'aa'.
screw, bolt: c'eguuge' < guuc'.

BONE:
ts'en < ts'en'.
backbone, spine: -yene' < yen'.
fish bones: -yen c'ogg e' < c'ok'.
hipbone: -cenitsele' < tsel'.
narrow bone in foreleg of moose, caribou: -ts'entsele' < tsel'.
small bone in lower leg, fibula: uc'an'autes'taayi < 'aa'.
soft bones of baby, elderly person: giits < giits'.

BOOK
paper, book, letter: denehtl'aa < tl'aa 1 ;
giligak .

BOOM
be bursting, booming, cracking sound: d+l+dogh < dogh .
boom, be explosion, be the sound of gunshot: d+l+taatl' < taatl'.
booming noise, loud voice: tatl'-.< taatl'.
burst, boom, explode: l+taatl' < taatl'.
burst, crack, boom: G+l+dogh < dogh .

BOOT
footwear, shoes, boots: sel < sel'.
decorated boots: ukenaane kut'aeyi < naan'.
fish skin boots, pants: ba'zes sel < ba'.
foot wrappings, socks, boot liner: tel < tel'.
fur-lined boots: dane sel < dghani sel < gh a', sel'.
knee-high skin boots, beaded on top: dzak'aay nez'aani < 'aa'.

BOOK
at the back border of: -tl'aane < tl'aa .
edge, rim, border of: -baane < ba'a .
edge, side, border of: -baaghe < ba'a .

BORED
become fed up with, bored with, tired of O: O+n+l+ten < ten'.
I'm bored: lunitiesdzet < zet'.

BORN
children were born: snakaey ni'il'yaan < laa'.
he was put down, he was born: ni'il'taan < tae'.
P is born: P+e'+0+l+ae < lae .

BOSS
chief, boss, leader, wealthy man: kaska e < kae'.
leader, boss: hwitse' < ts'i'.

BOTHER
bother, punish, harass P: P+gha 'in#ko+i+aen < 'aen'.
don't bother me! dasizil'aene < 'aen'.
they are bothering him: kiigha hwodghii'aan < 'aa'.
you are bothering me: c'esdinitset < tset'.

BOTTLE: deghotl < ghotl .
container, vessel, pail, can, bottle: -cene' < cen'.

BOTTOM
bottom of a body of water: tehtl'aa < tae', tl'aa'.
bottom of, posterior of, rear: -tl'aa < tl'aa'.
butt, rear, rump, bottom, posterior, last of a series, stern of boat, back of vehicle: -tl'a' < tl'aa'.
general area at the bottom: -tl'aa < tl'aa'.
underwater, bottom of body of water: taeghe < x u .
BOYFRIEND
man's female, woman's male cross cousin, boyfriend, girlfriend: udae < daet.

BOYKIN
Boykinia richardsonii: yalkaali < kal.

BRACE
crossbrace, stanchion: -ts'aa' < ts'aa'.
copper bracelet: tsedi benceni < tsaet.

BRAG
he brags, talks vainly: day'del'aa < 'aa·.
his a bragart: deyaene' kakidaesen < (y)aa·

BRAID
braid, lash 0: O+G+I+tl'uul < tl'uu.
braid 0 (rope of four or eight strands): O+n+l+dzel < dzet.

BRAIN: -tsighaan' < ghaan 01.
brain of moose or caribou fermented in water: c'etsighaan' tu' < ghaan 01.

BRAKE
sled brake: xal igge' u'el t'edzi < 'aets.

BRANCH: Ia- < lat.
branch, limb, bough of tree: -zucene' < zu.
among the branches of a tree: dah < dak 1; dlax < dlax.
be thickly branched, thickly wooded: d+I/D+t'en < t'en 1.
snow on branches: dax tsiitl'i < tsiitl 01.
tip of a branch: -delacii < cii; -dela' < lat.

BRASS: na'aay tsaane' < tsaan 01.

BREAD: liba' < liba'.
flour, bread: c'aan < c'aan.
crackers, pilot bread: c'aan ngelggani < c'aan, ggan.
fried bread, bannock: kon'k'e nezt'aeyi < t'aes 3.
toasted bread: c'aan ngelggani < c'aan, ggant.
fried bread, bannock: kon'k'e nezt'aeyi < t'aes 3.
whole wheat bread, whole wheat flour: tseles nen' < les:tseles, tseles nen'.
yeast bread, baked goods: c'aan nanest'aeyi < c'aan.

BREAK
break, become broken: G+l+ts'en < ts'en.
break, become broken, shatter: G+D+ghotl' < ghotl'.
a bear broke in (to a cabin) on me: tsansi sa 'ye' i'nezset < tset'.
a rash broke out on him, he got smallpox, measles: ukac'eztl'iit' < t'l'iit' 1.
be sound of breaking, cracking: d+I/D+ghotl' < ghotl'.
be sound of object breaking: d+I/D+ts'en < ts'en.
bake a trail through snow: tehluu#O+tsiy < tsiy'.
bake out in a rash, in hives: ka#u+ko+n+gh+O+let < let'.
bake, snap 0 (stick, brittle object), crumple 0 (skin, paper): O+G+O+yets' < yet's'.
break off a dry willow: k'ay' tsets' el teztset < tset'.
in breaks: inc#G+i+ghotl' < ghotl'.
it (wolverine) broke it (leg) off at the edge [: igha' ik'ey'ghelcuu < cuut']
my foot breaks through it: manketnelggot < ggaet'.
the car broke down: car kadaltson < ts'en;
car naghadghotl' < ghotl'.
the roasted fish broke in two: tsigi ggaay uk'ey'niltax' < tlaek'.
things shattered, got broken up: kadal'uu' < 'uuk'.
wade, fall, break through P (snow): P+ghas#I+n+D+cen < cen'.
war has broken out against you: c'eghaan nte'e yikalts'et < ts'et'.
warts broke out on him: yaes uk'edzaek < daek'.
wear away, break, disappear: d+D+taac' < taac'.

BREAST: -baa' < baa"; t'uu' < t'uu".
breast of duck, goose: bekaay < ka'.

BREATHE:
0+yotl' < yotl'.
his (P) is breathing heavily: besiits'de'aa < 'aa'.

BREECH
it (fetus) is in breech position: tl'inazdaa < tl'i.

BREEZE
breeze, gentle wind blows: d+O+yat'l' < yotl'.
there is a gentle breeze: dets'es < ts'ii' 1.

BREW
let the water cause them (tea leaves) to brew: titaydulael < laa'.

BRIDGE
courting, in bride service to P: P+nukan' < kan'.

BRIDE bridge, fish weir, fish fence: hwtsiil < tsii'.
a bridge spans the water: hwtsiil tatesni'aa < 'aa'.
bridge of nose: -niggoxe' < ggox.
See Unver. de Laguna:

BRIEFLY
very briefly, momentarily: k'adu' dae' < k'at.

BRIGHT
I (heat, fire-light, lamp-light) extends, shines, reflects, be illuminated, be bright: 1+O+dae < dae'.
something (light) is reflected, is bright on the lake: ben 'ey'nidaen < dae'.
the days became bright: nahwbaa'its'aal < t'sol'.

BRING
bring, take pl O (people): d+1+daek < daek'.
bring water (up from the river): tuu tazikaas < kaa'.
bring water up quickly: tanazitsaas < tse'.
he brought back wood: tsets nadelyaa < laa'.
his brought him back: nayiltaen < tae'.
his brought it (contagious disease): nahwdiniset < zet'.
his brought it down: nayghi'aan < taa'.
his brought it in: dayini'aan < taa'.
his brought out something: hwts'inay'nilcuut < cuut'.

BRISKET
bottom of the brisket, cartilaginous lower end of the sternum: -dzidace' < cet, dzaey'.
brisket meat: c'et'aay tsen' < t'aay; c'eyitsen' < tsen'.

BRITTLE
be fragile, easily broken, brittle: G+l+tlok'+e < tlaek'.

BROAD
be wide, broad: G+l+l+bets < bets.

BROKE
he swam ashore, he went broke playing cards: kezbaen < bae'.
I am broke (out of money): isdghol < ghotl'.

BROKEN
be fragile, easily broken, brittle: G+l+tlok'+e < tlaek'.
brake, become broken, shatter: G+D+ghotl' < ghotl'.

BRONCHIAL TUBES:
-dzeldogge' tl'uule' < dok'.

BROOM:
nahwdizogho < zogh'; u'el koltsesi < tsez; u'el nakolzu'u < zuu.
broom, dust mop: u'el dedghaadi < ghaat.

BROTH
juice, liquid, soup, broth: -tu' < tuu.

BROTHER
brother, male parallel cousin: -ciile' < ciil.
half brothers with the same father: niltaneyuane < yaa'.
older brother, older male parallel cousin: -unghac < ghae'.
older brothers: -unghac 'ene < nae'denae.
siblings, brothers, sisters: -k'enaey < k'e, nae'denae.
younger brother, younger male parallel cousin: -celo < cel.

BROTHER-IN-LAW
man's brother-in-law, man's sister's husband, wife's brother, brother's wife, sister-in-law: -tlen < tlen.
man's sister-in-law, woman's brother-in-law or sister-in-law: -ghae < ghae'.
wife's sister's husband, brother-in-law: -tl'etaas < taas'.

BROWN
be tan, light brown, blonde: G+1/D+baets < baets.
be yellow, tan, brown, blonde: G+1/D+tsog < tsogh.
yellow-brown: tsog < tsogh.

BRUISE
he bruised his head: utse' neldox < dogh.
he is bruised under the skin: uc'aka'tez < t'ez.
become bruised, bloody, clotted with blood: O+tlut' < tol'.

BRUSH
thick brush, dense vegetation: dets'a' < ts'ak'.
be cover of thick brush, dense vegetation, thicket: G+O+ts'ak' < ts'ak'.
brush or stakes put behind fish weir that constrict openings: c'aeli < c'ael.
brush placed in fish trap as a drag: t'aan' dighaeli < ghae, t'aan'.
snare barricade fence, brush barricade next to snare: xol < xol.

BRUSH MAN
a spirit, a supernatural presence, "brush man", "woods man": nts'e'leni < aen'.
"brush man", "woods man", evil spirit, devil: c'eyuuni < yuun'.

BRUSHKANA RIVER: Bes Ce'e Na' < bes'.

BRUSHY
area is brushy, thickly vegetated, overgrown: ko+i+D+nots < nots'.
be tangled, matted, frayed, brushy: G+1/D+dzaats' < dzaats'.
brushy area along river bottom: smuu < nuu.
bushy, brushy object: dzaas < dzaas'.
the area is brushy: kots'a', hwdets'a' < ts'ak'.

BUBBLE:
sotl' < sotl'.
bubbling water: 'ok' < 'ok'.

BUCKBRUSH
shrub birch, dwarf birch, "buckbrush": lyes < yes'; lyes.

BUCKET
bucket, kettle: naz'aay < 'aay'.
chamber pot, honeybucket: kon ts'aay < kon.
copper kettle, copper bucket: tsedi naz'aay < tsae'.

BUD
cottonwood bud: t'aghes lats'ie' < ts'ie'.

BUFFLEHEAD:
kaskae utse'e < kae', tse'; tuhtsedl < tsetl'.

BUG
insect, bug, worm: gguux < gguux.
BUNCH
objects extend in a cluster, fan, bunch, radiating from a common point: G+tzuuc < zuuc.

BUNDLE
bale, bundle P, tie P into a bundle: P+c+G+I+ceoz < ceoz.
bundled object: ghael < ghae•.
bundle, pile, armload: tsaa < tsaa•.
had he brought up a bundle (of fish): kanaxnelghiaan < 'aa•.
move O a quantity, bundle of objects: tsaa•+G+O+tsiy < tsiy•.
wrap up, bundle up P (in cloth, bark, paper): P(e)•e+c+G+gh+O+t'uu < t'uu.

BUNK
bed, bunk: dzel < dzel•.

BUNTING
baby bunting: uyii keghi'ayi < 'aa•.

BURBOT
ling cod, burbot, loche: ts'aan < ts'aan•.

BURROW
be burning: (i+)d+O+k'an < k'an•.
burn down to ashes: d+D+let < let•.
fire, burning object is in position: d+l+t'aa < t'aa•.
fire burns, ignites quickly: (i+)d+i+l+tlet < tlet•.
handle burning object: ko+l+cez < tsiy•.
fire smolders, tundra fire burns: ko+d+n+D+yu < yu•.

BURP
belch, burp: nalt+D+zaek < zaek•.
BURROW
burrow, hollow under the ground: nen'scol't'aa < col'1.

BURST
be bursting, booming, cracking sound: d1+dogh < dogh.
burst, boom, explode: G+tdogh < dogh.
he burst out crying: natsaghiighilghel < ghel 1.
he burst out with a song: c'edliis kadghi'aan <'aa' 1.
shoot O (gun), shoot O with gun, make cracking, bursting, exploding, popping noise: O+d+taatl' < taatl'.
something (tire, appendix) burst: bac'ildogh < dogh.

BURY
body is buried: ni#l+niic < niic.
bury: P+P'el ni#d+l+niic < niic.
cache 0 underground, bury 0: 0+G+0+tsaa' < tsaa·.
they buried him in the ground: nen't'aa kiighiltaen < taen.

BUSHY
bushy, brushy object: dzaas < dzaas 1.

BUSY
I am busy: hnaa sa c'ilaen < 'naa 1.

BUTCHER
butchering place, kill site: 'alk'ae < 'al 1.
b butcher O, cut and pile up O (meat) at kill site: n#o+l'al < 'al 1.
they butchered it into pieces: yakiighiltsaat' < tsaat'.

BUTT
butt, rear, rump, bottom, posterior, last of a series, stern of boat, back of vehicle: tl'a' < tl'aa 1.
he butted in on him: itendze dadghiyaa < (y)aa' 1.
slide sidle on one's butt: tl'a#d+l+kaet < kaet 3.

BUTTE LAKE: Hwniidi Ben < nae 1.

BUTTER: basdlah < basdlah.

BUTTERFLY: lahleli < lel; lahtsiibaay < baay 3; lts'ibaay < lel; lts'ibaay < ts'ii 1.

BUTTON:
c'etsol < tsol; guxaa < guxaa.
c button hole: guxaa k'ae < guxaa.
button strip on coat, shirt: -t'anygge' < ygge.
coat decorated with buttons: guxaa dghae < guxaa.

BUY
buy O from P: P#O+u+O+kaet < kaet 1.
buy, pay for O, obtain O by trade: O+u+O+kaet < kaet 1.

BY
by, at: gha < gha 1.
at a specific place by the water: -tsii < tsen 1.
in general area by the water, in the lowlands: -tsuughe < tsen 1.
in relation to, by, in the vicinity of, to, from, for, about, concerning, on P: P+gha < gha 1.
passing by, exceeding, overdoing P: P+gha#u < gha 1.

CABIN
house, modern house, frame house, log cabin, building: hwnax < nae 1.

CABINET: ut'aa kuzdlaay < laa 1.

CABLE
chain, cable: c'etsiy tl'uule' < tsiy 1.

CACHE: tsaa < tsaa 1.
cache O underground, bury O: O+G+O+tsaa' < tsaa 1.
hanging cache: nuuye' < nuuy.
meat cache: c'etsen' dak'ae < tsen 1.
platform cache: teen tsaa < tsaa 1.
pole cache, elevated cache: dahtsaa < dak 3, tsaa 1.
underground cache, cellar: nen' tsaa < nen 1, tsaa 1.
underground cache lined with logs: teen yii < cen 1, yii 1.

CACKLE
cackle, be call of ptarmigan or spruce grouse: d+l'ak < 'ak.

CALENDAR: na'aay yuule' < yuul.
stick calendar: yuul datiili < yuul.
he marked a stick calendar: hwni'dghitsiy < tsiy 1.

CALF
calf caribou: udzih dastsiigi < dzh:udzih, tsic.
calf moose: i'detsiige' < tsic.
calf (of leg): -tsabaeye' < ts'a 1; -ts'eze' < ts'ez' 1.

CALICO:
expensive rolled calico: dicaaxi sts'aghi < ts'agh 1.

CALISTHENICS
he is training, doing calisthenics: dek'aas < k'aats' 1.

CALL
animal, inanimate calls, makes noise, makes oral sound: d#(d+)O+nii' < nii 1.
be call of ground squirrel: d+l+dzic < dzie 1.
be call of marmot: d+l+ggiin' < ggiin' 1.
be call of pika: d+G+l+k'e' < k'e' 1.
birchbark moose call: k'ey uyii ts'ezeli < zel 1.
call of the chickadee: ts'idzeggaak < ggaak 1.
call of the robin: cila' dziidi < dziit 1.
call of the white crowned sparrow: cu nts'e t'ilhniidze' da? < nii 1; deldziidi
call O (rabbit, muskrat, fox) by making a sucking or kissing sound: O+u+d+l+ts'uuts' < ts'uuts".
call O's name, name O: O+u+O+zii < zii.
call used: k'aye' < k'ac".callus on foot: -ket'uudze' < t'uuts".
calm, be calm, quiet: d+O11+ghaetl' < ghaetl'.
I calmed him down: ninadaydinltaen < taen.
wind subsides, decreases, calms down: l+taan < taan 1 •
can opener: u'el c'edaay tnet'aasi < t'aats".
container, vessel, pail, can, bottle: -cene' < cen1.
he canned it, cooked it inside (jar): diighilaets < laets'.
lard can: xae tiil < tiil.
tin can: c'etsiy ggan < tsiy•.
candle stone lamp, lamp, light, candle: ninak < ninak.
candlefish eulachon, hooligan, candlefish: dilaxi < laex.
cane cane, staff: tets' < tets'.
he walks with a cane: natets'detiis < taan'.
medicine cane: sen tets' < yen'.
walk with cane: ke#c'+O+tets' < tets'.
cannibals cannibals in yenida'a stories: tneldaeh < daetl'.
canoe canoe (of manufactured material): cenuu < cenuu.
spruce bark canoe: kentsaadi < tsaat'.
Canon See Unver. Doroshin:
cantwell: Yidateni Na' < ten'.
canvas sail, canvas: belos < belos; taes < tses'.
tent canvas: bitgael < bitgael.
canvasback: ndzeli < dzel'.
canyon: death camas: c'uughuk'aedi < k'aet.
camera: neyiige' u'el dghaani < ghaan', yiic.
camp campsite: nahnedelde < (y)aal; yuul k'ae < k'ae', yuul.
anal campsite: ninesk'ae < k'ae', naa'•.
camp out, spend a night: n+O+yaal < (y)aal.
his camped overnight: niyuuldinitaan < taan 1 •
car car, automobile: bae lu'stadeli < ae.
car, automobile, motorized vehicle: loodaxi < daek'.
car, automobile, wagon: ghalbasi < baats'.
brow tine on caribou antler: c'ede' ghatggehi
< de', gge't'gge'.
bull caribou: dilt'ney < t'ae'; udzih cox <
dzihudzh.<
bull caribou that leads the herd: uk'os c'ets'edi < ts'e'.
calf caribou: tsali < tsaal'; udzih dastaiigi <
dzihudzh, tsie'.
caribou during mating season: i'tezyaayi <
(y)aa'.
caribou in summer: nl't'i < tl'ic'.
caribou that stay in one place during the
summer: nina'idyaayi < (y)aa'.
caribou that stay in the mountains in the
summer due to hot weather: nsili < zel'.
large bull caribou: udzih kaska' <
dzihudzh, kae'.
medium-sized caribou: k'os ts'iis <
ts'iis'.
medium-sized caribou that leads herd: dek'ali
< k'al'.
rutting caribou: telnigii < niic.
two-year old male moose or caribou: tso'iy
ngaay < tsok'.
woodland caribou (that do not migrate): t'aiigge'
c'etsiine' < tsen'n', yge'.
young male caribou: uk'os c'ets'edi < k'os'.

CARIBOU FENCE
linear caribou or moose fence: tsic < tsie'.
enclosed caribou fence, corral: tl'azaani <
taan', tl'a'; yuul etnedytde < ynut'.

CARRY
carry O (light, torch): O+n+l+dzaes < dzaes.
carry O on the back, pack O: O+G+O+ghae <
gae'.
he arrived carrying it: yini'aan < 'aa'.
he arrived carrying them (hats, trapes): yinila <
laa'.
he carried him across on his tail: yalkaceniyel
< yel.
he entered carrying it: dayinikaan < ka'.
he is carrying him along: yaltael < tae'.
he is carrying it along: ya'aal < 'aa'.
he is carrying meat: c'etsen' aleel < cuut'.
he is carrying them along: yalael < laa'.
he is carrying water along: tuuakaal < ka'.
he was carrying it around: buyinataa < taan'.
he was carrying something burning around:
luy'dinik'aan < k'aan'.
transport, carry O while swimming: O+l+bae <
bae'.

CARTILAGE: giits < giits'.
cartilage in salmon's back: -yentlode' < tlot,
yen'.
nose cartilage: -engidze' < giits'.
nose cartilage of fish: -engguudze' < gguuts;
-entlode' < tlot.

CARVE
carve on, whittle O: O+G+l+zaac < zaec'.

CASE
bag, carrying case for tools, made of moose
skin: gel < gel.

CAST
the is casting a spell: zanahwdalya <
laa'.

CASTOR
beaver castor: ts'a'laen' < laen'.

CAT: gusgeggaay < ggaay, gusge.

CATARACT
he has a cataract on his eye [tl: unaegge'
ke'c'ezggehi < ggs'.

CATCH
catching, snagging P: P+t'a#d+i < t'aa'.
catch O in trap, trap O: O+t'ae'el < 'ael.
grab, seize, catch
he caught the scent of its tracks : ik'e
kultsaan' < tsen'.
I caught a cold: kos tsilaak < kos'.
I caught my breath: na#f0+d+D+kaat' < tlae'.
play O (catch), throw, toss O (a ball):
na#f0+d+D+kaat' < kaat'.
snare O, catch O in snare: O+G+0+lumun' <
luun'.
snare O, catch O in snare, pull line around O,
pull O (line): O+G+0+liec' < liec'.
something got caught in my throat, I am
in manner of comp, cause
I am grieving: syidah ninay'tneltlet < tle'.
to the completion of, catching up with P:
P+l'a# < tl'aa'.
trap P, catch P in trap: P+c'0+aatl' <
'aatl'.
trap seizure, catches O: O+G+0+c'aatl' <
'aatl'.
you got, caught a cold: kos tsilaak < yaka.

CATERPILLAR: gguux dyuts'i < gguux,
'uuuts',
caterpillar tractor: tene kolc'eli < c'ela.
yellow caterpillar [tl: hwdzax ts'iltsaesi <
dzax', tsaa'.

CAULK
caulk, smear O with gum, resin, pitch, glue:
O+G+O+dzaek' < dzaek'.
daub, smear, caulk O with mud: O+O+c'ak <
c'ak'.

CAUSATIVE
derived causative: O+l < P.
derived indirect causative: P+l < P, O'.

CAUSE
do to, affect O in manner of comp, cause O to
be so: comp d#0+O+laak < yaka.
nature causes O (especially ice) to move:
O+i+dack < dack'.

CAVE: tse'an < 'an'.

CAVITY
cavity, hole, depression, opening, place, trace
(of something absent): -k'ae < k'ae'.
hole, cavity, space, opening extends:
KO+G+DDAAAN < DAAN'.
into cavity, hole of P, descending upon P:
P+k'e# < k'a#.

CAW
be caW of raven: d+l+G+G+ggaek < ggaek'.
caw of raven: ggaak < ggaak'.

CEASE
ceasing, quitting, stopping: k'e#D < k'e.
stop, cease: KO+G+D+O+TAN < TAN'.

CEILING: YAX T'AAAGHI < YGGE.

CELEBRATE
have fun, play noisily, celebrate, shout, make noise: d+l+ghaas < ghaas'.
he is celebrating: dghos 'itkay < ghaast, kay•.

CEILING: YAX T'AAAGHI < YGGE.

CELEBRATE
have fun, play noisily, celebrate, shout, make noise: d+l+ghaas < ghaas'.
he is celebrating: dghos 'itkay < ghaast, kay•.

CEILING: YAX T'AAAGHI < YGGE.

CENT
penny, cent: tsedi dicaaxi < caax.
CENTER
center, middle of P: P+niidze < niits.

CENTIPEDE:
TSAY'TSIY ZES < TSIY'.

CERTAINLY
for sure: ligu < li'.
certainly, indeed, really: xa' < gha'.
certainly, that's for sure: xuliug < gu.

CHAIN
chain, cable: c'etsiy tl'uule' < tsiy'.

CHAIR: SDAAL < SDAAL.

CHALLENGE
expresses challenge to fight: 'US < 'US.

CHAMBERPOT
chamberpot, honey bucket: kon ts'ay' < ts'aac'.

CHAMOMILE
pineapple weed, chamomile: k'uun' k'ent'aey < k'uun'.

CHANGE
change of psychological state: u+n < u'.
comp changes, becomes so: comp d#D/O+yaak < yaak.
differently, changing: cu'ts'endze' < ts'en'.
his house has changed: ukonaxe' cu'ts'endze'
ku'dlaen < cu.
his voice changed: uzaegge' naditu'a' < zaek'.

I changed clothes: cu'ts'endze' nastl'uun < cu'; cu'ts'endze' naystl'uun < ts'en'.
I changed his diaper: ilsaa'n < tsaa'n'.
I changed my mind: nekenahwdiilnen < nen'.

it changed: na'ilts' < tsii'.
their voices changed: kuzaegge' cu'ts'endze' nadity'a' < las'.

transitional, change of state or condition, remaining: i < i'.
weather is starting to change: yazaan hwtzeenaa < naa'.

CHANGING: CUYAEN < CU, YAEN'.

CHANNEL
surface water forks, divides into channels: niizdighilen < len'.

CHAPPED
be chapped, cracked: G+L+kae' < k'a'.
be chapped, raw, rough in texture: G+D+ts'iis < ts'iis'.
be cracked, fissured, chapped: G+l+dogh < dogh.
my mouth got chapped, developed canker sores: szaa ts'ikudghlet < tlet'.
rough, chapped: ts'iis < ts'iis'.
skin peels, detaches, becomes chapped: ud+gh+l+tlet < tlet'.

CHARGOAL: t'ays < t'aes'.

CHARGE
he is in charge of the situation: ut'ahwdit'ae < t'ae'.

it (bear) charged at me, it (butterfly) fluttered up to me: sts'e' nic'a'itbets < bets.

you be in charge, handle the situation! l: nahwdises < nen'.

CHARITY
go begging, go seeking charity: n+t+nak < nak'.

P goes bumming, begging, seeking charity:
P+k'o+d+l+ggaet < ggaet'.

CHARLEY LAKE: Kaghalk'edi Bene' < k'et.

CHARMINGLY
cutely, charmingly: c'enyu' < yu'.

CHARMingle
it is chartreuse: ukacedt'les < t'ets'.

CHASE
chase, pursue O: O+n+O+yuut < yuut'.
I chased it off by throwing a rock: bestatsicnetsaat < tsaat'.

CHATTER
be call of tree squirrel, be chattering, clattering sound: d+l+tsel < tsel'.
be chattering sound of tree or ground squirrel:
d+l+dlic < dlic.
be chatter of tree squirrel: d+G+l+duut < duut.

chattering sound, call of sandhill crane: duut- < duut.
CHATTERBOX
he is a chatterbox: tsulatiis < taan'.
the is a chatterbox: uzaa hwdeldlic < dlic.

CHEAP
be cheap: d+G+tlokt'it+e < tlaek'.
be cheap, inexpensive: c'+d+G+tlokt'it+e < tlaek'.

CHEAT
he cheated me: slay'tnat'iin < tlaek'.
he took something from him, he cheated him: ilay'ghilaa < laa'.
he took them from me by force, he cheated me: slayghilaa < laa'.

CHECK
he went back out among traps (to check them): 'ael tanatesdyaa < (y)aa".
I checked up on him: uk'e natsidenstsiy < stsiy 1 •
we customarily check the snares: ggaal na'snel'iix < stsiy 1 •

CHEEK
cheek (of the face): -entl'abets' < bets', tl'aa 1 •
inner cheek: -ghustl'aa < ghus, tl'aa 1 •

CHEST:
chest area: -dzedghaane' < dzaey, ghaan•.
thorax, inner chest, rib cage: -t'aayk'e < t'aay.

CHEW
chew 0:
chew noisily: O+d+l+ts'ak' < ts'ak' 2 •
chew, peel bark off of 0:
he chewed it to pieces: kaydaldaetl' < daetl'.
he chewed it to pieces: kaydalk'on < k'on 1 •
he chews snuff: lts'iis nidi'aas < 'aa 1 •

CHILD:
father's brother's child, mother's sister's child, parallel cousin: -edeltaenen < tae'.
last-born child: tl'atahen < tae.
middle-born child: tanizhelen < niits.
"princess," precious one, favorite child, chief's favorite daughter or son: dzuuggi < dzuuk.
youngest child: tl'atahen < tlaa'.

CHILLY
I am chilly: sdliizyaa < (y)aa'!

CHIN:

CHIRP

CHITINA
Chitina River, Chitina village: Tsedi Na' < tsiic.

CHITINA RIVER
Chitina River, Chitina village: Tsedi Na' < tsiic.

CHIVES
wild chives, "wild onions": c'edzie < dzic'; hwngilghaegi < ghac•.

CHOOSE
be growing sound (of bear, dog), be sound of person choking: d+l+gguk < gguuk.
choke on 0 (food), swallow, gulp O in chunks: O+t+n+l+ket' < ket' 1 •
choke on O (liquid): O+t+n+l+yiits' < yiits' 1 •
he choked on it: itnelna' < nakt'.
I choked on something (hot liquid): it'nesel'tsae' W < (y)aa 1 •

CHOP
chop, split O with axe: O+G+O+tsaetl' < tsael'.
chop, split O with axe, dice O with knife: O+G+O+dzel < dzel'.
chop a water hole through the ice: kata'idzuun' < dzon'.
chop, hack, cut O with knife: O+G+O+dzon < dzon'.
chop hole in ice: ka+ta#O+dzel < dzel'.

father's brother's child, mother's sister's child, parallel cousin: -edeltaenen < tae'.
last-born child: tl'atahen < tae.
middle-born child: tanizhelen < niits.
"princess," precious one, favorite child, chief's favorite daughter or son: dzuuggi < dzuuk.
youngest child: tl'atahen < tlaa'.
See Unver. Doroshin:
cut, chop, blaze, hew O with axe, knife: 
O+<G++l+t+ket{kay} < kay'.

stump, chopping block: dzii<e cene' < dzel';
tsaet cene' < tsaeT'.

CHORE
work, job, task, chore: hnaa < naa'.

CHUBBY
be spherical, round, circular, concave, chubby: 
G+<d+dziit < dziit'.

CHUG
drink O (liquid) quickly, gulp, chug O: 
O+t+l'ggot8' < ggotos'.

CHURCH:
tsilgah < tsilgah; ut'aa
e'nahwdghelzesi < nen'.

CIGARETTE:
let < let'.
he has a cigarette in his mouth: let sahgel'aa < 'aa'.

CINQUEFOIL
bush cinquefoil: sos ggaanc < ggaan'.

CIRCLE
around and around, in a circle: neke < gh'.
circling to intercept P: P+ghacaex < caex.
in a circle, encircling (P), around (P): 
(P+na+ke<(d) < na'.
pl stand in a line, in a circle: n+O+e<et' < e<et'.
they (poles) are in a circle: nekendez'aa < 'aa'.
wood is arranged in a circle: tses nakdestaan < na'.

CIRCULAR
be round, circular: G+<D+baats' < baats'.
be spherical, round, circular, concave, chubby:
G+<dziit < dziit'.
the caribou fence is circular: nilketsicz'aa < 'aa'.

CIRCUMVENTING
around P, circumventing P: P+gha'aaxe < 'an'.

CLAM: dahdaak < dahdaak.

CLAN
be descended from a matrilineal clan: l+tsii < tsi'.
clanspeople: ghaltsiilne < tsi'; -yu < yu'.
clansperson: -k'etneayen < nae'dena'.
father's clansmen: -ta' beeldaan'ne < ta'.
have clan relationship to O, be a member of 
O's clan: xa'O+O+i+d+szen [] < zen'.
head of a clan: -tsee ghaltsilen < tsi'.
member of one's clan: xa'idelzenen < zen'.
mother's clansmen: -eldaanne < daan'.
people of the opposite moiety or clans:
c'aate'ne < c'aa'.
relative of the same or closely affiliated clan:
yudelkenen < kan'.
they married within their clan: nanilkustnie < nie.

CLANG
be creaking sound of footsteps on soft snow, of 
metallic object clanging: d+1+tsel < zel'.

CLANK
be clinking, clanking sound, sound of the 
striking of metal, stone, teeth, bone:
d+1+ts'e' < ts'e'.

CLAP
clap the hands: nil+laufO+kaat' < kant'.

CLASSIFIER: l < l', h' ; O < O'; D < d'; l < l'.

CLATTER
be call of tree squirrel, be chattering, 
clattering sound: d+1+tsel < tsel'.

CLAVICLE
collarbone, clavicle: -t'agge' < t'ak'.

CLAW
claw, hoof of forefoot: -laggane' < ggan'.
claw, scratch, tear toe, claw: -kelazuuge'.
toe, claw: -kelazuuge' < zuuc.

CLAY
clay, glacial mud: bests'a'e < bes', ts'aeek'.

CLEAN
clean O (berries) by winnowing out twigs and 
leaves: O+n+l+duul < duul'.
clean, tidy up, sweep O: O+G+1+zuu < zuu.
he cleaned things off it, he erased them from 
it: ik'enhwdghiltaay' < taa'.
I cleaned berries: utahwngasu' < zuu.
it is pure, clean: ba ggas koe < ggas'.
scrape, rake, sweep O, clean O by scraping: 
O+G+O+dzaac < dzaac'.

CLEAR
area clear of vegetation: hwnaghe < naa'.
bare, clear ground amidst snow: c'ube' < be'.
clear, bare ice: ten gheli < ten'.
clearly, openly, out in the open: ts'uzaa < zaa'.
clear off a place!: stanakunildaet < daelt'.
clear sky: yazaan < zaa'.
cough slightly, clear the throat: del+kax < kax.
he cleared out an area under the tree:
scent'an kehwtninikay < kay'.

area clear of vegetation: hwnaghe < naa'.
bare, clear ground amidst snow: c'ube' < be'.
clear, bare ice: ten gheli < ten'.
clearly, openly, out in the open: ts'uzaa < zaa'.
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cough slightly, clear the throat: del+kax < kax.
he cleared out an area under the tree:
scent'an kehwtninikay < kay'.
it is cleared, chopped clear:  kac'atsaetl' < tsaetl'.
the sky became clear:  yahwdelnen < nen'.
the sky cleared up:  yaank'e hwtestees < ts'en'.
the water is clear:  tuu nelggay < ggay.

CLEARING
clearing, open area:  hwzaak'e < za'.
flat, clearing on a point:  sdacen < daa'.

CLEARWATER CREEK:  Una' Tsaas C'ilaen Na' < tsans'.

CLENCH
clench, grip, clip, squeeze, pinch O with fingers,
toes, tweezers, pliers:  O+G+l+I+dots' < dots'.
clench O (fist):  O+le'tse' < tse'.
clench one's teeth:  li+xu+d+I+dots' < dots'.
have teeth clenched:  li+xu+d+I+dots' < dots'.
he clenched his fist:  leztset.

CLICK
be snapping, popping, cracking, cracking,
clacking sound:  d+l+ts'etl' < ts'etl'.
be tickling, clinking sound:  d+l+l+tots' < dots'.
click, snap O (fingers, fingernails):  O+n+l+k'ats' < k'ats'.

CLIFF
he quickly climbed up:  keghiltlet.
he climbed up (tree):  keghilggaac.
he climbed it (tree):  ikeghiyaa.

CLIMAX
he climaxed:  its'e' key'ghini'aan.

CLIMB
climbing P:  P+ke##gh+i < ke'.
he climbed it (tree):  ikeghiyaa < (y)aau'.
he climbed up (tree):  keghilggaac < ggaac.'
he quickly climbed up:  keghiltlet < tlet'.

CLINK
be clinking, clanking sound, sound of the
striking of metal, stone, teeth, bone:
d+l+ts'e' < ts'e'.
be rattling, clinking sound:  d+l+l+uu'uk' < 'uu'k'.
your teeth clinked together:  sghu' ledelggac <
ggae.

CLIP
clench, grip, clip, squeeze, pinch O with fingers,
toes, tweezers, pliers:  O+G+l+I+dots' < dots'.

CLOCK
luhghaghali < ghe'l'.
clock, watch:  deldelt'i < detl';
delalaa < tlaak; tanteet'odze < t'ots';
tse'i < tse'i.
clock hand moves:  x##gh+0+ghel < ghe'l'.

CLOCKWISE
clockwise, in the direction of the sun:
c'a'aaldze'; na'aay te'aasdze' < 'aa'.
counter-clockwise, against the direction of the
sun:  sadilgha < dit, ssa.

CLOG
become, be tight, full, pinched, clogged,
congested:  d+n+l+tlet < tlet'.
his sinuses are clogged:  unidi ts'ikon'ngiyel
< yel.
the stove pipe burned closed, became clogged:
uzuul uyii dahwtninin'k'aan < k'aan'.

the stove pipe got clogged:  gabiin zaegge'y
lehdinset < tset'.

CLOSE
close (door curtain):  idanani'aat < 'at'.
close something (the door):  hwdanay'tniniggaet < ggaet'.
closing off an opening:  da(u) < da'; li+da' < da'.
have one's eyes closed:  n+l+ts'etl' < ts'etl'.
he closed it with a drawstring:  danaydeyaats' < yaats'.
it (door) closed blocking it off:  uts'axne.
lidanay'tnedghel < ghe'l'.
trapping is closed:  ael dananesedghel <
ghe'l'.

CLOSE
near, close to P:  P+ghaanghe < ghaa'.
close, nearby:  da < da'.
standing close together:  nnu' < nnu'.
you're getting close (to guessing riddle):
isdoggi < dok'.

CLOSET
yu' dadelaaxde < yu''; yu'
dadghilaade < laa''.

CLOTHING
linen, white cloth, terry cloth:  lggayi < ggay.
printed cloth:  nitnet'aani < a'.
striped cloth:  uk'ehwdinhwnests'edi <
t'set'.

CLOTHES
clothes, clothing:  yu' < yu''.
dance clothes, dance costume:  ndaas yuu' <
yu''.

CLOTHESLINE
yu' uk'ehwminelaayi < laa'';
yu''.

CLOTHING
embroidered clothing:  taghestkaani <
kaan'.
fringed clothing:  uk'e natsak'il < tsak''.

CLOTTED
become bruised, bloody, clotted with blood:
O+tluut' < tlot'.
blood is clotted, congealed:  d+tl+tlot' < tlot'.

CLOUD
k'os < k'os'.
a cloud moved up against a place, against a
mountain:  iyii'ts' kenildogh < yiits''.
cloud, cloud cover, overcast sky:  yanlaey <
laa, yaa'.
cloud, fog, frost moves:  ko+O+tset < tset'.
clouds formed:  yanlaey lunatatez'aan <
'aa'.
clouds formed:  yanlaey kataghilaa < laa''.
fog, cloud extends:  ko+O+nii'< nii'.
high fog, low clouds:  c'ets'etl' < ts'etl'.
it (nature) moved it (cloud cover) down on the
sky:  yaa'k'e nayghists' < tsiy'.
rain clouds, showers move:  c'd+n+l+tl'iits' <
t'l'ets''.

See Unver. Pinart:
CLOUDY
hit got cloudy: yaak'e nayghiyel < yel.
murky, cloudy, silty water: dzaan < dzaan'.

CLOWN
costumed clown who scares children while
dancing: xayughae < ghae 3.

CLUB:
antler club soaked in grease: c'edexal < de' < ghuux.
club, hit, strike P with club: P#tc'+tson < tson.
clubs in cards: geliis < geliis; gguux ce' < gguux.
shaman's medicine club: sen xal < ghael 1.
strike O with elongated object, club O, drum on,
pound O: G+O+t'le < tson.

CLUSTER
objects extend in a cluster, fan, bunch, radiating
from a common point: G+l+zuuc < zuuc.
place O into a conical cluster: G+n+zul < zuul.
they (logs) are in a cluster: katnalzuul < zuul.

CLUTCH
hold, grasp, grip, clutch firmly: O+u+0+ten' < ten'.

CLUTTER
area is cluttered with objects: nahwdesdzaac < dzaac.
scattering, cluttering: da#d < da
the area is cluttered: natshwdez'aa < 'aa'.

COAGULATE
blood is clotted, coagulated: d+l+tlot' < tlot'.
liquid hardens, dries, coagulates: G+i+0+tl'iits' < tl'iits' 1.

COAL:
embers, hot coals: siit' < siit'.

COARSELY
he talks roughly, coarsely, he is rude,
argumentative: ts'adadit'eh < t'ae 1.

COAT:
shirt, dress, coat: < ghae'c:dghaac
coat decorated with buttons: guxxa dghaac < guxa.
coat, jacket: beldih < beldih.
fur-lined coat: dghani dghaac < gha',
ghae'c:dghaac.

COMB:
tsuzaegi < kal.

COLOR
dyeing, coloring: ta#d+i < ta.'

COLORSFOOT:
naghaay ts'e'dee' < de":ts'e'dee',
ghaay'; naltsiis ke' < tsii.'

COLUMBINE:
ya' bene' < ya'.

COLMA
he was lying dead, was in a coma: ghilte'< tae'.
ag lies dead, comatose, unconscious: l+tae < tae'.

COMB:
tsuzaegi < ts'u', zaec'.

COMBINE
they are mixed, combined: niltatnet'aan < 'aa'.

COME
come, come here: 'aani < 'aan.
he came downriver in a boat: sghikaen < kae'.
he came from the mountains: dghelaay
ts'iniyaa < (y) aa'.
he came up from below: kaghiyaa < (y) an'.
he came upon him: ik'eghiyaa < (y) aa'.
he returned, came back: na'idyaa < (y) aa'.
he will come here: gaa tayaal < (y) aa'.
I came, arrived running: neltset.
they stopped, came to a point: nihnidaetl'.
the trail comes from a place: hwts'itinitaan.

he is comical, amusing: dlo' dadel'aen, dlo'.

money came among the people: lzaasi
he will come here: gaa tayaal
he returned, came back: na'idyaa
he came upon him: ik'eghiyaa
he came up from below: kaghiyaa
he came from the mountains: dghelaay
I came, arrived running: neltset
they stopped, came to a point: nihnidaetl'
the trail comes from a place: hwts'itinitaan

See Unver. de Laguna:

COMPLETION

to the completion of, catching up with P: P+u'a# < t'a'.

COMPOSE

he made, composed it (song) for his
cross-cousin: dudaek'e daydeitsiin < tsi'.

COMPREHEND

do you understand, comprehend it?: uk'edani'dizet? < zet'.

COMPRESS

flatten, compress, smooth O, smash O with
pestle: O+n+l+t'an' < t'aan'.
he compressed algae together: tatlo'
yanilaghitlo < tlaek'.

CONATIVE: u < u'.
thematized conative, attempting: u < u'.

CONCAVE: ts'aax < ts'aghi'.
be spherical, round, circular, concave, chubby:
G+l+dziiit < dziiit'.
concave, gaping object 1s in position:
G+O+ts'agh < ts'aghi'.
fold O (birchbark, paper) into concave shape,
into a basket: O+t+ts'aax < ts'aghi'.

CONCEAL

blocked, concealed, hidden by, in the shade of P:
P+ii < i'i'.
handle concealed O (wrapped object, present)
quickly: O+gh+l+tset < tset'.
the is concealing something: yae' igge
kenilmiic < niic.
he is waiting concealed for game:
hwghael'aan < ghael.
hide, conceal O, hide animate O: O+d+n+l+lii < i'i'.
I concealed it (money, food): kol'ii ghaalset
< tset'.

CONCEITED

be proud, vain, conceited, arrogant, stuck up:
c+d+l+t'saa < 'aa'; c+d+l+caax < caax.

CONCERNED

be, become sorry, worried, concerned:
ta#n+i+zen < zen'.
be, become worried, concerned about O:
tsi'O+u+O+lii < lii'.
he became concerned, worried, sorry: taniziiit < zen'.

CONCERNING

in relation to, by, in the vicinity of, to, from,
for, about, concerning, on P: P+gha < gha'.

CONCLUSIVE

conclusive, to a conclusion: O < O', O'.

CONCRETION

rock concretion: saghani ggaay dyilaaggi < ghan', yaak.
CONDENSATION
misty rain, condensation from fog: 'aa' caane' < 'nak'.

CONDITION
into a condition: n+gh+l < gh', n'.
state, condition is, appears, seems in manner of comp: comp gh+D+ae'n < 'aen'.

CONDESY
pika, coney, 'rock rabbit': k'agi < k'ac; k'ei < k'ei'; tszeziitahi < tsae', zii'.

CONFINED
be confined to a small space: t+n+l+t'et < t'et'.
be tight, be confined, a small space: G+l+t'et < t'et'.
put O in confined space, stuff O: O+G+n+l+t'ets < t'ets'.

CONFLUENCE
confluence of streams: tacaek'e < caek', ta'.

CONSUME
throwing away, consuming: yae' t < yae'.

CONTAINER
box, bark box, rectangular container: sael < zael.
container, vessel, pail, can, bottle: -cene' < cen'.
object in open shallow container is in position: G+O+kaa < kaa'.
water container of hollowed out birch: cilt'ogho < t'ogh'.

CONNECT
enjoy talking, conversation:

CONVINCE
fail at convincing, persuading P: P+dalfd+D+nic < nic.
he persuaded, convinced him: inidadelggaet < ggaet 1 .

CONVULSION
he had a convulsion, seizure: na'itggaets' < ggets'.

COO
coo to P, put P (baby) to sleep by cooing: P+d+l+'ae' < 'ae', 'ae'.
make cooing sound: d+l+'ae'.

COOK
cook 0, cook O by boiling: O+(y+G+O+laets < laets'.
cooking utensils: c'aniidi < nac'.
cook O (a special food, a rare treat): na#O+d+l+naats < nants'.
meat is rare, undercooked: l'+aetl' < 'aetl'; l+tuu < tuu.
overcook O: O+G+Ø+tlok' < tlaek'.
steam bath rock, cooking rock: sezel ts'es' < ts'es'.

COOK INLET
Cook Inlet area: Danse < nse'.

COOL
become cool, tepid, cool off: G+d+n+Ø+k'e' < k'e'.

COPPER: tsedi < tsae', tsetsaan' < tsaan',
See list of copper implements in tsae'.

COPPER CENTER: Tl'aticae'e < caek'.

COPPER RIVER: 'Atna' < at', na'; ts'itu' < ts'i',
Copper River Valley: 'Atna' Nene' < at', nen'.
upper Copper River area: Tatl'ah Nene' < tl'aa'.

COPULATE
copulate with O: O+d+D+k'aet' < k'aet';
O+u+Ø+iit < 'iii.

COPYING
copying, in imitation of, acting like P: P+baale < baal'.

CORD
rope, line, cord: tl'uul < tl'uu.

CORE
heartwood, core at center of tree: -zutsele' < zu.

CORMORANT
double-crested cormorant: ts'i'iyogge' < yok';
tsiyultsuuggi < tsuuk'.

CORN:
'arctic cotton': dik'aagi < k'aac'.

COTTONWOOD:
'arctic cotton': dik'aagi < k'aac'.
cottonwood bud: t'aghes lats'iige' < ts'iic';
t'aghes lats'iigi < ghes'taghes'.

COUNTRY
earth, ground, land, country: nen' < nen'.
out, out into the country: ti# < ti'.

COURTING
courting, in bride service to P: P+nukan' < kan'.

COURYARD
brother, male parallel cousin: -ciile' < ciil.
father's brother's child, mother's sister's child,
parallel cousin: -edal'taen < tae'.
man's female, woman's male cross-cousin:
-udae < dae'.
man's male, woman's female cross-cousin:
-tlaen < tlaen.
man's sister, female parallel cousin (older or younger): -ts'e' < ts'e'.

COVER
be covered with a flat surface covering:
na#kha#o+d+Ø+l+l'tel < tl'et'.
cover O with roofing material: na#Ø+Ø+yet < yet'.
cover your head: ntse' dec'unghizitl'uus < tl'uu.
he covered it (with dirt): ik'e nakultl'iit' < tl'iit'.
it (nature) covered the area with frost: sogh hwdec'hilghel < ghel'.
it (structure) is covered with snow: uk'ekahwnesthes < bet's.
on to, covering P: P+k'el < k'e'.

COVERALLS: niltanezc'et'i < c'et'.
COVERING
roof, roofing material, tarp, covering: yet < yet².
floor covering, floorboards (): duus < duus.
lid, covering for a container: c'edaaydi < da¹.

COW: giliba < giliba¹.
caribou, cow caribou: udzih < dzih:udzih.
cow moose: deyaazi < yaaz.

COWLICK
owllick, tuft of hair: -tsiluudze¹ < luuts¹.

CRAB:
nats'endelaayi < laa¹, ts'en¹.

CRACK
be bursting, booming, cracking sound: d+l+dogh < dogh.
be chapped, cracked: G+l+kac' < k'ac 01 •
be cracked, fissured, chapped: G+l+dogh < dogh.
be cracking sound: d+G+l+t'ox < t'ox¹.
be cracking sound (of bones, ice, logs cracking): d+G+l+k'ac < k'ac; d+G+l+k'e' < k'e''.
be snapping, popping, crackling, cracking, clicking sound: d+l+ets'etl' < ts'etl''.
be sound of breaking, cracking: d+l+ghotl' < ghotl'.
burst, crack, boom: G+l+dogh < dogh.
shoot O (gun), shoot O with gun, make cracking, bursting, exploding, popping noise: O+d+l+t'aatl' < taatl'.

CRACKERS
crackers, pilot bread: c'aan, ggan¹.

CRACKLE
be snapping, popping, crackling, cracking, clicking sound: d+l+ets'etl' < ts'etl''.

CRADLE
cradle, baby basket: ts'aatl' < ts'aatl'.
suspended baby cradle, swing: c'ebiizi < biis; dahbiil < biil, dak¹.

CRAMP
become cramped: l+t'aatl' < taatl'.

CRANE
sandhill crane: dael < dael.
chattering sound, call of sandhill crane: duut- < duut.
backhoe, crane: ts'es ludayaeli < laa¹.

CRASH
it (plane) crashed, it (window) broke: nanadghotl' < ghotl'.

CRAYE
craving for a food, especially fresh meat: kuyaa < yaa¹.
P craves, desires, wants S: P#d+O+laa < laa¹.
CROOKED
be bent, crooked: G+Ô+ghot' < ghot'.
crookedly, off at an angle: nehnaezde' < nae'.
crookedly, zig-zagging: s+tsåu < s'.
crossed, crooked: naan'ezde' < naan'.

crop of ptarmigan: -dzághal bede' < bet',
ghal:dzághal.
crop of ptarmigan or spruce hen: -colk'eltani < col'.

CROSS
cross, crucifix: geliis < geliis.
crossed, crooked: naan'ezde' < naan'.
crossing, across: l+keH < ke'; nani < naa'.
crossing P's path, meeting, intercepting P: P+niitnez < niits.
he customarily makes the sign of the cross: de'tnelnez < niic.
he is sitting on his haunches with his legs crossed: nilghanay'nil'aa < 'aa·.
he will cross several times: nantaya' < yaa•t.
they (sticks) are crossed: nildzidighi'aa < 'aa·.

CROSSBILL: tsisdaggets'i < ggets', tsise'.

CROSSBRACE
crossbrace, stanchion: -ts'aa' < ts'aa'.

CROTCH:-tl'ae < tl'ae.
crotch 0: -cos < cos.

CROUCH
hunched, squatting, crouching, piled: ts'uu• < ts'uust.

CROWDED
be crowded, stuffed, full, stacked: G+n+Dil+t'oht < t'oht'.
the place is full, congested, crowded: dah wtneltlet < tlet'.

CRUCIFIX: t'aayke ts'el'aani < t'aay.
cross, crucifix: geliis < geliis.

CRUEL
be mean, grouchy, irritable, cruel, bad-tempered: ts'a+ni#l+t'ae'+e < t'ae't.
evilly, cruelly: c'ahwdi'aadze' < 'aa·.

CRUMBLE
crumble into pieces: G+Ô+duul < duul'.

CRUMPLE
become wrinkled, become softened by crumpling, flexing: G+D+dloz < dloz'.
break, snap O (stick, brittle object), crumple O (skin, paper): O+G+O+yets' < yet's'.

CRUNCH
be crunching sound: c'+d+n+l+gguuts' < gguuts'; d+l+k'on < kon'.
be gnawing, crunching sound: d+l+ghaas' < ghaas'.
be scratching, grinding, crunching sound: d+l+ghaas' < ghaas'.
crunch, gnaw, eat O (bone) with crunching noise: O+l+k'on < kon'.
gnaw, munch, crunch O: O+d+Ô+ghaas' < ghaas'.

CRUSH
become crushed, dented, bent out of shape, wrinkled, bumpy: G+d+l+c'otl' < c'otl'.
crushed, dented: c'olde' < c'otl'.
pl objects shatter, get crushed: G+Ô+kae < kae'.

CRUST
it (snow) froze again, crusted: nakusten < ten'.

CRY
sg cries, mourns: Ô+tsaex < tsaex.
pl cry: tsah#ô+l+ya'a' < laa''; tsax#ô+l+ghaas < ghaas'.
crybaby: tsagh t'el < t'el, tsaex.

crying, grief: tsagh < tsae.
cry oneself out until O (tears) become dry:
na+tsagh#ô+n+ô+c'iits' < c'iits'.
cry out from fear: si+tsagh < tsae.
he burst out crying: natsaghíghíghel < ghel';
he went around it crying: yenatsaghíghíghelgaac < ggaac'.
whine, meow, be shrill cry (as fox, cat):
d+Ô+kaal < kaal'.

CUB
bear cub: c'eyaas < yaaz.

CUFF:
-baade' cii < baut; -nicene' < cen'.

CUP:
tsêsga' < têsga'; tutiil < tiil, tuu.
copper cup: tsedi tutiil < tsae'.
cup and saucer: ts'aay' nilyidelyaayi < laa'.

CUPBOARD
cupboard, locker for storing food: benghaan' se'1 < ghaan", se'.

CURE
I cured myself: nade'elyaak < yaak.
try to cure P with medicine: P+iHo+l+ggaet < ggaet'.

CURLED
be curled: G+l Ô+ts'ic' < ts'ic'.

CURLY
be curly, tangled: G+l+dzie < dzie'.

CURREN
northern black current: gigi ntsen < gigi.
red current: nantnuuy < nuuy.

CURRENT
pl objects, obstructions in water wash out, break free in current:
Ô+aël' < 'ael".
stream flows, current flows: Ô+l+en < len'.

CURSE
he is cursing: 'uyaa dadedlii < lii'.
put spell, curse on P: P+ts'e'
ts'a+ni#ô+l+aen < 'aen'.
scoot, ball out, swear at, curse at, cuss at O:
Ô+d+l+tsiix < tsix.
swear, curse: d+Ô+tsiix < tsix.
CURTAIN
curtain, drape: nagbic'et'i < c'et'.
door curtain: ldanibaadli < baal'.

CURVE
be bent, warped, curved: G+l+ts'etl' < ts'etl''.
P is warped, bent, curved: P#u+G+gh+I/D+zook' < zok'.

CURVED
it (sled runner) is curved: nelaa < laa'•.

CUT
cut O with knife, saw, scythe: O+G+O+t'aats' < t'aats'.
butcher O, cut and pile up O (meat) at kill site: n#0+I'al < 'al'.
chop, hack, cut O with knife: O+G+O+dzon < dzon'.
cut, chop, blaze, hew O with axe, knife: O+G+I+kat < kay'.
cut object: t'aadze' < t'aats'.
cut O (fish) on one side, leaving backbone in: O+l+k'ets' < k'ets'.
cut in strips, make O (fringe): O+n+O+tsak' < tsak'.
cut open and spread out O (meat, fish) for drying: O+l+k'aac' < k'aac'.
cut out O (a pattern): O+G+l+I+t'aats' < t'aats'.
cut O with scissors: O+G+l+dots' < dots'.
cut, slice O quickly with knife: O+G+I+tsaat' < tsaat'.
his face is cut up: unaen' katnaldogh < dogh'.
I spit it, cut it into kindling, slats: ghalt'ogh < t'ogh'.
take off its lidl, cut the cards!: udany ts'lidinitiis < tsan'.

CUTELY
cutely, charmingly: c'enyu' < yu'•.

CYCLE
it (animal) has a four year cycle: denesde nahnwezet < zet'.

CYLINDRICAL
be cylindrical: G+l+taats' < taats'.
cylinindrical object: -zoze' < zoz'.
the cup is cylindrical: tutiil delbaats' < baats'.

DAM
beaver dam: ts' hwtsiil < tsii'; ts' tehwtsiile' < tsai'.

DAMP
become damp, moist, wet: na#G+l+tsel < tsel'.

DAMPER
stove damper: udany di'aani < da'.

DANCE
dance: c'edzes < dzoits'; ndaaas < daas'.
to dance: c'el+dzuts' < dzuits'.
dance clothes, dance costume: ndaaas yuul < yuul'.
dance hall: ndaaas hwnax < daas'.
dance rattle: latsoz < ts'e; u'el del'uu'i < 'uu'.
dance staff: ganhoo < hoo'.
dancing headress: ndaaas tsic'uuus < daas'.
sg dances mourning dance moving arms up and down: dzo#0+tae < tae'.

DANDRUFF: -tsilaedze' < laets'.

DANGER
xoxoxoon' < xoon'.
danger, watch out, be careful: 'ezgiil < giil'.

DANGEROUS
becal risky, dangerous (for P): (P+gha)4tko+0+nii•.
held got into a dangerous situation: dzax kidalnic < dzax'.
oddly, strangely, ominously, dangerously as a foreboding omen: hwdzax < dzax'.

DANGLE
move being attached to a line, dangle: G+O+bail < baal'.

DARK
be blue-green, be dark in color: d+D+tl'ets' < t'l'ets'.
become dark: l+ghaetl' < ghaetl'.
be dark in color, sepia: G+l+D+zen; zeni < zen'.
be thickly timbered, dark in forested area: ko+d+l+ghel < ghaetl'.
dark, bluish object: -l'ets' < t'l'ets'.
darkness fell, it got dark: naxeldalnen < nen'.
darkness, nightfall: xel < ghaetl'.
his face darkened (from sunburn) from the spring crust: hwldli k'e tntil'l'its' < t'l'ets'.
it got dark (in fall with shorter days): naxelnaqgot < ghaetl'.
tit got dark: t'ae'snits'litli k'etkudyaaak < ts'etl'.
it (tea) is strong, dark in color: tnitsuuk < tsogh'.
liquid is murky, dark in color: n+D+t'uuut' < t'uu'.

DARN
darn it: saedzaan < dzaan', sae'.

DARNED: gudah < gu'.
DATE
he got the date (on a stick calendar) mixed up:
\[\text{yul} \text{ stadinitaan} < \text{taan}].\]

DAUB
daub, smear, caulk O with mud: \[O+O+c'ak < c'ak'.\]
strike, daub O with wet object: \[O+G+O+lök' < \text{taek}'.\]

DAUGHTER
man's daughter or niece, brother's daughter:
\[-tse'e < tse'.\]
"princess," precious one, favorite child, chief's favorite daughter or son:
\[\text{dzuuggi} < \text{duuk}.\]
woman's daughter:
\[-dzan' < \text{dzaan'; -dze'e} < \text{dze'e'; -yats'ae} < \text{yats'ae'}.\]
woman's daughter, step-daughter, woman's sister's daughter:
\[-yats'ae < \text{yats'ae}.\]
woman's daughter, step-daughter, woman's sister's daughter, niece:
\[\text{-yats'ae} < \text{ya•}.\]
woman's daughter, step-daughter, woman's sister's daughter, niece:
\[\text{-yats'ae} < \text{ya•}.\]

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
man's son's wife, daughter-in-law:
\[-ii'ae 'el \text{daa} < \text{daanen}.\]
woman's son's wife, daughter-in-law:
\[\text{-yaas'aat < 'aat, yaaz}.\]

DAWN
become dawn: \[\text{i+l+kaa < kaa 3].\]
it became dawn: \[\text{ku•ba' < baa}.\]
it is dawn: \[\text{ka•baa < baa}.\]
morning twilight, predawn light: \[\text{hwbaa < baa}.\]

DAY: \[\text{dzaen < dzaen}.\]
a day passes: \[\text{ko+n+0+yaal < (y)aal}.\]
a few days ago: \[\text{ginda'a < gin}.\]
all day long: \[\text{dzaen c' < dzaen}.\]
birthday: \[\text{ni'iltaen dzaene < dzaen}.\]
every day: \[\text{dzaenta 'udii < dzaen}.\]
for a few days: \[\text{ndoxden < da'nda}.\]
in the daytime: \[\text{dzaenta < dzaen}.\]
period of time, day's journey, distance travelled in one day:
\[\text{yuul < yuul}.\]
the whole day:
\[\text{dzaen ce'e < dzaen}.\]
today: \[\text{dzaene < dzaen}.\]
yesterday: \[\text{k'ada'a dzaen < dzaen}.\]
See Unver. de Laguna.

DAYLIGHT
become daylight: \[\text{ka#ko+l'aen < 'aen}.\]
it became daylight:
\[\text{dzaen kuzu\hspace{1pt}laen < lae; yaya\hspace{1pt}kaas k'e\hspace{1pt}y\hspace{1pt}ghiaa < (y)\hspace{1pt}a\hspace{1pt}a}.\]
it becomes daylight for them:
\[\text{x'u\hspace{1pt}el xo\hspace{1pt}xol\hspace{1pt}gas < ggy}.\]
light, morning twilight, daylight: \[\text{yikaas < kaa'}.\]

DEAD
P is gone, absent, dead, disappears:
\[P#k\hspace{1pt}o+G+1+lae+1+te < lae].\]
sg lies dead, comatose, unconscious:
\[1+te < \text{tae'}.\]

DEADFALL
deadfall trap: \[\text{'ael < 'ael}.\]
fall log on deadfall trap:
\[\text{'ael tce'n < 'ael}.\]

DEAF
he is deaf, he is reckless, obstinate, he doesn't pay attention:
\[\text{udzii kolo < dzagh, kolo}.\]
I am deaf: \[\text{adzii kulae'le < lae}.\]

DEAL
he shuffles, deals (cards): \[\text{niitana'c'elaes < laa'}].\]

DEAR
\[\text{sigu' < gu}.\]
dear one, suffix of endearment: \[\text{-ede < de'code}.\]
sweetie, dear: \[\text{ghanen < gha'}.\]

DEATH
he barely survived, is near death:
\[\text{k'etl'aadze' nasdaa < t'aa'}.\]

DEBT
I have a debt:
\[\text{st'se' key'detnes < niic}.\]

DECEASED
deeased person, ancestor:
\[\text{laaxen < laak'}.\]

DECEIVE
deceive, trick, fool O:
\[\text{da\#O+d+n+0'aa'ax < 'aa'ax'}.\]
foul, deceive P:
\[P+gha+ni+da\#d+D+(y)\hspace{1pt}aa' < (y)\hspace{1pt}aa'].\]

DECEMBER
\[\text{ts'its'aange saa < ts'aan'}.\]

DECORATE
decorated, make design on O:
\[\text{ka+ta\#O+u+t+t+nu\hspace{1pt}ul < tuul}.\]
he decorated it:
\[\text{niitni'aan < 'aa'}.\]

DECOY
decoy, shadow, spirit, ghost, image, reflection, picture, model, decoy:
\[\text{-yiige' < yiic}.\]

DECREASE
decrease, became scarce again:
\[\text{nanilsaek'e < tsae'k'}.\]
wind subsides, decreases, calms down:
\[1+taan < taan'}.\]

DECREPIT
decrepit, deteriorated, tattered, old, useless, dilapidated:
\[\text{tlaegge' < tsae'k'}.\]

DEEM
think, consider, deem, intend, anticipate O as comp:
\[\text{comp O+u+d+O+nii' < nii'}].\]

DEEP
be deep, steep:
\[\text{da\#d+n+1+dak < dak'}.\]
be far, distant, deep, long in duration:
\[d+G+O+1+zet < zet'}.\]
the body of water is deep:
\[\text{tehwdiset < zet'}.\]
the snow is deep:
\[\text{tuu\hspace{1pt}k'ae igge' kudeset < ygge}.\]
the well is deep:
\[\text{tuu\hspace{1pt}k'ae igge' kudeset < ygge}.\]

DEFEAT
P disappears, P is defeated:
\[P\#k\hspace{1pt}o+O+yak' < yaak'}.\]

DEFECATE:
\[\text{O+tsaan' < tsaan'}.\]
defecate P, pass P in one's stool: P+t'ansa' < tsaan'.

he is defecating: tl'atef'aa < 'aa'.

DEFEND
he was talking to defend himself: c'ekada' < (y)aa'.

DEFLECT
become deflected: G+n+D+ts'uuts' < ts'uuts'.

DELICIOUS
be tasty, delicious, sweet: G+l+nes < nes'.

DELTA
river delta: taghaay < ghaa'.

DELTA RIVER: Saas Na' < saas'.

DEN
den (of bear, fox, wolf): 'an < 'an'.

DEPENr
den (of bear, fox, wolf): 'an < 'an'.

DEPENT
dependent upon P: P+t'aadze' < t'aa 3.

DEPENSE
depend upon P: P+t'alkeld+l+t'ae· < t'ae'.

DEPENSED
he is living dependently, subserviently: c'egha'utnesdaa < daa'.

DEPENSES
this is what you depend on: dae' ne'zil'aan < 'aa'.

DEPERATE
is desperate: P+t's+kald+ggaet+e < ggaet'.

DESTITUTE
pl go being destitute, starving: n+0+daek < daek'.

DETAILED
became crushed, dented, bent out of shape, wrinkled, bumpy: c'odle' < c'otl'.

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DETAILED
became crushed, dented, bent out of shape, wrinkled, bumpy: c'odle' < c'otl'.

DETAILED
be crushed, dented, bent out of shape, wrinkled, bumpy: c'odle' < c'otl'.

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DETAILED
be crushed, dented, bent out of shape, wrinkled, bumpy: c'odle' < c'otl'.

DETAILED
handle mushy, wet, deteriorated object moves independently, falls: G+0+tlaek' < tlaek'.

DETAILED
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DETAILED
mushy, wet, deteriorated object moves independently, falls: G+0+tlaek' < tlaek'.

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DETAILED
mushy, wet, deteriorated object moves independently, falls: G+0+tlaek' < tlaek'.

DETAILED
mushy, wet, deteriorated, rotten object is in position: G+0+tlaek' < tlaek'.

DETOUR
making a semicircular detour or loop ahead of P (animal): P+tsaghcax < cax.

DEVELOP
leaves unfold, plant develops leaves: ts'i+la+x+d+gh+i+dogh < dogh.

DEVIL: yaabel < yaabel.
"brush man", "woods man", evil spirit, devil: c'eyuyu < yuy'.

devil, evil one: saedzan < dzaan', sae.

DEVIL'S CLUB: xos cogh < caax, xos'.
DIAMOND (in cards): deht's'ugi < ts'uc.

DIAPER
diaper, moss used in cradle: ts'aatl' tsele'.
diaper used in cradle: ts'aaatl'.
diaper, moss used in cradle: ts'aatl'.

DIARRHEA: ts'ic'.
I changed his diaper: iltsaan'.

DIE
get diarrhea, P+gha#ko+d+G+0+t+iai < t'aa.c'.
I had diarrhea: P+gha#ko+d+G+0+t+iai < t'aa.c'.

DIFFERENT: c'aaydze'.
a different area: cu'doxe < cu.
a different person: cic'uuun < c'u.u.
a different thing (non-human): cic'uu < c'u.u.
another one, different one (non-human): ghadi < ghat'.
different people: cic'uu < c'u.u.
different places: cig'hat < ghat'.
in a different place: cu'doxe < den'.

DIFFERENTLY
differently, changing: cu't's'endze' < ts'en'.
they speak differently: nite'aaydze'

DIFFICULT
it became hard, difficult for him: ukesdez'taat < t'ae'.
P (situation) is difficult: P+e#ko+0+tsaa < tsaa'.
situation is hard, difficult (for P): (P+gha#ko+d+gh+0+tiy' < tiy'.
sleeping during the daytime is difficult for me: dzaende naa'f'sdel'aeni sa'uda'dit'e < t'ae'.

DIFFICULTY: s+ka#ko < s'.
have difficulty with P, fail at P: P#d+D+nnic < nnic.
have trouble, difficulty getting along with P: c'ets' < P+gha#u+n+D+dan < dan'.
with difficulty, barely: saane < saan.

DIFFIDENT
be humble, respectful, shy, reluctant, diffident (about P): (P+gha#u+l+nni < nni',
be reluctant to ask for O, be diffident about O: da#O+u+d+D+nni < nni'.

DIE
sg dies: da#G+0+tsaa < tsaa'.
pl die: da#G+D+laak < laak'.

DILAPIDATED
decrepit, deteriorated, tattered, old, useless, dilapidated: tl'aegge' < tlaek'.

DIM
it is dim for me, it is hard for me to see: s'el kalbaa < baa'.

DIP
he dipped a dipnet in the water: taciisighi'aan < 'aa'.

DILAPIDATED
see Unver.

DIPNET: ciisi < ciis'.
dipnetting platform: nite'a'iltsiini < tsii'.
dock for dipnetting: k'edzi < k'e.
fishing hole, dipnetting place: ciisi k'aet < ciis'.
salmon are customarily dipnetted: luk'ae kaih kalyaes < laa'.
we will dipnet: ciisi 'sta'lii < 'aen'.
whitefish dipnet: 'es < es'.

DIPPER
dipper, water ouzel: teseltledi < tlet';
tutsoggo < tsok'.
water dipper: u'el ditatl'ledi < t'l'iit'.

DIRECT
direct, lead an activity: ts'i#ko+0+tsa < 'aa'.
direct P (to do something) with the eyes: P+uka naex#t+D+k'al < k'al'.

DEVOUR
devour O, eat O greedily: O+D+naek < naek'.
devour O, eat O whole: sa#O+l+ghel < ghel'.
eat up, devour pl O: sa#O+d+G+0+t+arac' < taac'.

DIAPHRAGM
diaphragm [], an internal organ of mammals: nadiildzi < bets.

DIFFERENTLY
differently, changing: cu't's'endze' < ts'en'.
they speak differently: nite'aaydze'

DIPNET: ciisi < ciis'.
dipnetting platform: nite'a'iltsiini < tsii'.
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direct P (to do something) with the eyes: P+uka naex#t+D+k'al < k'al'.
DIRECTION
both sides, both directions: nilk’aedze’ < k’aee.
in that way, in that direction: yae’ < yae’.
in this way, in this direction, thus: dae’ < dae’.
number of ways, directions: xu < xu.
where, which way, in which direction: nduu < da’indaa.

DIRECTIVE
directive, do V at 0: u+n < u’.

DIRECTLY
correctly, properly, right, directly: ts’itaak’e < taak’.
directly to, making shortcut to P: P+k’ets’aghe < ts’agh’.

DIRT
dirt, dust, gravel, ashes: laets < laets’.
dirt, grime, impurity: ggas < ggas’.
dirt, grime is in position, has accumulated: n+gh+D+ten < ten’.

DIRTY
dirty area is dirty: ts’aHko+n+l+t’ae’ < t’ae’t.
be dirty: G+D+gak’ < gak’.
filthy, dirty: ‘eyaax < yaax’.
hes got dirty, dirt penetrated it: ggas nighalt’uut’ < t’uut’.
make, get dirty: 0+G+0+gak’ < gak’t.

DISAPPEAR
P disappears: P’+el ko+D+nak’ < nak’;
P+ko+D+gak’ < gak’.
dust disappeared in the hole: laets’ak’ae nikult’se’t < ts’et’.
P disappears, P is defeated: P#ko+0+yaak’ < yaak’.
P is gone, absent, dead, disappears: P#ko+G+il+tse < lae.
wear away, break, disappear: d+D+taac’ < taac’.

DISAPPROVE
P disapproves, dislikes: P+ay’ts’e’ < ts’et’.

DISASSEMBLE
he disassembled something: k’ey’ghil’uu’ < ’uuk’.

DISCARD
he discarded it (broken object): stayiniltson < tson.

DISCOVER
discover, find P: P+e#ko+d+i+l’taa < ’aa’.

DISCUSS
they discuss the news together: niitanahwniclet’aas < ’aa’.
brought up a topic for discussion: kadahwdghi’aan < ’aa’.

DISEASE
sickness, disease: ts’ax < ts’ax’.

DISH
dish, plate, bowl: ts’aay’ < ts’aac’.
metal dish, basin, dishpan: c’etsiy ts’aay’ < ts’aac’.

DISHPAN
metal dish, basin, dishpan: c’etsiy ts’aay’ < ts’iy’.

DISINTEGRATE
dissolve, disintegrate: G+0+tlae’k’ < tlae’k’.

DISLIKE
he (P) came to dislike him: bay’ts’e’ tnez’t’aet < t’aec’.
P disapproves, dislikes: P+ay’ts’e’ < ts’en’.

DISLOCATE
he dislocated his ankle: nekecendghelket’ < ket’.

DISORIENTED
I am disoriented: s’el nilkenen’delts’et < ts’et’.

DISPLEASE
his nephew was displeasing to him: baza ba sda’udighit’e’en < t’ae’t’.

DISREGARD
disregard that V: xosak’a < sa’, xo’.

DISSOLVE: u+d+gh+1+let < let’.
dissolve, disintegrate: G+0+tlae’k’ < tlae’k’.

DISTANCE
distance between outstretched arms (a measurement): batesni gli niic.
distance from center of chest to fingertips of outstretched arm (a measurement): net’aa nina’ic’eti < c’eti’.
expanse, distance: ghaay < ghaa’.
intermediate distance in directionals: na < na’.
length, span, distance of P: P+gha’ < ghaa’.
period of time, day’s journey, distance travelled in one day: yuul < yuul.

DISTANT
be far, distant, deep, long in duration:
G+D+011zet < zet’.
distantly, far: ’u < ’u’.
long, distant: zaadi < zet’.

DISTINCT
apart, separate, distinct, away from P: P+caata < ’a’.

DISTRACTED
I am distracted because of sleepiness: ht’ai’ naal s’el stahwngini’aan < ’aa’.

DISTRIBUTED
among P, distributing to P: P+ta# < tah.
distribute something to them!: kutanc’ile’ < laa’.
distribute them to them!: kutakeytnilae < laa’.

DISTRIBUTIVE: 0 < 0’.
at separate intervals, places, distributive superaspect: momentaneous derivation + n# < n’.
perfective, distributive suffix: ’ <”.
thematized distributive: n# < n’.

WOODEN DISH: tcan ts’aay’ < ts’aac’.

DISHPAN
metal dish, basin, dishpan: c’etsiy ts’aay’ < ts’iy’.

DISINTEGRATE
dissolve, disintegrate: G+0+tlae’k’ < tlae’k’.

DISLIKE
he (P) came to dislike him: bay’ts’e’ tnez’t’aet < t’aec’.
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DISTRIBUTIVE: 0 < 0’.
at separate intervals, places, distributive superaspect: momentaneous derivation + n# < n’.
perfective, distributive suffix: ’ <”.
thematized distributive: n# < n’.
DIVE
dive into water: ti'c+d+O+ggaats' < ggaats'.
dive in water with a splash: ta+f+n+l+dzon <
dzon'.
he dived into the water: teniyaa < (y)aa'.
he dived, swam down under the surface:
tinibaen < bae'.

DIVIDE
separating, dividing, splitting apart lengthwise:
ni+l+dzil# < dzil', nil.

DIVINE
divine, foretell, prophesy:
o+l+dzak' < dzak'.'

DIVORCE
I threw him, it away, j: I
divorced him: yae' < t'ak'.
she divorced him, discarded him: yae'
aytelten < tae'.

DIZZY
P
becomes dizzy: P+'el
na#ko+n+D+baa'.
P
is dizzy: P+'el
n+l+ghel <
ghel'.

DO
do , act, happen, behave, take place in manner of
comp: comp
d#D+'aen < 'aen'.
do, act, seem like P:
P+k'e(+d)D+'aen <
'aen'.
do comp: comp
d#D/O+yaak < yaak.
do, gather, collect, have 0:
d(d#)O+l+'aen <
'aen'.
do to, affect O in manner of comp, cause O to
be so: comp
d#D+O+laak < yaak.
do to, hurt, kill O by accident:
(d#)O+d+n+D+yaak < yaak.
do, wound P by accident, make a mistake about
P: P+gha+n+D+naax <
aax'.

DOCTOR
shaman, "sleep doctor": tetaesen < tae'.

DOG
lic'ae < li'.
a dog is in heat: banilinizet < zet'.
bitch, female dog: lits'ae <
li', ts'ae'.
dog excrement: litsaane' <
tsaan'.
dog house: lic'ae konaxe' <
ax'.
dog pack: lighaete' < ghae'.
dogs: li'kaey < li'.
dog's master: lic'ae -tsiye <
tsye'.
dog with straight ears: bedzagh'nez'aay
 ggaay < dzagh.
hunt, pursue O with a dog: li#O+l+tae <
tae'.
husky, large sled dog: licox <
caax, li'.
male dog: liciil < ciil, li'.
mush, call for sled dog to go on: naax <
naax.
old dog: lines'te' < nes', tae'; liyane' <
li', yaa'.

DOGGWOOD
American dogwood berry: c'eyuuni gige' <
gigi, yuu'; dah gige' c dak'.

DOLL
hnay't'aeni < 'aen'; ts'es ggaay <
ts'es'.

DOLLY VARDEN
dolly varden char, "trout": ts'engaSTAEGGI <
tlaek'; dalk'aazi < k'aaz'.

DONE
comp becomes done, altered, fixed, prepared:
comp
d+l+yaak < yaak.

DON'T
stop it, don't: 'uyeh < yeh'.
don't let S V: niine'gha < niin.
don't V: da# < da'; (y)igi <
gi. prohibitive, don't V: 
ts'e < ts'e'nts'e';
(y)ida < da', (y)j.

DOORWAY
doorway, entrance way: nildaak'e < daa'.

DOT
there is a speck, a dot: lk'ec < k'ec.
be covered with specks, dots: d+n+D+detl' <
daetl'.

DOUBT
suspect, doubt 0: O+l+yak' <
yak'.

DOUR
frown, have long face, dour expression with
jowls sagging: na+n+gh+D+tsaak' <
tsaa'.

DOWN
igge' < ygge; i < i'.
at a place below down:
-yggat < ygge.
down and back: na+ke#d+(D) <
na'.
down, descending:
ko+da#di < da'.
down, descending, dropping: 
nli# < na'.
down along the river:
ko+ce#d+i < caek'.
down to the base (of mountain): ce+tsa <
cen', tah.
falling down: yae' ku' < ku'.
in a downward direction, below:
ygge <
ygge.
in a general area down below:
-yggu < ygge.
toward body of water, down toward water,
toward lowlands: -tsene <
tse'.

DOWN

down feathers, flying seeds, fluff (of arctic
cotton, fireweed): cots' <
cots'.
underhair, bottom layer of fur, feathers, down:
uKaydezegi < zec.

DOWNDRAFT
there is a downdraft: danadits'ii <
ts'ii'.

DOWNRIVER
s# < s'.
at a specific place downriver: -daat < daa'.
downriver from P: P+ghadaa'a <
daan'.
f from a downriver direction:
-daadze < daa'.
in a direction downriver: 
da' < da'.
in a general area downriver:
-daaxe < daa'.
toward, from downriver: daa' < daa'.

DRAG
dragging: bes' < bes'.
drag O: O+G+O+luus <
luus.
drag inc body part:
in#D+luus < luus.
flex, pull, drag O: \(O + G + i + t + s e s < t s e s\).
move O by dragging: \(b e s i # O + g h + l + c u u t < c u u t\).

**DRAGONFLY**: tselc'uatsaey < tsel', tsiy'.

**DRAIN**
P (meat) drains, (sap) dries:
\(P + n + i + t a # G + D + t s e s < t s e s\).
water drained away: utadghalnen < nen'.
water drained down below: 'utsene tuu deditael < tael'.

**DRAPE**
curtain, drape: naghic'et'i

**DRAW**
draw a picture of a full container on it:
\(u k e z i k a a s < k a a n\).
draw a picture of it (ball) on it:
\(u k e n i z i' a a s < a a 's\).
draw a picture of it (cloth) on it:
\(u k e g h i z i h n i s < n i c\).
draw a picture of it (meat) on it:
\(u k e z i c u u t < c u u t\).
draw a picture of it (mushy object) on it:
\(u k e z i t l a e x < t l a e k\).
drawing a picture (of O) on P, writing on P:
\(P + k e # < k e^{\prime}\).
he drew a line across it: ik'ey'ninitsiic
he drew a picture of him (a person) on it:
\(i k e y i l t a e n < t a e^{\prime}\).
he drew them, made pl marks: ikazdlaa < laa'.
I drew a card: kec'iiltaen < tae'.

draw
ravine, gully, draw extends: d+l+ghots'< ghots'.

**DRAWER**
trunk, drawer: uyii kuzdaayi < laa'.

**DRAWKNIFE**
'u el hwdelzaesi < zaec'.

**DRAWSTRING**
he closed it with a drawstring:
\(d a n a y d e z y a a s < y a a s\).
pull it closed with a drawstring:
\(d a n a ' u d i z i l i i s < l i c\).

**DREAM**
dream of P:
\(P + e + n a # O + l a a l < l a a l\).
dream, travel in one's sleep:
\(O + t + o < t a e^{\prime}\).
dream amulet, shaman's power:
\(c' e z e ' < z e^{\prime}\).

**DREGS**
dregs, sediment:
\(-t l ' a t l o g g e ' < t l ' a a ', t l a e k^{\prime}\).

**DRESS**
get dressed:
\(n a # D + y a a s ' < y a a s '\).
get dressed, dress oneself:
\(n a # D + t l ' u u < t l ' u u\).
he dressed him:
\(i n a i n y d g h i l d a e t l ' < d a e t l '\).
he dressed him, put something over him:
\(i n a i n y d g h i l a a < l a a '\).
she really dressed up, prettied herself up:
\(h t ' a e ' n a d a l z u ' < z u u\).

**DRESS (n)**
shirt, dress, coat:
\(d g h a e c < g h a e c ' : d g h a e c\).

**DRIED**
ggan < ggan'.

**DRIFT**
a cloud is drifting around:
\(y a n l a e y l u n a t a t e z ' a a n < a a '\).
an odor drifted among them:
\(x u t a h c ' e t s e n d e l n e n < n e n\).
drift in air:
\(t a + i + c u u t < c u u t^{\prime}\).
inc glides, slides, drifts:
\(i n e # I + g a a c < g a a c\).
it (log) drifted ashore:
\(k e t a y d e t z a a n < t a a n^{\prime}\).
multiple objects (snow, leaves) drift in air:
\(G + I + g a a c < g a a c\).
O drifts in water:
\(t a # O + g h + l + c u u t < c u u t^{\prime}\).
snow drifted to a point:
\(n i t s i i t ' l d i n i g h e l < g h e l^{\prime}\).
snow drifts:
\(t s i i t ' l d + 0 + z o g h < z o g h^{\prime}\).

**DRIFTWOOD**
tadedze' < dets'.

**DRILL**
drill, auger:
\(d g h a i t ' a s i < t a a t 's\).
copper snowshoe drill:
\(t s e d i ' s e s i < t s a e t 's\).
drill holes in:
\(s e s i\).
snowshoe handdrill:
\(t s e d i ' s e s i < t a e^{\prime}\).

**DRINK**
drink O:
\(O + D + n a a n < n a a n^{\prime}\).
animal drinks, laps O with tongue:
\(O + l + t s ' a n e k ' < t s ' a n e k^{\prime}\).
drink O (liquid) quickly, gulp, chug O:
\(O + t + l + l + g g o t ' s < g g o t ^{\prime}\).
drink O quickly:
\(d a # O + d + i + l + t s e t < t s e t^{\prime}\).
give O (hot liquid) to P, make O drink P:
\(P + \# O + l + z e s < z e s^{\prime}\).
he threw him out, the drank it up (glass of water):
\(y a k g h i l t ' a k < t a k^{\prime}\).
make P drink O, give O (a drink) to P:
\(P + \# O + l + n a a n < n a a n^{\prime}\).
sip, drink O (hot liquid):
\(O + O + z e s < z e s^{\prime}\).

**DRINKING TUBE**
swan wingbone drinking tube:
\(k a g g o s t s ' e n z u u l < g g o s\).

**DRIP**
drippings from meat:
\(c ' e z i t ' u ' < z i^{\prime}\).
liquid drips:
\(n + O + g h a e t s < g h a e t s\).
liquid spurts, drips:
\(x + g h l + g g a a c < g g a a c\).
liquid is dripping off of me:
\(s a s e l t m e l t ' l i t ' < t l ' i t '^{\prime}\).
water drips, leaks:
\(t a # + O + t a a n < t a a n^{\prime}\).
water ripples, drips:
\(t a # n + O + g h a e t s < g h a e t s\).

**DRIVE**
hammer, drive in O (stake, post):
\(k o + n + i + t s e # O + n + g h + l + t s a e t < t s a e t^{\prime}\).
handle compact O, drive O (a car):
\(O + G + O ' + a a ' < a a '^{\prime}\).
he drove him off by slapping:
\(i s t a y ' n i n i k a a t < k a a t^{\prime}\).
he is driving a sled:
\(x a l d a t i i < x a t l\).
he is driving a sled around: luxalatiil < taan'.
human ambush barricade for rabbit drive: nuu ghaay < nuu.
rabbit drive: nuu < nuu.
they drove him out using a spear: 'uyuunn kaen' tikimilt'ak < t'ak'.

DROOL
foam came out his mouth, he drooled: uzaa ts'inelec'uu < c'ok'.

DROOP
branch droops: d+n+D+k'en < k'en.

down, descending, dropping:
na#f < na'.
he dropped him: nayghilt'ak < t'ak'.
he dropped the bag: 'alcesi naghilghaets < ghaets.
he dropped the papers: giligak naghildaetl' < daetl'.
he dropped the stick: teen nadghilt'ak < t'ak'.
he threw it down, dropped it: naydghilnen < nen'.
the lake (water level) keeps dropping: ben igge' dalzes < nen'.
the water level dropped: tadilta' < taan'.
the water level (in a hole, well) has dropped: nitaghil'aa < 'aa'.

DRUCK
he goes around drunk: lunghelyaltael < ghef'.
the is drunk: u'el nekhwghelenen < nen';
he is drunk: nghel < ghef'.
‡they are drunk: ku'el stahwghinidaek < daek'.

DURABLE
be tough, durable, sinewy, hard to chew or tear: G+l+c'et' < c'et'.

DUSK
dusk, evening: xelts'e' < ghaetl'.

DUST
dirt, dust, gravel, ashes: laets < laets'.
dust rose up: kahetsghaldogh < dogh.
he swept, dusted the area: hnahwdghinaat < ghaat.

DWARFED
be tiny, undersized, dwarfed: l+O+duds'ee < duds'.

DRY
become dry, dried: G+O+g gan < gan'.
‡a plant began to dry up, wither, die: nalae'eltes < tses'.
area becomes dry: ko+t+D+t ses < tses'.
become overly dry, withered: G+n+gh+1+g gan < gan'.
dried fish: ba' < ba'.
DYE

dyeing, coloring: ta#d+i < ta.N.
he dyed it black: taydilt'uuts' < t'uuts'a.
she dyed her hair blonde: detse' tatnilbaets < baets.

EACH

each other, reciprocal direct object: nil < nil.
each other, reciprocal object/possessive pronoun: nil < nil.

EAGLE

bold eagle: sgulak < sgulak; tuudi < tuut.
golden eagle: c'eyaane' < yaan; yaadi < yaat.

EAR

- dzaghe' < dzaghe' cii
earlobe: - dzilogge' < dzaghe, lok.

EARRING

dzaggez < dzaghe, ggez; dzaghts'elyaayi < dzaghe.

EARTH

earth, ground, land, country: nen' < nen'.

EARTHQUAKE

there was another earthquake: nanen'ghatna' < nen'.

EAST

in the direction of the sunrise, east: ka'aas
See Appendix B:

EAT

eat O: O+G+Ø+(y)aan < (y)aan; sa#O+I+ts'ak < t'ak.

chunch, gnaw, eat O (bone) with crunching noise: O+I+k'on < k'on'.
devoer O, eat O greedily: O+D+naek < naek'1.
devoer O, eat O whole: sa#O+I+ghel < ghel'.
eat, gulp whole O (liver, kidney, foot, fish head, biscuit): O+G+Ø+tsaet < tsae't.
eat mushy O: O+ø+ø+tsae't < tsae't'.
eat O quickly: sa#O+d+I+nen < nen'.
eat pl O: O+G+I+daetl < daetl'.
eat P slowly, take time eating P: P+da#etic+I+daetl < kay.
eat stringy O (spaghetti): O+d+I+luut < luut.
eat up, devour pl O: sa#O+D+I+tsac' < tsac'.
et eat well, have appetite, be revived by a food: (u+n)+D+yiits' < yiits'.
go eating, grazing on inc: inc#G+I+daetl' < daetl'.

have an appetite, be able to eat: c'+Ø+(y)aan < (y)aan.

he ate it (mushy object): sayatlack < tsack'.
he is a big eater: tinf'les < t'les'.
he is crunching on it, eating it with a crunching noise: itnelgguuts' < gguuts'.

EBB

water level drops, recedes, subsides, tide ebbs, stream goes dry: (ta#)D+tsaet < tsae't'.

ECHO

echo moves, resounds: da#ko+d+l+nen < nen'.
my words echoed: skenaeg'e dahwdghezet < zet'.

ECLIPSE

there was an eclipse of the sun: t'ac'i'aan < 'aa'.

EDGE

baan' < baan'.
edge, side, border of: -baaghe < baan'.
at an angle, on edge, on the side: k'aandze' < k'aan'.
be sharply angled, edged: d+(n+gh=)D+k'aan < k'aan'.
edge, rim, border of: -baane < baan'.
on edge, off balance: k'aank'edze' < k'aan'.
outer edge of tanned hide: -baane' < baan'.
out to edge (of bank): s# < s'.
reaching the edge of P: P+baa d+I < baan'.
sharp edge of knife, axe: -k'a' < k'a'.

EDUCATED

I am self-educated [: sii xa'k'a
sanahwdghalyaa < laa'.

EEL

pacific lamprey, eel: tl'aghes < ghes'tl'aghes'.

EGG

c'eghaee' < ghaes'.
chicks hatched in the eggs: xaesdezdle' < ghaes'.

eggshell: c'eghaee ts'ene' < ghaes', ts'en'.
egg yolk: -ghestsiige' < ghaes', tsic.
fish eggs, roe: k'uun'.
it (fish) laid eggs in the water: natay'tnedliaa < laa'.
the egg is firm, has a chick in it: c'eghaee' det'en < ts'en'.

EIGHT

eight people: lk'edenc'ine < denc'.
eight things: lk'edenc'i < denc', k'e.

EIGHTY

lk'edenc'ine < denc'.

ELBOW

ts'os < ts'os.
it he sits with his elbows on the table: yinlun < nlc.

ELDER

aged, old, elderly, grown: yaane' < yaan'.
elder, leader: -ts'ehn < ts'.
elderly chief, oldest chief, oldest man, grandfather: -ggadz'e < ggaets'.
elders, members of the oldest generation: -tsghadaxne < daek'.
old man, elderly person: da'atnae < da'a, nan'idenae.
person of the oldest generation, elder: c'enedze' < nts'.
elderly, feeble person moves: ca#n+l+ghel < ghel'.

ELDER

false elder: ts'ehwt'aane' < t'aaan'.

ELEVATED

dax- < dak'.
a shelf is elevated: datneldzel < dzel1.
it (pole) is elevated: dadez'aa < 'aa'.
stalks of grass are elevated (as a trail marker):
t'ogh dandez'aa < 'aa'.
up, at an elevation: da# < da1.

ELEVEN: ts'elk'ey uk'edi < k'e.

ELONGATED
elongated object is in position: G+O+taan < taan1.
elongated object moves independently, falls:
G+O+ghel < ghel1.
handle elongated O: O+G+O+taan < taan1.
handle pl elongated O (poles): O+d+n+t+nuul < nuul1.
linear, elongated, rigid object extends:
G+O+taan < 'aa'.
mové elongated inc quickly: inc#tG+I+t'ak < t'ak2.
mové elongated O quickly: O+G+O+yel < yel1.
O+I+ggaet < ggaet1.
mové inc elongated object: inc#G+O+yel < yel1.
pl elongated object extends, protrude:
tsi+cen##gh+l+nuul < nuul1.
throw, mové elongated O quickly:
O+d+t'ak < t'ak2.

ELope
she eloped with him: i'el tic'aniyaa < (y)aa1.

ELSE
more, also, next, too, again, plus, else: cu < cu1.
too, also, else: c'a < c'a1.
ELSEWHERE
elsewhere, to a different place: cughat < cu.

ELUSIVE
animal becomes elusive, offended, aloof, hard to kill, unattainable: lec'aen' < c'aen'.

EMBARRASSED
he got embarrassed: 'uyaa daghiyaa < (y)aa1.
he turned red (in the face), he blushed, got embarrassed: tniidl, tniidl < del1.
I was embarrassed: 'ents'e c'eni'tnaghestsiit < tset1.

EMBARRASSMENT: 'uyaa < yaa1.

EMBED
embedding into P: P+ni# < ni1.
I embedded something (axe) into a place:
wni'ghastsaetl' < tsael1.
it (bullet) got embedded in it: unidalid'i < die1.
it (stick) is embedded: hwnidighi'aa < 'aa'.
the porcupine quill became embedded in it:
uuni c'oxe' unidghiyaa < (y)aa1.

EMBERS
embers, hot coals: siit' < siit1.

EMBRACE
he put his arm arround him, he embraced him:
inkeetzset < tset1.

EMBROIDERED
embroidered clothing: taghestkaan'i < kaan1.

EMERGENCY
P is in a crisis situation, an emergency: P+'el ko+D+tlet < tlet1.

EMIT
inceptive, starting to, taking, emit, extending, pointing: t < t1.

EMPHATIC: k'a < k'a1; su < su.

EMPTY
it is empty: uyikole CLM, beykole W < kol1.
nothing in it, it is empty: uyii kole < yi1.

ENCIRCLE
he encircled it: inekezyaa < (y)aa1.
in a circle, encircling (P), around (P): (P+)ma+ke#(d) < na1.

ENCLOSED
enclosed object moves independently, falls:
G+l+kaets' < kaets1.
enclosed, sheathed object is in position:
G+l+taan < taan1.
move enclosed object, pointed O: O+G+O+txiy < tsiy1.
move inc elongated object:
inc#G+O+yel < yel1.
pl elongated objects extend, protrude:
tsi+cen##gh+l+nuul < nuul1.
throw, move elongated O quickly:
O+d+l+t'ak < t'ak2.

END
at the end of: -laaghe < xu1.
butt end of arrow: -c'ela' < la1.
extremity of, end of, upper limits of: -laaghe < la1.
it (storm) ended: nahwtestses < tses1.

ENDEARMENT
dear one, suffix of endearment: -cde < de'cde.

ENDURE
last, endure: na+nak < nak1.

ENEMY
enemies: nilgha sda'udit'ene < t'ae't.
See Unver. Wrangell:

ENERGETIC
he is energetic: sukngist'eh < t'ae1.

ENGINE
be noise of engine running: na#d+n+l+duut < duut.

ENGLISH
English language: c'etsiy tnaey kenaeg'e < nae'nae.

ENOUGH:
du' < du1; sudzendahwke < dzen1.
now, just then, enough, that is all, okay, soon:
xona < xona.
sufficiently, enough: su# < zuu.

ENTER
entering, (going) through a doorway: da# < da1.
he entered: daniyaa < (y)aa1.
we entered: da'snidaetl' < daetl1.
ENTERTAIN
keep P company, entertain P:
P+c'a+da#ko+d+n+l+taa < taa'.
ENTIRE
all, entirely: tsicdze' < tsic'.
all, everything, everyone, entire: hwt'aene < 'aen'.
completely, entirely, whole, all: laltsicdze'a < tsic'.
ENTRANCE
doorway, entrance way: nildaak'e < daa'.
opening of a container, entrance of an enclosure:
-daaay < daa'.
ENTRYWAY
porch, entryway: tlinitsiile' < tsii •
ENVIOUS
he is envious about it: its'e' hwtesiit, its'e' danidziit < set.
EPILEPTIC
he had an epileptic seizure: c'uniis dyilaak < niic.
EQUAL
they are equal amounts: nilnaghalt'ae < tae'.
ERASE
he cleaned things off it, he erased them from it:
-ik'enahwdghiltaay' < taac'.
ERECT
be erect, pointed, straight: d+D+gots < got•.
ERECTION:
he got an erection: ba nac'idghel < gheP.
he got an erection: banahwghitiin' < ten'.
he (P) got an erection: banac'idyel < yel.
she gave him an erection: ya nac'itaan < taan'.
ERODE
water erodes area: ta#ko+O+ggaats' < ggaats'.
water erodes (soil), area washes out:
ta#ko+n+l+c'el < c'el.
(weather) erodes, sweeps O (earth), wears O clear of vegetation:
O+n+gh+O+ggez < ggez'.
EVEN
get even with O, take revenge against O:
(P+)k'e+na#O+IID+yaak < yaak.
EVENING
dusk, evening: xelts'e' < ghaetl'.
EVENT
pl S experience event involving abstract process (time, environment, emotion):
G+O+daek < daek'.
sg S experiences event involving abstract process (time, environment, emotion):
O+zet <zet'.
inc event occurs: inc#O+zet <zet'.
situation, event occurs, happens:
kO+G+l+ts'et < ts'et'.
situation, event occurs, time passes:
G+l+ts'et < ts'et'.
time passes, abstract event occurs, sickness occurs:
(ko+)+d+O+zet <zet'.
EVENTUALLY
slowly, eventually, carefully: xa'k'a < xa•.
EVERY
all, everything: 'aal < 'aal.
all, everything, everyone, entire: hwt'aene < 'aen'.
eyevery day: dzaenta 'udii < dzaen.
EVIDENTLY
apparently, evidently: le'e < lae.
EVIL
(animate) be bad, evil: ts'a#gh+l+tae'+e < tae'.
badly, evilly: ts'aghilt'edze' < ts'en'.
"brush man", "woods man", evil spirit, devil:
c'eyuuy < yuu'.
devil, evil one: saedzaan < dzan'.
evilly, cruelly: c'ahwdi'andze' < 'aa'.
taboo, forbidden, evil: 'engii < gii'.
EWAN LAKE: Liidzi Bene' < liits.
EWE
ewe, female Dall sheep: c'edzedzi < dzets'.
EXACTLY
exactly (location, amount, time): du' < du'.

EXAGGERATE: n+da#ko+dn+n+tsa' < tsa".
he is exaggerating, talking nonsense: dadesol < sol.
he made up stories, exaggerated: hnae dadghighaan < ghana1.

EXCEED
passing by, exceeding, overdoing: P+gha#u < gha1.

EXCEEDINGLY
very much, exceedingly, an extreme amount, a great deal: c'eti hywgha < tiy.

EXCELLENT
good, fine, well, excellent: ugheli < gheP.

EXCESSIVELY
overdo V, do V excessively: 'a#n+D < 'a.
really, too much, excessively: gedadze' < da", ge•.

EXCHANGING
reversing, exchanging: nadilna < dil; nildilna < na•.
trading, exchanging P: P+dilghaay < dil.

EXCITED
become excited, surprised about P: P+ghadzi#gh+i+D+(y)aa· < (y)aa" •
be shaking, shivering, trembling, bobbing, vibrating, nervous, excited: d+G+D+nii" < nii1.
he got excited, is out of his senses: uzii tahwnesdzet < ziil'.
he got excited, nervous: xadzighidyaa < dzi1.
he is excited: xaa ni'ideyaa < xaa.
I am excited: sciz'aani datdez'aan < 'aat.

EXCLAIM
utter, say, exclaim, express, sound like, make noise like comp: comp (da#)d+D+yaak < yaak.

EXCLAMATION
question, exclamation: int V+(n)en < (n)en; int V(y)i < (y)i.

EXCREMENT:
tsan' < tsaan".
dog excrement: litsaane' < tsaan".
small hard excrement, dung of rabbit, moose: duu't < duu't.

EXERCISE
exercise (one's body): d+I+c'et' < c'et'.
exercise, train O: O+0+k'ats' < k'ats'1.
stretch, exercise oneself: nfd+D+(y)uu < (y)uus.

EXHALE
he is exhaling vapor (in cold weather): niyiits'teldon < dogh.
you exhale!: natits'iis < ts'iil'.

EXHAUST
go being exhausted, sick, tired: n+0+tsaa < tsa".
go to waste, become depleted, exhausted, used up: G+0+naa < naa1.
pl lie down feebly, exhausted, grief-stricken: ca#n+I+daetl' < daetl'.

EXIST
be comp, is comp, comp exists: comp G+O+lae < lae.
state, situation exists in manner of comp: comp (ko+)+D+O+aa' < 'aa'.

EXPANSE
expansile, distance: -ghaay < ghaa1.

EXPECT
expect, anticipate, await: ke#0+d+O+niic < niic.
in expectation of P: P+nandah < dah.
I was expecting you: nuka tsikaal'aen' < 'aen'.

EXPENSIVE
be expensive, valuable: c'+d+O+caax < caax.

EXPERIENCE
sg S experiences event involving abstract process (time, environment, emotion): 0+zet < zet1.
pl S experience event involving abstract process (time, environment, emotion): G+0+daek < daek1.

EXPLAIN
explain to, instruct P (about situation): P+gha di+nsko+d+n+taan < taan1.
(along, after, at) it (language, story) is hard for him, it's hard for him to explain: badahwdghinitiy', badahwdghitaey' CLW, ughahdahwditaey' M < tiy.

EXPLODE
burst, boom, explode: l+taatl' < taatl'.
explode, blow up, gun fires, volcano erupts: l+dic' < dic'.
shoot O (gun), shoot O with gun, make cracking, bursting, exploding, popping noise: O+d+I+taatl' < taatl'.

EXPLOSION
boom, be explosion, be the sound of gunshot: d+I+taatl' < taatl'.

EXPOSED
skin, inner bark is exposed, bare: d+I+k'ez < k'ez1.

EXPRESS
thanks will be expressed for that: yidi xona tsiin'aen ka dahwdadlii < lii'.
utter, say, exclaim, express, sound like, make noise like comp: comp (da#)d+D+yaak < yaak.
you are expressing grief, are saying something tragic: tanzii dadidi < lii1.

EXTEND
arriving, extending: 0+(n) < n'.
bump, protrusion extends: n+I+tok < tok.
extending: 0 < 0'.
flexible object extends in a line, hangs: G+O+c'et' < c'et'.
geographic feature extends in a line: G+O+c'et' < c'et'.

he extended his hand to him: yats'ideltset < tset '

hole, cavity, space, opening extends: ko+l+tes < tes'

inceptive, starting to, taking, emit, extending, pointing: t < t'.

inceptive, extending: incG+0+'aa· < 'aa';

inc#G+l+'aa· < 'aa'.

inceptive, starting to, taking, emit, extending, pointing: t < t'.

inc extends: incHG+0+'aa· < 'aa';

inc#G+l+'aa· < 'aa'.

lake extends, liquid, body of water is in position: d+l+taan < taan 1 •

linear, elongated, rigid object extends: G+0+'aa· < 'aa'.

pl elongated objects extend, protrude: tsi+cenHG+l+nuul < nuul 1 •

ravine, gully, draw extends: d+l+ghots' < ghots'.

ridge-line extends: ko+d+n+gh+0+laa· < laa "

series of poles, stakes, elongated objects extend in a direction: n+D+guuc < guuc 1 •

serrated inc extends: inc#G+l+zagh < zaght.

stretch, spread 0, extend flexible 0:

tracks extend: d+n+D+ke' < ke' •

trail extends: tiH0+taan < taan 1 •

water line, tree line extends: n+l+'aa < 'aa•.

EXTERMINATE exterminating P: P+tl'aH < tl'aat.

they were exterminated, killed off: tl'akat'aan < 'aa 1 •

EXTINGUISH fire becomes extinguished, na#d+n+D+nak < nak 1 •

EXTREME very much, exceedingly, an extreme amount, a great deal: c'etiyhwgha < tiy.

EXTREMITIY extremity of, end of, upper limits of: -laaghe < lat.

EYAK Eyak people: danggene < ngge'.

EYE: -naegge' < naek'.

area around the eye: -nehk'e baaghe < baa'.

avert ones eyes (from P), grimace, look (at P) sidelong: (P)#0+k'al < k'al'.

between the eyes: -entaggeze < ggez', ta'.

corner of the eye: -nehk'etl'aa < t'aa'.

eye of a needle: tl'ankaani nu' < nu'.

FABRIC heavy wool fabric: sutnak < sutnak.

thick, double-faced fabric: nilk'enatst'upuni < tl'uul.

FABRIC-LIKE fabric-like object is in position: G+gh+0+niiic < niiic.

Fabric-like object moves independently, falls: G+0+nak < nak'.


move flat, flexible, fabric-like O quickly, throw O: O+G+0+l+at < 'at'.

FACE: -naen' < naen".

be turned facing in the direction of P: P+ts'e' D+bet < bet.

frown, have long face, dour expression with jowls sagging: na#n+gh+D+tsaak' < tsak'.

he is very old in the face: nin' naynelyaak M < yaak.

he made a funny face, he began frowning: naniltse' < tsii".

side of the face: -entl'aa < t'aa'.

washi one's hands, face: la/naen'Hc'+l+daek < daek'.

FADE be pale, faded, light in color: G+I/D+k'al < k'al'.

leafy plant fades in color (as it dies): l+daan' < daan".

FAIL fail at convincing, persuading P: P+da#d+D+niiic < niiic.

have difficulty with P, fail at P: P#d+D+niiic < niiic.

short of, failing to reach P: P+k'e'e < k'e".

then he had failed to do it: xona inadatniic dyulaexde < yaak.

FAINT the fainted: siits' 'aede 'ilte' < aet.

he fainted, blacked out: u'el hwnitl'iits' < tl'ets'.

do they fainted: siits' 'aede kila' < laa".

FAITHFUL he is faithful to her: yanitel'aa < 'aa".
she was faithful to him: ‘afak’a ile’ daltaen < tae’.

FALL
animate falls, collapses: G+O+taek’ < tlaek’.
animate or compact object moves independently, falls: Gt+ts’et < ts’et’.
broken object moves, falls: G+l+tson < tson.
compact object moves independently, falls: d+G+l+nen < nen’.
elongated object moves independently, falls: G+O+ghel < ghel’.
enclosed object moves independently, falls: G+l+kaets’ < kaets’.
fabric-like object moves independently, falls: G+O+nak < nak’.
falling down: yae’ ku#f < ku’.
it (skin, paper) fell down: naatbets < bets.
it (tree) fell over: tatemtghotl’ < ghotl’.
liquid, multiple objects move independently, fall: G+l+tl’it’ < tl’it”.
man causes woman to fall in love: 0+d+n+0+naak’ < naak’.
mass (earth, snow) moves quickly, falls: G+ggots’ < ggot’.
multiple objects move independently, fall: G+l+0+daek < daek’.
pl inc move independently, fall: inc#fG+l+daek < daek’.
pl objects move independently, fall: G+O+daek < daek’.
tree falls: d+n+O+ghaets < ghaets.
wade, fall, break through P (snow): P+gha#t+n+D+cen < cen’.

FALL
fall, autumn: nahluu < luu.
in the fall: nahluluu < den’.

PALSETTO
sing falseotto: c’+e#f+d+0+kaal < kaal’.

FAMILY
alone, without family: dezaane < zaa’.

FAMINE
a famine occurred: c’aan ‘aede su dyank < yaak.
starvation, famine: tsen < tsin’.

FAMISHED
be famished, starving: s+da+siits’#u+d+O+t’ae’+e < t’ae’.
I crave something, I am famished: sdaaliis’tude’st’aede < t’ae’.

FAN
objects extend in a cluster, fan, bunch, radiating from a common point: G+l+zuuc < zuuc.

FANG
canine tooth, fang: -lighu’ < ghu’.

FAR
be far, distant, deep, long in duration: d+G+l+zet < zet’.
distantly, far: ‘u < ’u’.
how, how much, how far, how long: ndahwke’ < da’inda.
to there, as far as there: yehwke’ < ye’.

FART: tl’et’ < tl’it’.
to fart: 0+t’it’ < t’it”.

FARTHER
he keeps going farther out: cu ka’aa nifyaas < cu.

FAST
be fast: sta#f+d+N+n+tha < niic.
be fast, speedy, swift: u+n+0+ghan < ghan’.
be quick, speedy, fast: n#fu+n+l+ta’ < ta”.
she is a good, fast berry-picker: c’unelbe’ < bae’.

FASTING
period of fasting following the birth of a child: se’aen yuule’ < yuul.

FAT: -k’ax < k’ax.
be fat: l+k’ax < k’ax.
be stout, fat, thick, big in girth: G+l+ggaak < ggaak’.
fat around large intestine of moose: c’entsedle’ < tsetl’.
fat around the heart: -dzenases < dzaey’, zees’; -yunax < yu’.
fat on moose’s heart: uyinax hwluugge’ < luxu.
fat on rabbit’s back: ggaax tskok’ax < tso.
kidney fat: i’yunax < nax’.
moose, caribou knee fat: c’eggot’ tak’ax < ggot’, k’ax.
oil, lard, solid fat, tallow, grease: tlagh < thlagh.
rendered fat: -caadze’ < caats.
rendered ground squirrel fat: tseles caadze’ < caats.
rump fat of rabbit: c’ecene’ k’ax < k’ax.

FATHER: -ta’ < ta”.
deceased father: snelyaanen < yaa’.

FATIGUED
he became fatigued: ts’ehwntsiide < zen’.

FAVOR
favor, love, feel affection toward P, regard P highly: P+gha#t+O+ts’aat < ts’aat’.
favor O (a child), give O special attention: O+d+l+dzuk < dzuk.
the favors him: c’enel yanite’l’aa’ < ‘aa’.

FEAR: niget < get.
cry out from fear: sifl#sag < tsae.
fright, being scared, afraid, fearful: si’ < si’.
go, run in fear, flee: sifl#(y)aa’ < (y)aa’.
scream from fright, fear: si#d+O+kaal < kaal’.
sg talks in fear, talks being scared: sifl+k+l+(y)aa’ < (y)aa’.
FEATHER
feather, wing or tail feather: t'aa < t'aa'.
down feathers, flying seeds, fluff (of arctic cotton, fireweed): cots' < cots'.
hair or feather follicle: t'acene' < cen'.
inner fur, inner feathers: -kaey t'acodze' < cots', kaey 1.
tail feather: -dece' < ce'.
underhair, bottom layer of fur, feathers, down: ukayne dezegi < zec.
wing feather: -ts'enlabiile' < biil.

FEBRUARY:
gistaani na'aaye' < taan 1; unen nac'ehwdelaesi < laa", nen 3.

FED UP
become fed up with, bored with, tired of:
O+n+l+ten < ten 3.

FEEL
feel good, positive about P: P+'el ni#td+l+zuu < zuu.
he makes him feel like crying: tsagh naytnidlaas < laa'.
I am feeling around on it with my hands: uk'e lulannenlyaa < laa".
I don't feel like working: 'ele' c'a hnaa gha s'el hwdi'ah < 'aa'.
she is pregnant, she is feeling out of sorts: sda'udit'eh < t'ae".

FEET
at the feet of: -kaeghe < kae', xu.

FELL
he felled it (large game) and it fell like clothing: hwyu' k'e nayghilnak < nak'.
he felled it (tree), pushed it down: itnl'eghaets < ghaets.

FEMALE:
-ts'ae < ts'ae'.

FENCE
bridge, fish weir, fish fence: hwtsiil < tsii'.
brush barricade fence set with snares for ptarmigan: suus < suus'.
enclosed caribou fence, corral: tl'aztaani < taan', tl'aa'; nyii ctnedyotde < yuut'.
linear caribou or moose fence: tsic < tsic'.
moose fence: bey'n'uayi < 'aa'.

FERMENT
ferment, become slightly rotten (but edible): n+0+tsiil' < tsii'.
fermented fish heads, "stink heads": nelk'oli < k'ol.
food is rotten, overly fermented and inedible: G+l+l'ees < l'ees'.

FERN
fern (not eaten): tseles c'aane' < lestseles.
fiddlehead fern root: 'aax < 'aax'.
large fern: kasigi < sic'.

FEET
at the feet of: -kaeghe < kae', xu.

FETUS:
c'enaay < naay'.

FEVER
I got a fever: stse' yighisiil < zel'.
a little bit, a few: kaltsi'idze' < tsic'.
be few, scarce: G+n+l+tsaek'+e < tsaek'.

FIGHT:
sghae; sghe- < ghae'.
go aggressively, being ready to fight:
sghes'gh+0+(y)aa" < (y)aa'.
his fighting: sghe'a t'el'aen, sghe'a laa < 'aen'.
I fought with each other: niqidaek < daek'.
they fought with each other: niqidaek < daek'.

FILE
be the sound of grinding, filing: d+l+k'aal < k'aal.
grind, file 0: G+l+k'aal < k'aal.
whetstone, file: k'aal < k'aal.
FILL
become filled with liquid: da#d+n+O+ts'ic' <
tsic'..
be filled with liquid, be full: da#t+d+l+ben <
ben'.'
filling, full: da#d+n > da'.
fill it (with berries): datenniaas < 'aa'.
fill O: da#O+d+n+l+dok < dok'.
he filled it: daytinnilaalit' < t'ilit'.
I filled the place up: dahwtunnetlet < tlet'.

FIN
fillet O (fish): O+t+n+O+ghuuc' < ghuc'.

FILLET
fillet: t'a'ane
Filth, dirty: eyaax
pectoral fin: -dzaghal t'oghe'
adipose fin: -eel t'oghe'
dorsal fin of grayling: ts'ede'
dorsal fin: -yen t'oghe'

FIND
find out what to do about P:
finding: i
he found it: nayi'aan
discover, find P: P+k'e+da#d+l+niic
he found them: nayilaa
he found it (object in vessel): nayikaan

FINGER
finger, fingers (other than thumb): -lats'ighose'
handling, fingering: suuc
little finger: 'uniidi
index finger: -lacots' ghaaghi
middle finger: -tanidzehi

FIRE
(n): kon'
become filled with liquid, be full: da#t+d+l+ben <
ben'.
filling, full: da#d+n > da'.
fill it (with berries): datenniaas < 'aa'.
fill O: da#O+d+n+l+dok < dok'.
he filled it: daytinnilaalit' < t'ilit'.
I filled the place up: dahwtunnetlet < tlet'.

FIRE (v)
a gun fired: k'a' teldogh < dogh.
ignite, catch on fire, fire burns, moves:
(i+)d+G+O+k'aan < k'aan'.
into the fire: s#d < s'.

FIRM
be firm, hard: G+0+ts'en
firm ground: nen' done'
be firm, solid: n#ko+d+0+tl'ets'

FISH
fish with white flesh (generic term), "trout":
tsabaey < baey, ts'a'.
Alaska whitefish: luux < luxu.

FIREDRILL
fire drill stick: xasgii tsogge'

FIREWEED
fluffy seed of fireweed: lat'ik'aago' < k'aac'.

FIRM
be firm, hard: G+0+ts'en < ts'en'.
be firm, solid: n#ko+d+0+t'ets < t'ets''.

FIRST
first: tse < tse'; tosee < tse'.

FISH
fish flesh, fish meat: c'enaat'

FIRE (n) kon' < kon'.
build a fire: na+kon'##d+i+l+k'aan < k'aan'.

FINGER
fingers (other than thumb): -lats'ighose' < la'.

FIREDRILL
firedrill stick: xasgii tsogge'

FIREWEED
fluffy seed of fireweed: lat'ik'aago' < k'aac'.

FIRING (n) kon' < kon'.
build a fire: na+kon'##d+i+l+k'aan < k'aan'.

FINGER
fingers (other than thumb): -lats'ighose' < la'.
fish milt: -t'edze' < t'ets'il.
fish roasted on a spit: natael < naat'.
fish scaler: u'el c'elgguusi < gguus.
fish scales: -gguuze' < gguus.
fish skin: ba' zes < ba'a, zes'at.
fish split along the backbone: nildzendalneni < nen'.
fish spreading stick: u'el c'elkac'i.
fish tail: -cela'.
fresh fish: naanaay.
fish that has been left in the water: cot'naat'ak.
good fishing place where salmon stay: luk'ae.
fish eggs, roe: k'uun'.
dried fish eggs: k'uun' nezgguus < k'uun'.
dried fish eggs stored in fish skin: k'uun' dzaex < k'uun'.
fertilized fish eggs: k'uun' tay'tse < k'uun'.
fish egg soup: k'uun' taa < k'uun'.
fish run: 0+laex < laex.
fish visible: taex na'itggayi < ggay.
fish that has been caught: tuu nilte'e.
fish that has been left in the water too long after being caught: tuu nilte'e < tael'.
fish swimming, animal or fowl swims underwater, pl fish run: 0+laex < laex.
fish that has been left in the water too long after being caught: tuu nilte'e < tael'.
fish swimming, animal or fowl swims underwater, pl fish run: 0+laex < laex.
fish spreading stick: u'el c'elkac'i.
fish tail: -cela'.
fresh fish: naanaay.
fish that has been left in the water: cot'naat'ak.
good fishing place where salmon stay: luk'ae.
fish eggs, roe: k'uun'.
dried fish eggs: k'uun' nezgguus < k'uun'.
dried fish eggs stored in fish skin: k'uun' dzaex < k'uun'.
fertilized fish eggs: k'uun' tay'tse < k'uun'.
fish egg soup: k'uun' taa < k'uun'.
fish run: 0+laex < laex.
fish visible: taex na'itggayi < ggay.
fish that has been caught: tuu nilte'e.
fish that has been left in the water too long after being caught: tuu nilte'e < tael'.
fish swimming, animal or fowl swims underwater, pl fish run: 0+laex < laex.
FLEET

be flat: 1t'aa; 1t'aan'.
be wide, flat: 1t'aa; 1t'aan'.
flat, clearing on a point: 1t'aa; 1t'aan'.
flat level surface, open ground, tundra: 1t'aan'.
flat near river: sdaghaay. it (tire, balloon) became deflated, went flat: i'tnee'suuts'.
move flat, flexible, fabric-like: t'aan'.
be wide, flat: tael.

FLATEN

flatten, compress, smooth O, smash O with pestle: O+1t'aa; 1t'aan'.

FLEA:
c'til'ige' < tl'ig'.
dog flea: lic'ae yaa'.
snow flea: yes tl'ige' < tl'ig', yaats'.

FLEET

goes, runs in fear, flee: siHl+(y)aa' < (y)aa'.
pl run in fear, flee: siHl+daetl' < daetl'.

FLEASH:
-fsen' < tsen'.
fish flesh, fish meat: c'enaat'.
flesh, flank between hip and lower end of rib cage: -tsalak'e < tsalak'.
flesh on side between hip and lower rib cage: -tsalak'e < tsalak'.

FLESH

flesh O, scrape meat off O (skin) with flesher:
O+tsiy. 
the fleshed it: utaat'aa tsikuniggaet < ggaet'.
you flesh it: utaat'aa tkulaex < yaak.
they flesh it: utaat'aa kuggot < ggaet'.

FLESHER

bone skin flesher: ts'en tsel < tsel', ts'en'.
skin flesher: natse' < tsel'.

FLEX

become wrinkled, become softened by crumpling, flexing: G+d+dzol < dzol'.
flex, pull, drag O: O+G+l+tses < tses'.
soften O (grass, plant product) by flexing: O+d+O+ceet < cett'.

FLEXIBLE

flexible object attached or held at one end moves: x#G+gh+O+tsees < tses'.
move flat, flexible, fabric-like O quickly, throw O: O+G+O+at' < at'.
move flexible O (line, skin, the body): O+G+l+tses < tses'.
stretch, spread O, extend flexible O: O+G+O+(y)uus < (y)uus.

FLICK

click O with the finger: O+G+1t'on' < t'on'.
he flicked him (in the nose) with his index finger: yanats'utnit'ax < ts'u'.

FLECK

northern flicker: ntsiil < tsiil; tselel < nel'.

FLINCH

flinch, duck, move body suddenly: l+ghez < ghez.

FLINT

See Unver. Pinart:

FLIRT

the flirts with her: i'el natxetnaas < nna'.
he is flirting with her: yanitnelnen < nen'.

FLOAT

he floated ashore: ketayilghel < gel'; ketayinta < tae'.
it (O) floated across: lketayini'aa < 'aa'.
pl inanimate objects float: ta#G+O+yis < yis'.
they (fish) floated up to the surface: katayghilaa < laa'.

FLOATS

net floats: tehbiil ghadaknqilaayi < laa'.

FLOCK

birds, insects fly in a flock, in a swarm: baan'beahuilnen < nen'.
flock (of birds), swarm (of insects): baan' < baan'.
flock of birds walks: l+tl'aa' < tl'aa'.

FLOOD

it flooded: katadghilaa < laa'.
water rises, floods, overflows: l+ben < ben'.

FLOOR

floor, flooring: hwlaaxe' < laa'.

FLOT

it (fish) is floating about: luy'daat'ax < t'ak'.
it (fish) is floating around: nacsnilsat < tsaat'.

FLOUR:
c'aaan nal'oxxi < c'aaan, 'uuk'.
flour, bread: c'aaan < c'aaan.
whole wheat bread, whole wheat flour: tseles nen' < lestseles, tseles nen'.
whole wheat flour: c'aaan nelt'uute'i < t'uuts'.

FLOW

stream flows, current flows: O+len < len'.
be sound of water flowing, gurgling, roaring: d+1+zaay < zaay'.
birch sap flows: na#c+1+k'iil < k'iil'.
surface water flows: d+1+len < len'.
water, liquid rushes, flows swiftly, gushes: O+tseel < tsel'.
water moves, flows slowly: l+aa' < 'aa'.
water trickles, small rivulet flows: ta#d+1+duuun+e < duuun.'
FLOWER
flower, blossom: c'et'aan' 'unetniigi < niic.

FLUFF
down feathers, flying seeds, fluff (of arctic cotton, fireweed): cots' < cots".

FLUFFY
be fluffy: l+yu' < yu".

FLUTTER
bird, butterfly flutters: D+bets < bets.

FLY
ag flies: n+6+daetl^ < t'ak^.
pl fly: n+6+daetl^ < daetl'.
birds, insects fly in a flock, in a swarm: baan'6+d+gh+1-nen < nen'.
fly: n < n^.
fly quickly: d+n+l+nen < nen'.
fly swiftly, car goes swiftly: l+tl'ets' < tl'ets".
group, swarm moves, fly in a swarm: n+0+yaa < yaa'.

FLY an unidentified insect, perhaps sawfly: tse'duhsael.
black fly, "no-see-um": kolggots'i < ggots".
caribou warblefly, caribou botfly: c'eggu' < ggu'.
eranally: kuggae'd ubaan < aan, ggaet'.
dragonfly: tsele'utsaay < tsel', tsiy'.
dung fly: tsaan' ts'ige' < tsaan", te'lie'.
green-eyed gadfly: c'ut'aats'i.
maggots, fly eggs, fly larvae: c'e't's'ezi < ts'e'ez'.
marsh fly: tsaan' ts'uuy < tsaa'n'.

FLYCATCHER: sdaedze' < daets.

FOAM:
foam, scum on top of kettle of boiled fish: -dakonsge' < ge'2.
liquid foams, boils over: n+1+c'uuk < c'ok'.

FOG
fog, mist: 'aa' < 'aak'.
cloud, fog, frost moves: ko+6+tset < tset'.
fog, cloud extends: ko+6+niic < niic.
high fog, low clouds: c'e't's'el < ts'el'.
misty rain, condensation from fog: 'aa' caane' < caan'.
the area became foggy: kekuldogh < dogh.

FOLD
fold O: na+6+daet+6+dets < dets'.
fold O (birchbark, paper) into concave shape, into a basket: O+6+ts'a'x < ts'a'gh'.

FOLLICLE
hair or feather follicle: t'acene' < cen', t'aa'.

FOLLOW
following, after P: P+k'et < k'e.
following O: O+n+6+ < n'.
pl follow O: O+n+6+daetl^ < daetl'.
sg follows O: O+n+6+(y)aa' < (y)aa".

FOND
love, like, be fond of O: O+u+n+6+niic < niic.

FONDLE
tend to fondle, handle things: l/O/D+zuuc < zuuc.

FONTANELLE
fontanelle (of baby): -tsit'aak'e < t'aa'.
soft spot on baby's head, fontanelle: kasiits'dighil'aade < yilts'.

FOOD: c'aan < c'aan.
canned food: c'ene' yizdlaay < c'en'.
food is in position: G+l+cuut < cuut'.
food of an animal: -daane' < daan'.
left-over food: -ditsagge' < tsak.
lunch, provisions, food brought when traveling: -kade' < kaet'.
partly digested food in caribou stomach: c'eecetaan'i < taan'; -tsagge' < tsaa$k'.
winter food supply: niledi < cuut'.

FOOL
deceive, trick, fool O: da#O+d+n+0+aax < t'aa'.
deceive, deceive P: P+gha+ni+d+D+(y)aa' < (y)aa".
he fooled him: inal'ii hwghii'aan 'aa'.
he got confused, fooled: unal'ii hwghizet 'ii'.

FOOT: -ke' < kae'.
foot callus: -kek'aye'.
sole of the foot, sole of a boot: -ketl'aa < ket'.
top of the foot: -kent'aak'e < kae', t'aa'.

FOOTHILLS
foothills of mountains: dghelaay cene' < cen'.
uplands, foothills near mountains: c'enentah < nen'.

FOOTPRINTS
tracks, footprints: -ke' < ke'.

FOOTSTEPS
be sound of footsteps in soft snow, whoosh: d+l+giits'.
be sound of footsteps in snow: d+l+giits'.

FOOTSTRAP
snowshoe footstrap: c'aal < c'aal.

FOOTWEAR: kae < kae'.
footwear, shoes, boots: sel < sel'.
rubber boots, waterproof footwear: tuu sel < sel'.

FOR
for, in quest of, to get P: P+ka < ka'.
for oneself: xa#d+ < gha'.
for the purpose of P: P+ghanii < nil'.
hastening for P, for P: P+nalta' < ta".
in relation to, by, in the vicinity of, to, from, for, about, concerning, on P: P+gha < gha'.
instrument for: 1 < P.
one's own, on one's own accord, for oneself: xa'ka' < gha'.
weather occurs for, on P: P+e < e'.

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he said something forbidden, talked badly: tidahghiyaa < (y)aa

FORBIDDEN

taboo, forbidden, evil: 'engii < gii'

FORBODINGLY

wrongly, badly, forbodingly, ominously: ti+da# < da', ti'.

FORCE

P1 is compelled, forced to (do) P2:  Pl+e#ko+d+leggaet < ggaet'.
you are forcing me, keeping me at a task: sil'aa < 'aa'.

FOREARM: -ts'il'e < ts'il.

FOREHEAD: -ensdaagge' < -enstadaagga' < ta'.

FORELEG

limb, foreleg of quadruped: -Ia' < lat.

FOREMAN: hnaa kaskae < kae'.

FORETELL

divine, foretell, prophesy: O+l+dzak' < dzak'.

FORGET

forget P:  P+na#l+nak' < nak'.

he got the dates mixed up and forgot about it: stayuulditaance' u'el stanahwgdhelen < nen'.

he made him forget what he was doing: i'el stadahwtninilen < nen'.

he made him forget what he was saying: i'el stadahwtninilen < nen'.

he made me forget it: ic'anisdinilen < nen'.

I forgot it: uc'anidenilnen < in'.

FOIL:
c'egugi < guuc'; tsicot'i < cot'.
skewer O, stick fork, spear in O:  O+G+O+cot' < cot'.
surface water forks, divides into channels: nildzidighilen < len'.

FORK:

be forked: G+l+ggez < ggez'.

forked, gap between pair of objects: ggeze < ggez'.

FORM

become formed in a shape, imprinted with outline: G+l+k'aas < k'aas'.
clouds formed: yanlaey lunatatze'aan < 'aa'; yanlaey kataghilaa < laa'.

he formed something (bow): xu' ni'dinilk'aas < k'aas'.

ice forms: G+l+ggaet < ggaet'.

ice forms on the edge of the stream: ten ghan c'elaex < lae.

FORTUNATELY

fortunately, luckily: yidaadze' c'a < daa'.

FOUR

four in cards: hwnax < nax'.

FOOT

four people: denesne < denc'.

FOOTLEG:

four places, ways: denesxu < denc'.

FOOTMAN:

four things: denc'i < denc'.

FOOTSTEPS

four times: denesde < denc'.

FOX:

cross fox: dzagh t'aa koltsoghi < tsogh; saghadusgah < saghadusgah; ubede ts'i't'uuts'i < bet', t'uuts'; ugha' tac'itaani < taan'.

fox, red fox: nunyegaay < ggaay, nuun, yae'.

nickname for fox and lynx in stories: oii hwyaa < yaa'.

silver fox: del't'uuuts' < t'uuts'.

yellowish or light red fox: del'k'al < k'al'.

FOXTAIL

foxtail (plant): lice' < ce'.

FRAGILE

be fragile, easily broken, brittle: G+l+tloke < tlaek'.

FRAGRANT

smelly, fragrant object: -tsen < tsen'.

FRAYED

be tangled, matted, frayed, brushy: G+I/D+dsaats' < dzaats'.

FREELY

freely, plainly, without accompaniment: xosk'ak'e < k'a', k'e, xos'.

FREEZE

freeze solid: n+gh+l+ts'e' < ts'e'.

freeze solid, freeze into a shape: n+gh+l+ten < ten'.

he froze to death: dlii dyilaak < dlii'.

it froze a little: luu yaa'en' kuzdlaen < luu'.

it (nature) is causing it (ice) to freeze: yatses < tsiy'.

it will freeze up: nitentdalzes < nen'.

thin layer of ice forms, begin to freeze: d+D+ts'etl' < ts'etl'.

water overflows and freezes, aufeis forms, stream 'glaciers': G+l+ggaet < ggaet'.

FREZER:

uyii ngeltiisi < ten'.

FRENULUM

frenulum of the tongue: -tsulatl'uale' < tl'uu, tsu'tsula'.

FREQUENTLY

many times, frequently: hwenelt'aede < t'ae'.

FRESH

be soft, fresh: G+l'sots' < 'ots'.

fresh fish: naanaay < naa'.

meat is fresh: G+l+tlaek' < tlaek'.

FOUNDATION

house foundation: 'uyggu nekedez'aayi < 'aa'.

FOUR

four in cards: hwnax < nax'.

FOOT

four people: denesne < denc'.

FOOTLEG

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FOOTMAN

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FOOTSTEPS

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many times, frequently: hwenelt'aede < t'ae'.

FRESH

be soft, fresh: G+l'sots' < 'ots'.

fresh fish: naanaay < naa'.

meat is fresh: G+l+tlaek' < tlaek'.
FRIEND
partner, close friend of opposite clan: -latsiin < la'1, tsii1.
male's female, woman's male cross-cousin, boyfriend, girlfriend: -udae < dae1
be friends: nil+i+l+zen < zen1.
See Unver. Wrangell:

FRIGHT
fright, being scared, afraid, fearful: si- < SP.

FRINGE
cut in strips, make (fringe): 0+n+0+tsak' < tsak'2
fringed clothing: uk'e natsak'i < tsak'1.

FROG:naghaay < ghaayt.
frog croaks: d+1+ghaac' < ghaac'; d+1+ghiin' < ghiin'2

FROM
away from P, keeping away P: P+c'a' < c'aat.
direction from: -dze' < ts'en'1.
from across: naadze < nain.
from a forward direction, back: ·nse'dze' < nse'.
from among P: P+ta+ts'i#f < tah.
from another direction, from outside: ·'aadze < 'an2.
from below, up from below: -yggedze < ygge.
from body of water: tsidze' < tsen3.
from body of water, from lowlands: ·'tsiidze < tsen3.
from inside, from below: ·yaxdze < ygge.
from, off from, out from: ts'i#f < ts'i1.
from there: yehwdze' < ye1.
from the uplands: ·nggadze < ngge.
in relation to, by, in the vicinity of, to, from, for:
about, concerning, on P: P+gha < ghat.
off from shore: ni+c'a' < ni1.
off from shore, out into water: nse' < nse'1.
out from an enclosure: di+ts'i#f < di1.
out from, away from P: P+ts'i# < ts'i1.
out from inside P: P+yi+ts'i# < yi'in.
taking from P, out of P's hand: P+laaghe < la'1.

FRONT
ahead of, in front of P: P+ghanse < nse'1.
forward, ahead, in front: ·nse' < nse'1.
front of: ·t'aay < t'ay.
front of shirt where buttons are sewn: t'aayk'eygge < t'aay.
in the area in front of P: P+ghansghu < nse'1.

FRONTPIECE
frontpiece on large skin boat (umiak): c'iiis nakaade' < kaat.

FROST
frost, frost crystals: sogh < zogh1.
be covered with frost: G+l+zogh < zogh1.
cold, fog, frost moves: ko+0+tset < tset1.
it is starting to become frosty: telzogh < zogh1.
it (nature) covered the area with frost: sogh hwdghilghel < ghel1.

FROSTBITTEN
animate is cold, becomes cold, frostbitten, frozen: G+D+dlii' < dlii'1.
his face got frostbitten: unaen' unintentnelnen < ten1.
his feet froze, got frostbitten: uke' sten < ten1.

FROWN
frown, have long face, dour expression with jowls sagging: na#n+gh+D+tsak' < tsak'1.
the is frowning: duu nighihaes < naes.
he looks sad, glum, is frowning, scowling: nelteiin < tsii1.
the was frowning: nanighic'et' < c'et'1.

FROZEN
animate is cold, becomes cold, frostbitten, frozen: G+D+dlii' < dlii'1.
it froze, is frozen: sten < ten1.

FRUIT
garden fruit or vegetable: nanelyaxi < yaa.

FRY
roast, fry, bake: G+0+t'aes < t'aes2.
sizzle, fry in grease: d+l+coz < coz.

FRYING PAN
frying pan, skillet: sgulide' < sgulide'; uyii ts'et'esi < t'aes3.

FULL
become, be tight, full, pinched, clogged, congested: d+n+l+tlet < tlet1.
be crowded, stuffed, full, stacked: G+n+D+l+tots < tots1.
be filled with liquid, be full: da#t+d+l+ben < ben1.
be full (from eating): sa#n+l+tic < tic1.
container is full: da#f+d+l+dok < dok1.
n+l+'aa < 'aa1.
filling, full: da#f+d+n < da1.
it (moon) became full: k'eneldzaes < dzaes.
it (moon) is full: k'e'itbaats' < baats'1.
the moon became full: na'aay neketsnaal'iideltaen < tsaat'l1.

FUN
fun, pleasure: dghos < ghaas1.
have fun, play noisily, celebrate, shout, make noise: d+l+ghaas < ghaas1.
ridicule, mock P, make fun of P: P#gh+0+dlok' < dlok'1.

FUNGUS
a type of fungus [:] tl'eitael < tl'ael.
birch fungus: besk'atl'i < k'atl1.
birch fungus ashes: its'tiiis < ts'iiic1.
cottonwood fungus: bedzaghe' < dzagh.
ligh-colored birch fungus: lintsiiis < tsii1.

FUNNEL: u'el dic'elt'edi < tl'iiit'.

525
FUR
body hair, fur: -gha' < gha'
fur-lined boots: dghani sel < gha'
fur-lined coat: dghani dghaec < gha'
fur of various kinds for trade: tsə' zes < tsə'
fur that is exchanged for trade or credit: -desnen' koley < kol; udesnen' koley < nen'
inner fur, inner feathers: -kaey t'acodze' < cots', kaey'
FURRY
be hairy, furry, fuzzy, have hair, whiskers: D+yuuts' < yuuts'
FUTURE
in the future: be'endze' < 'an'; -de' < de'
in the future, later on: tsaede' < de't, tsə'
progressive/future/perfective-negative suffix: P
FUZZY
be hairy, furry, fuzzy, have hair, whiskers: D+yuuts' < yuuts'
GAFF
gaff hook: saxi < zak'
GAKONA
Gakona village: Ggax Kuna' < ggax.
GALL
-tl'ets' < tl'ets'
gall bladder: -tl'edze' < tl'ets'
GALLOP
four-legged animal runs, lopes, c'kay < kay'
GAMBLING
win at gambling: ko+n+l+naa < naa'
I lost (at gambling): tadezelnen < nen'
P loses everything (at gambling): P#ko+d+(gh+H+taac' < taac'.
GAME
a ball game: lac'ukat'i < kaat'
game played with stick on a string: niyuuts'i < yuuts'
guessing game in which object is hidden: nilc'a' stana'steFIisi < 'ii'; guessing game played by stacking hands: bede ghaæle' < bede, ghaæ'
high jump game: kites nalyeli < yaal; kites nadaasi < (yaal'
pick-up sticks game: nic'anditl'edi < t'liit'
throwing game in which stick is thrown at hoop of brush: c'ughaeli < ghaæ'
willow hoop for c'ughaeli game: k'ay' nelbaats'i < baats'.
GAMEY
meat turns odorous, strong-tasting, musky, gamey during rutting season: t+D+ts'aiel < ts'aiel.
GAP
forked, gap between pair of objects: ggeze < ggez'
gap in the teeth: -ghuta tsel < tsel'
small opening, gap: -tsel < tsel'
GAPING
be gaping, open wide: d+O+kal < kal.
concave, gaping object is in position: G+O+ts'agh < ts'agh'
GARBAGE
garbage, slop pile: tiltl'edi < tiit'
GARDEN
ck'enaexde < den'; uk'e kunay'nelyaes < laa'
GARGLE
:gargled: syidah i'tngalghots < ghots'
GARMENT
pullover garment, sweater: besedetl'uuni < tl'uu.
GARROTE
garrote, choking line for killing animals: u'el nay'neltl'es < tses'
GARTER
beaded garter: -dzidaceze' < dzaat; dzidacezi < cez.
GATHER
do, gather, collect, have: (d#)O+l+'aen < 'aen'
get, hunt for, gather, go to get: P+uka#l+'aen < 'aen'
gathering into a group: le+cen#D < li'; gathering together the dry spruce twigs: dats'iisi nilkanazilae < laa'
gather up the traps again! 'ael nilkanazilae < laa'
GAZE
gaze, glance, look, move eyes: n+O+taa < taa'
GENDER
area, place, situation, state, area gender, area qualifier: ko < ko.
thematized gender: 0 < 0'; d < d'; n < n'.
thematized gender or areal object/subject: ko < ko.
GEOGRAPHIC FEATURE
geographic feature (ridge, stream) extends: G+O+'aa' < 'aa'
GET
for, in quest of, to get: P+ka < ka'
get even with O, take revenge against O: (P+)k'e+naH+O+I+yaak < yaak.
get up, lifting up: tge', nae < n'
get up quickly from prone position, rise: gge' di#l+tset < tset'.
GLANCE
gaze, glance, look, move eyes: n+O+taa <
taa'.
glance at P: P+ika'c'eo+di+l+sen < nen'.
he glanced at me looking evilly: s'e1
    tidaghik'ail < k'ail'.
GLANCING
glancing off, missing, going past P:
P+t+i+ka'+di < ka'a', ti'.
grazing, glancing off, sideswiping P: P+d+gh <
    Ø'.
GLAND
scent gland of beaver, mink: -ts'aale' <
ts'ale'.
GLARE
be unable to see because of glare:
    ts'+nae:x:#n+i+l+den+e < den'.
glare ice: ten ts'isi < ts'isi'.
GLASS
drinking glass: sdagaan < sdagan.
window glass: sdagel < sdageL.
window glass, windowpane: unu' hwnal'aeni <
    nu'.
GLASSES
eyeglasses: nak'ets'elyaayi < lna'.
GLIDE
slide, slip, skate, ski on surface:
    G+l+gaac < gaac.
        glide, soar in air: d+l+gaac < gaac;
            d+l+k'aey' < k'aey'.
inc glides, slides, drifts: inc#l+gaac < gaac.
GLIMPSE
catch sight of, glimpse O: O+t+l+'aen <
    'aen'.
glimpse, spot, catch sight of O:
    ka+'/x/0+O+d+l+l+sen < 'aen'.
see, glimpse, catch sight of O (person):
    O+0+O+'aen < 'aen'.
GLOVES: lagets' < gets'.
copper gloves: tsedi lagets'
    < tsaet'.
GLUE:
    u'el lin'ngets'etli < ts'etli'.
glue, weld something onto it!: uk'ec'uniziis'ill < ts'etli'.
he glued them together: leytnildzaek <
    dzaek'.
GLUTTONOUS
be gluttonous: I+bet' < bet'.
GNAW
be gnawing, crunching sound: d+l+ghaats' <
    ghaats'.
crunch, gnaw, eat O (bone) with crunching
    noise: O+l+k'on < k'on'.
gnaw, munch, crunch O: O+d+Ø+ghaats' <
    ghaats'.
gnaw O: O+d+l+kaats' < kaats'.
gnaw O (hard, resistant object) making a
    noise: O+d+n+l+cen' < cen'.

GO
sg, dual goes, walks: 0+(y)aa'< (y)aa'.
pl go, walk: 0+daetl' < daetl'.
animal goes into rut: t+1+niic < niic.
feebly, elderly or exhausted person goes to bed,
reclines: ca#n+0+tae < tae'.
fly swiftly, car goes swiftly: l+tl'ets' < tl'ets'.
go aggressively, being ready to fight:
sghee#gh+0+(y)aa'< (y)aa'.
go at very high speed, in a blur, streak (like a weasel):
kogh+D+taes < tses'.
go being exhausted, sick, tired: n+0+tsaa < tsaas'.
go being in pain, being wounded:
c'+0+tsaa < tsaas'.
go in anger, go in a huff: l+0+ciaex.
go in anger, go being mad: D+cen < cen'.
go in affected manner, go putting on airs:
k+D+O+yiiis < yiiis'.
go in a group, war party marches:
sghe##l+taetl' < tae'.
go using inc body part:
sg##d+gh+t'ae •.
goes to bed, assumes reclining position:
s+0+tae < tae'.
go in boat, paddle boat, go in motor boat:
impersonal group of people go:
pl go holding a line:
pl go:
goes:
sg he##l+taets' < taets'.
sg goes:
sg goes to bed, assumes reclining position:
GOAT
mountain goat: sbaay < ba'a.
old mountain goat: ts'ehwtniziidi < zen'.
GOD: Nek'eltaeni < tae'; ut'ahwdilt'aneiyi < tae'.
See Unver. Pinart, Doroshin:
GOLD: gol < gol; ts'es dicaa • < caax, ts'es'.
gold mine: gol gha hghetnaade < gol.
GOLDenEYE: kaskaue utse'e < kae', tse'.
GONE
be absent, gone, nothing, none: -kole < kol.
P is gone, absent, dead, disappears:
P#ko+G+i+lae+t'ae < lae.
GOOD
be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good:
G+1+zuu < zuu.
be feel good, positive about P: P+el nif+d+1+zuu < zuu.
good people: ughelne < ghel'.
good, pretty, handsome: zu' < zuu.
good, real, true: gheli < ghel'.
good, yes: hox < hox.
his is no good for you: ngha ts'aghil'te < t'ae'.
GOODBYE: xonahang < hang, xona.
GOOSE
Canada goose: xax < xax.
be honk of Canada goose:
d+d+ghak < ghak.
waterfowl (ducks or geese in general):
dziidzi < dziits'.
white-fronted goose:
daghe < ghel; dat'aek < t'ae'.
GOOSE BUMPS
 gotten goose bumps: st'ay'ghidaek < daek'.
GOSSIP
the gossips, talks about something:
c'a hnaes < (y)aa'.
he gossips:
he seized, grabbed it:
i'el lezniic.
he grabbed for it not reaching it:
i'el lezniic.
you gots it (riddle):
sdok < dok'.
GRAB
grab, grasp, hold, take, get, obtain, seize O: O+u+0+niic < niic.
grab, grasp, take, get, obtain O: O+t+cuut < cuut', niic; O+u+D+nak < niic.
grab, seize, catch O: O+t+yell' < yell'.
he grabbed for it not reaching it:
he seized, grabbed it:
sdok < dok'.
GRAIN
with the grain:
with the grain of P (the wood):
GRANDCHILD
man's grandchild:
woman's grandchild:
GRANDFATHER
elderly chief, oldest chief, oldest man, grandfather: -ggaedze' < ggaets'.
grandfather, spouse's grandfather: -tsiye < tsiy'.
great-grandfather: xu'an -tsiye < tsiy'.

GRANDMOTHER
grandmother, spouse's grandmother, grandmother's sister, great-aunt: -tsucde < tsuun.
great-grandmother: xu'an -tsucde < tsuun.

GRANULAR
granular or amorphous inc moves: inc#D+tsaak' < tsaak'.
granular or amorphous substance moves independently: G+D+tsaak' < tsaak'.

GRASP
grab, grasp, hold, take, get, obtain, seize: 0+u+0+niic < niic.
grab, grasp, take, get: O+l+cuut < cuut'.
grasp it in your hand!: u'el nil'itset < tset'.
hold, grasp, grip, clutch firmly: 0+u+0+ten' < ten'.

GRASS: tl'ogh < tl'ogh.
grass mat: tl'ogh tael < tl'ogh.
grass species (unidentified): [tl'ogh destbedzi] < tl'ogh.
softened grass used as insulation in boots: datcedi < cet'.
soft grass used as boot liner: tl'ogh del'ots'i < tl'ogh.

GRASSHOPPER: telt'uusi < t'en'.

GRATEFUL
I am very grateful: 'ele' saane da, 'ele' saane sa cu < saan.

GRAVE: ts'en k'ae < ts'en'.
bark grave house for cremation remains: nets'en zaele' < zael.
grave, cemetery: hwek'ez'aani < 'aa'; nek'edi < ke'.

GRAVEL
dirt, dust, gravel, ashes: laets < laets'.
sand, gravel: saas < saas'.
scree, talus, loose rock on mountainside, gravel: tseziil < tsae', ziil'.

GRAY
be gray: G+I/D+baa' < baa'.
grayish, off-white: baay < baa'.
gray, off-white object: utse' ggax k'edynaak < ggax.
he is getting streaks of gray hair [il]: utse' tay'dinighel < ghel'.

GRAYLING: sde' t'aeni < 'aen', de"'ts'ede'.
dorsal fin of grayling: ts'ede' < de"'ts'ede'.
small grayling: segele < gel.

GRAPE
go eating, grazing on inc: inc#G+I+daetl' < daetl'.
grazing, glancing off, sideswiping P: P#d+gh < O'.
he grazed it with his foot: itikadi'aets < 'aets.
it is grazing over an area: koyaan < (y)aan.

GREASE: xae < ghae'.
ioil, lard, solid fat, tallow, grease: tlagh < tlagh.
be film of grease: G+l'oe' < 'oe'.
grease on top of liquid: i'daghe' < ghae'.
salmon grease: luk'eghe' < ghae'.
salmon head grease: c'tsighe' < ghae'.

GRAYS
be gray: G+I+d+baa' < baa'.
grays, off-white: baay < baa'.

GRAYS
be gray: G+I/D+baa' < baa'.
grays, off-white: baay < baa'.

GRUDGE
be grey: G+I/D+baa' < baa'.
grays, off-white: baay < baa'.

GRUDGE
be grey: G+I/D+baa' < baa'.
grays, off-white: baay < baa'.

GRUDGE
be grey: G+I/D+baa' < baa'.
grays, off-white: baay < baa'.

GRUDGE
be grey: G+I/D+baa' < baa'.
grays, off-white: baay < baa'.

GRIEVE
grieve, sob, whimper: ke#(d+)D+tsagh < tsagh.
something got caught in my throat, I am grieving: syidah ninay'tneltlet < tlett'.

GRIMACE
avert ones eyes (from P), grimace, look (at P): P+G+1+k'al < k'aP.

GRIME
dirt, grime, impurity: ggas < ggas'.
dirt, grime is in position, has accumulated: n+gh+D+ten < ten'.

GRIND
grind, file: 0+G+1+daetl' < daetl'.
be grinding, creaking sound: d+G+I+ggiints < ggax'.
be scratching, grinding, crunching sound: d+l+ghaats < ghaats'.
be the sound of grinding, filing: d+l+k'aal < k'aal'.

GRIP
clench, grip, clip, squeeze, pinch O with fingers, toes, tweezers, pliers: O+G+I+d+dots' < dots'.
grip, pinch O with tweezers: O+l+tl'et < tl'et'.
hold, grasp, grip, clutch: O+u+Ω+ten' < ten".

GRISTLE: c'et' < c'et'.

GROAN
be whining sound (of dog), groaning sound (of ice): d+n+l+ts'is < ts'is'2.

GROCERIES: c'aan gaay < c'aan.

GROOM
groom oneself in the water: n+ta#d+n+gb+0+duuts < duuts1.

GROOVED
it is grooved: ts'ibngeltses < tses1.

GROSBEAK
pine grosbeak: xaydudiye < diy1, xay1; k'elatuudi < tuut.

GROUCHY
be mean, grouchy, irritable, cruel, bad-tempered: ts'a+ni#l+t'ae·< t'ae1.

GROUND
earth, ground, land, country: nen' < nen't.
bare, clear ground amidst snow: c'ube' < be'1.
dry, hard ground in elevated area: tes tsone' < tes1, tsone'.
firm ground: nen' done' < don1.
frozen ground with no snow cover: nen' ten < ten1.
hunting ground: nen'tah < nen".
mineral lick, salt lick, salty ground where animals gather: i'dena' < naak1.
soft ground: nen' 'ots'i < 'ots1.
soft ground with water underneath, swampy area, bog: kalel < lei.
See Unver. Pinart:

GROUP
gathering into a group: le+cen#D < cen1.
group of people: tney· < nae'denaæ.
group of people goes: tney+Ω+daetl' < daetl'1.
group of people moves: cehw#gh+Ω+aa < 'aa1.
group, swarm moves, fly in a swarm: n+Ω+yaa < yaa1.
(moving) as a group: cehw· < cehw1.
pl go in a group, war party marches: cehw#d+l+nen < nen1.

GROUSE
ruffed grouse, "willow grouse": tsaan' ts'uus < ts'uus1; ts'aan' ts'uus < tsaan".
sharp-tailed grouse: c'eltagi < tae1.
spruce grouse, 'spruce hen': deyeh < deyeh; 'el dyanañ < 'el1, (y)aan.
cackle, be call of ptarmigan or spruce grouse: d+l+ak < ak1.

GROVE
grove of trees: scecen < cen1.
in a grove of spruce trees: ts'abañi
hwnitaan tah < taan1.

GROW
grow, grow up, mature: G+n+Ω+yaa < yaa1.
he grew up: k'e'idzet < zet1.

he is already full-grown: da'a k'edeltaen < tae'
they grew up: k'enakidaeq < daek1.

GROWL
be growling noise (of upset stomach): d+l+ok' < 'ok'.
be growling sound (of bear, dog), be sound of person choking: d+l+gguk < gguk1.
growl at O: O+u+d+n+l+ghan < gan1.
my stomach is upset, growling: syii tate+ghots < ghots1.

GROWN
aged, old, elderly, grown: yaane' < yaa1.
be an adolescent, a teenager, be full grown: ko+d+l+ty < tiy1.

GRUMBLE
grumble, mutter: d+l+goc < goc1.

GRUNT
bear makes warning sign, grunt at O: O+n+Ω+yt < yt1.
grunt while exerting oneself: d+n+l+tuh < tuh1.

GUARD
be on guard, prepared, ready, alert, watchful (for P): (P+gha#)+l+yuun < yuun1.

GUESTS
potlatch guests: dzoogay < dzoo, gaey1.

GUILTY
the feels guilty, ashamed: c'akuni'aan < 'aa1.
the looked guilty: del k'etnedyaak < del1.

GULKANA
Gulkana River, Gulkana village: Takolc'el Na' < c'el1.

GULKANA RIVER
middle fork of Gulkana River: Bentsina' < tsi1.
upper Susitna River and upper Gulkana River area: Tsaay Nene' < tsaay1.
See Unver. Allen:

GULL
nalbaey < bañ1.
Bonaparte's gull: tsidelt'udzi < t'uuts1.
herring gull: ts'itu' nalbaey < bañ1.
immature gull: ts'ik'ebraedzi < baets1.
member of gull moiety: nalbaey utsuuye < tsuuy1.
mew gull: bentah nalbaey < bañ1.

GULLY
draw, extend: d+l+ghots' < ghots1.

GULP
choke on (food), swallow, gulp: O in chunks: O+l+n+l+ket' < ket'.
drink (liquid) quickly, gulp, chug O: O+l+l+ghots' < ghots12.
eat, gulp whole O (liver, kidney, foot, fish head, biscuit): O+G+Ω+tsaet < tsae12.

530
gum, resin, hardened pitch on outside of spruce: dzaex < dzae'k'.
GUN
double-barreled shotgun: nilk'eze 'it'aayi < a'a'.
empty gunshell: c'etiil < tiil.
gun, rifle: k'a' < k'a".
Russian gun, rifle: ucene' koley < cen'.
GUNNY
boat gunwale: -daghos < da', ghosts'.
GURGLE
be sound of water flowing, gurgling, roaring:
d+l+zaay' < zaay'.
GUSH
water, liquid rushes, flows swiftly, gushes:
O+t+ael < ael'.
GUST
wind gusts, shifts: O+ts'il' < ts'il".
wind gusts, whirls up: ka#O+dets < dets'.
HABIT
habit, custom, manner: -duule' < duul'.
habit, tradition, custom: x'u'k'a keni'aadze' < 'aa'.
HAIL
hailstone: natsaan'ngeiteni < ten'; natsaan'nge't'on'i < t'aan', tsaan".
it is hailing: natsaan'nge't'on'i lecan < caan".
HAIR:
yuuts' < yuuts'.
body hair, fur: -gha' < gha'.
hair (of the head): tsiighaa < gha'; tsiigha' < tsi'.
beaded hair bun of man or woman: tsighael < ghae'.
cowlick, tuft of hair: -tsiiluudze' < luuts'.
guard hair: -ghaluudze' < gha', luuts'.

See Unver. de Laguna:
dzex < dzae'k'.
GUMS:
gun, rifle: k'a' < k'a".

See Unver. Pinart:
gun, rifle: k'a'.
GUNNY
boat gunwale: -daghos < da', ghosts'.
GURGLE
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GUSH
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guard hair: -ghaluudze' < gha', luuts'.

See Unver. Pinart:
gun, rifle: k'a' < k'a".
HAND DRILL
handbag
handicapped
handkerchief
HANDICAPPED
handy
hang
orange, up and over, catching on, snagging on P: P+niif < ni'ni.<
hanging up: da<d < da'.
hang, put O (fish) on drying rack with tail hanging down: O+O<+tsak' < tsak'.
hang the clothes outside (over a line): yu' ba'aaxe hwnidilae < laa'ni.

HANDLER
hang up bunch of
hang the clothes outside (over a line): yu' dadghilaa < laa'.

I suspended, hung the baby (in a swing): s'at' < at'.

HANGOVER
he has a hangover: ts'rentaani yiit'saat < ts'taat'.

HAPPEN
comp (event) occurs, happens to S: comp d#D+O+yaak < yaak.
do, act, happen, behave, take place in manner of comp: comp d#D+an < 'aan'.
if you are gone then what will happen?: nkoleda nts'e hwat'aat? < t'aa'.
situation, event occurs, happens: ko+G+I+t'set < t'set'.
	something very bad happened: danadze' kehwdelimii < niic.
we didn't know what had happened to us: dae' xu' tnelayakde u'el ts'atniige < yaak.
what else is happening?: nts'e cu tkot'aaen? < 'aan'.
what was going on? what was happening?: nts'e lukunizet? < zet'.
what will happen?: nts'e kuta'aal? < 'aa'.

HAPPLY
happily for P: P+iita < ii'.

HAPPINESS
su- < zuu.

HAPPY
P is happy, glad: (P+gha)+su+koko+d+O+<aa'< < 'aan'.
happy birthday: n'iltaaen dzane uyii stahwdetnes minahwddhelene < nen'.
he became happy: nenici uyighiyaa < niic, (y)'aa'.
P is happy: P+yiits' ta#koko+d+niic < niic.

HARASS
bother, punish, harass P: P+gha
in#koko+l+taen < 'aan'.

HARD
animal becomes elusive, offended, aloof, hard to kill, unattainable: l'c'aen < c'aen'.

be firm, hard: G+O+t'sen < t'sen'.
be hard to the touch: G+I+ggac < ggac.
I had a hard time doing it: sa 'aenkal'aendze' t'elaak < 'aen'.
it became hard, difficult for him: ukesdez't'aet < 't'ae'.
it is dim for me, it is hard for me to see: s'el kalbaa < baa'.
it was hard for them without food: c'aan 'aede xu'el kekughitsaas < tsaaas.
situation is hard, difficult (for P): (P+gha#)ko+d+gh+0+tiy' < tiy'.

HARDEN
become toasted, lightly scorched, hardened by heating: d+n+D+yaac' < yaac".
inc overflows, hardens: inc#l+ggaet < ggaet•.
liquid hardens, dries, coagulates: G+i+0+tl'iits' < tl'iits' 2 •
pitch hardens: G+l+ggaet < ggaet•.

HARDWOOD:
HARE
hare, rabbit in summer phase: ggax delzeni < ggax, zen 1 •
snowshoe hare, "rabbit": ggax < ggax.

HARLEQUIN DUCK:
HARNESS
dog harness: li'kaey dadelts'iiyi < ts'ii•.

HARRIER
marsh hawk, northern harrier: c'entadziidzi < dziits'; ggax dadeghael < ggax, ghaetl'.
red-tailed hawk: c'etsaa < tsaa', small hawk: ts'ihec'uul'i < c'uul'tl'.

HE
he himself, on his own: dìi < dìi'.
he, she, him, her, third person sg human: yen < yen'.
he, she, it, third person subject: Ø < Ø'.

HEAD: -tse' < tsi'.
at the summit, peak of, on top of the head: -tsit'aak'e < t'aa 3 •
behind, under the head of P: P+tsighaay < ghaa 1 •
head of a clan: -tsi ghalsiilen < tsi'.
menstruant's head scratcher: tsits'edi < tsi'.
occiput, area in back of the head: -tsi'c'uu'k'ae < c'uuts'; -tsu'uk'ae < tsu'.

HEADACHE
did you have a headache?: ntse' da ghits'aat? < ts'aat 1 •

HEADBAND:
HEADDRESS
backbone, dancing headdress: ndaas tsic'uu's < c'uuts'.
shaman's hat, headdress: sen tsic'uu's < yen'.

 HEAD SCRATCHER
menstruant's head scratcher: tsits'edi < ts'et 1 •.

HEADWATERS
at the headwaters of: -tl'aax < tl'aa 1 •
headwaters of a stream: tat'l'aa < tl'aa 1 •
headwaters of lake, stream: P+k'etl'aa < k'e.
headwaters of stream: -tl'aa < tl'aa; tuu laaghe < la'.

HEAL
wound heals, becomes healed: na#D+yae < yae'.
I healed him: ughelen iltsiin < tsi'.
skin (on wound) became healed over: kanats'iisghalggaet < ggaet'.
the skin (of a wound) healed over: kanats'iisghalggaet < ts'iis'.

HEALTHY
it is becoming to him, he is healthy, capable: uts'e' kat'aen < 'aen'.

HEAP
rope is in a heap (not coiled): tl'uul katnadzaac < dzaac'.
HEAR
hear P: P+e+da#d+O+nii < niic.
hear, understand O: O+d+O+ts'aan < ts'aan
sense, see, hear the presence of a spirit, a
supernatural being: n'ko+la'en < 'aen.

HEARING
hearing, inner ear: -dzii < dzagh.

HEART
hearing, inner ear: -dzii < dzagh.

HEARTBURN
he got heartburn: ut'aayk'e kuzdlaen < lae.

HEAT
a dog is in heat: banilinizet < zet.

HEAVE
frost heaves occurred: ukanc'elten < ten.

HEAVEN
he is hemorrhaging from overexertion: dzideltal < taatl.

HELD
held, attached, constrained on one end, tethered,
pivoting: x#gh < gh, x.

HELMET
wooden helmet: teen tsiic'uus < c'uuts.

HELP
he called for help: hwca'a madedyaak < yaak.
helping, assisting P: P+laaghe < lai.
help me!: slaaghe t'ilaex < yaak.
help P: P+n+n+D+t'aas < 'aas.
I help him out [: uk'esdet'aen < 'aen.

HELPER
drudge, helper, servant, "slave", second wife
who works in the home: 'elnaa < naa.
man working for chief, clan helper, worker:
ciile' < ciil.

HELPLESS
be incapable, incompetent, feel helpless, timid (about P,
to do P): (P+)tsu+d+t+nii < nii.

HEM
hem of garment: -tl'aane < tl'aane.

HEMORRHAGE
he is hemorrhaging from overexertion: dzideltal < taatl.

HER
he, she, him, her, third person sg human:
yen < yen.
him, her, it, third person sg direct object: 0 < O.
him, her, it, third person sg object of bound
postpositions: b < b.
his, her own: de < d.
his, him, her, it, its, third person sg
object/possessive prefix: b < b.
it, her, third person sg postpositional
object: y < y, y.
it, him, her, third person sg direct object: y < y.

HERD
caribou, caribou herd: anaay < naa.
large herd (of caribou, sheep) moves, migrates:
It't'aas < tl'aa.
pl animals move, herd moves, migrates:
It'aats' < 'aats.

HERE
here, this place: gaa < gaa.
around here: duughe < dae, xu.
at this time, at this place, now, here: gaade < gaa.

HESITANT
be reluctant, be hesitant to do P: P+e#0+tses < tsas.

HEW
cut, chop, blaze, hew O with axe, knife:
O+G+I+kay < kay.

HEY
t'en < t'en.
HIBERNATION
it (bear) went into hibernation: tezet, nina'idzet < zet'.
pl animals go into hibernation: t+l+daek < daek'.
they (bears) went into hibernation: nina'idak < daek'.
HICcup
he hiccupped: udac'elts'et < ts'et'.
HIDDEN
animate is hidden: c'+d+n+l+'ii < 'ii'.
blocked, concealed, hidden by, in the shade of P: P+n+'ii < 'ii'.
out of view, hidden: kol'ii < 'ii'.
something (sun) became hidden (behind clouds): kol'ii i'ghi'aan < 'aa'.
HIDE
hide, conceal O, hide animate O: O+d+n+l+'ii < 'ii'.
HIDE
dry hide, dry skin: c'eggan < ggan'.
skin, hide: -zes < zes'.
tanned hide: -yaen' < yagen'.
HIGH
be big, large, tall, high, great in quantity or volume: G+l+caax < caax.
be long, tall, high: G+l+naes < naes.
HILL
hill, knoll: tes < tes'.
series of hills ascend: kanhwnesnegaa < 'aa'.
firm ground on a hill: tes done' < don'.
hill, bump extends: hwnene < nan'.
ridge, top of hill: tl'adaak'e < daa'.
there is a series of hills: tes tnat'aaan < 'aa'.
top of hill, ridge: tl'adaak'e < daa'.
HIM
he, she, him, her, third person sg human: yen < yen'.
him, her, it, third person sg direct object: θ < θ'.
him, her, it, third person sg object of bound postpositions: b < b'.
it, her, him, its, third person sg object/possessive prefix: b < b'.
it, her, him, third person sg postpositional object: y < y', y'.
it, him, her, third person sg direct object: y < y'.
HIMSELF
he himself, on his own: dii < dii'.
HINdClaw
toenail, hindclaw: -kelaggane' < ggan'.
HINDquARTer
hind leg, hindquarter: 'uniidi -kecene' < nae'.
leg, hindquarter of quadruped: -ghole' < ghol'.
HINGE: u'el liday'tnalaayi < laa'.
HINT
hint, long for O: O+u+d+l+ten' < ten'.
HIP: 'aadze' < 'aats; -baege' < bae.
HIPBONE: -cenitsele' < tsel'.
HIRE
hire O: O+u+O+kaet < kaet'.
I hired him for a job: hnaa gha ninktaen < taen'.
HIS
his, her own: de < d'.
his, him, her, it, its, third person sg object/possessive prefix: b < b.
HISS
be hissing, humming, whining, purring sound, sound of heavy breathing: d+n+l+yuuts' < yuuts'.
fire hisses: d+l+ggez < ggez'.
wake in snow making hissing noise: ko+d+n+l+ghuuts' < ghuuts'.
HIT
club, hit, strike P with club: P#c'+l+ts'n < ts'n.
shoot, hit, strike O with arrow, bullet: O+G+l+diec' < die'.
strike, hit compact O against P: P#O+d+l+nen < nen'.
strike, hit, punch O with fist: O+G+l+dzak' < dzak'.
O+G+l+t'l'ets' < t'l'ets'.
throw, hit, strike pl O against P: P#O+G+l+detl' < daetl'.
throw O (spear), hit O with thrown spear: O+G+l+koy' < koy'.
HIVES
break out in a rash, in hives: ka#u+ko+n+gh+O+let < let'.
HOARSE
be hoarse: d+l+k'aal < k'aal.
be hoarse, raspy-voiced: d+l+zaek' < zaek'.
HOBBLE
elderly person barely walks, hobbles, limps: x#f+gh+D+taan < taan'.
HOE
nen' u'el kandedzeli < dzel'.
HOGAN HILL
village site at Hogan Hill: K'ey Tsaaygha < tsaay.
HOIST
I raised, hoisted it back up on a line: gge' kanaghelbaat' < baal'.
HOLD
grab, grasp, hold, take, get, obtain, seize O: O+u+O+nic < nic.
he is holding something (boat) out with a pole: nse' bey'tnil'aa < 'aa'.
he is holding something (shovel) up for him: ya kay'ghil'aa < 'aa'.
hold, grasp, grip, clutch O firmly: O+u+O+ten' < ten'.
hold O in position with the hand: O+u+d+l+nic < nic.
hold 0 in the teeth:  O+u+d+G+i+O+'atl' < 'aatl'.
hold 0 with the foot:  O+u+d+i+O+'aets < 'aets'.
hold your breath in:.  yisits'dghiltsaas < tses'.
I am holding it up:  gge' oostnak < niic.

HOLE

cavity, hole, depression, opening, place, trace (of something absent):  -k'ae < k'ae'.
hole, opening:  -nu' < nu'.
be pock-marked, be covered with holes:  G+D+gguun < gguun.
chop a water hole (in the ice):  kata'itsael < gge' oostnak.
chop a water hole through the ice!:  kata'idzuun' < gge' oostnak.
hole, cavity, space, opening extends:  ko+G+D+daan < daan'.
holes in snowshoe frame:  ses < serf.
into cavity, hole of P, descending upon P:  P+k'e# < k'ae 1 •
open hole in ice:  tatsel < tsel 1 •
through hole of P:  P+nu' < nu'.
See Unver. de Laguna:

HOLIDAY

Sunday, holiday:  c'ehwdghelnende dzaen < nen 1 • dzaen yiidi < dzazen, yiit.

HOLLER

she went out hollering:  tiseldghelggaac < ggaac 1 •
yell, shout, holler:  0+zel < zel'.

HOLLOW

burrow, hollow under the ground:  nen' scoth'aa < col 1 .
hollow area under the ground:  ts'egoht'aa < ghof'.
hollow ice:  ten c'eziil < zii 1 .
hollow object:  uyii hwilaeeni < lae.

HOLY PICTURE:

nanlaey < lae.

HOME

at home, local area:  ts'igge' < ygge.
home, one's place:  P+ghak'ae < k'ae 1 .

HOMESICK

become homesick:  na#(i+)n+i+D+zen < zen'.

HONEY

syrup, honey:  badiga' < badiga'.
See Unver. Shinen:

HONEYBUCKET

chamber pot, honeybucket:  kon ts'aay' < kon, ts'anc'.

HONK

be honk of Canada goose:  d+l+ghak < ghak.
the car honked its horn:  car tezel < zel'.

HOOD

puberty hood:  tsikal < kal, ts'i'.

HOOF

claw, hoof of forefoot:  -laggane' < ggan'.

HOOK

small hook for fishing, fishhook, jigging hook:  ges < gets'.
copper gaff hook:  tsedi saxi < tsaat'.
gaff hook:  saxi < zak'.
hook made from forked branch:  c'enigets'i < gets'.
jigging hook:  c'enigets'i < gets'.
jig, move O (hook):  na#O+l+lox < lox.
move, manipulate O (jigging hook):  O+n+l+gi' < gi'.
pot hook hung over fire:  baday'dghilaayi < laa'.

small hook:  lox < lox.

HOOPLIGAN

eulachon, hooligan, candlefish:  dilaxi < laex.

HOOP

willow hoop for c'ughaeli game:  k'ay' nelbaats'l < baats'.

HOP

frog hops:  D+bets < bets.
hop, limp:  (c'+)l+t'on' < t'on 0 1 •
it (porcupine, rabbit) is waddling, hopping:  c'ets'uusgha'aal < 'aa'.
it (rabbit) is hopping:  c'etlesgha'aal < 'aa'.

HOPE

he hoped for it (but couldn't obtain it):  ik'ehwteset < zet'.
hope for P:  P+gha+ni#d+l+'aa' < 'aa'.
wishing that, hoping that:  gutse < gu.

HORIZON:

yabaaghe < baa', yaa'.

HORN

horn, antler, insect's antennae:  -de' < de'.

HORSE:

gaan' < gaan'; gon < gon; xoos < xoos.

HORSETAIL:

tehts'abaele' < bael.

HOSPITAL:

negha hwghetnaade < naa'.

HOT:
'
'ebae < bae'; zel < zel'.
become warm, hot:  G+O+zii < zel 1 .
be warm, hot:  G+n+l+e'ok < e'ok';
G+n+l+kon' < kon 1 .

HOUSE:

yax < ygge.
house, modern house, frame house, log cabin, building:  hwnax < nax'.
winter house, semisubterranean house:  nitsiil < tsii'.

bark grave house for cremation remains:  nets'en zaele' < zael.
birchbark house:  k'ey hwnax < nax'.
birchbark winter house:  k'ey nitsiil < tsii'.
dog house:  lic'ae konaxe' < nax'.
grave house:  nek'edi < k'e.
house pit:  nitsiil k'ae < k'ae'.
house pit of winter house:  nitsiil k'ae < tsii'.

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moss house, house with moss covered roof: naen' hwnax < nax'.
smokehouse: let hwnax < nax'.
spruce-bark house: c'elaats'i hwnax < nax'.
spruce-bough house: 'el hwnax < nax'.
summer house, fish camp: saen hwnax < saen.

HOW
how about V, let's V: xaa < xaa.
how about you?: nen ldu'? nen du'? nen lu'? < du'.
how big is it?: nduu (nodoxe) ghilcaax? < da"nda.
how, how much, how far, how long: ndahwk'e < da 11 :nda, k'e.
how many (human): nadoxne < da 11 :nda.
how many (non-human): nadoxi < da 11 :nda; nadoxoy <xu.
how many times, how many places: ndoxden < da 11 :nda; nduude < den•.
how much is it? what is the price: nts'e i'dicaax? < caax.
how, what: nts'e < ts'e 3 :nts'e.
why, how come: yidaghe' < daghe, yen 1 ; yik'e < k'e, yen 1 .

HOWL
pl wolves howl at P: P+gha#d+0+tots < tots'.
sg dog howls: da#0+tsiy < tsiy'.
the dogs are howling now and then: kanalidelghos < ghass 1 .
the wolf howled: tikaandi nida'iyel, nic'ada'iyel < yel.
they (wolves) are howling: kaya'aas < (y)aa•.

HUNGRY
be hungry: d+0+tsiin < tsiin'.

HUNT
hunt for, gather, go to get P: P+uka#l+'aen < 'aen'.
go hunting with dogs: li#0+(y)aa < (y)aa•.
have hunting luck: ca#n+l+nii < ca', nii'.
the did poorly hunting, he is poor: tiday'ghitaan < taan 1 .
he went hunting for something: c'ukatezyaa < (y)aa•t.
he went out hunting with pl dogs: lietzdaa < laa' 1 .
hunting blind: k'a' k'ae < k'a'.
hunting ground: nen'tah < nen•.
hunting luck: canaani < nii'.
hunt, pursue 0 with a dog: li#0+l+tae < tae•.
hunt with a weapon: xa#c'+d+gh+D+taan < taan 1 .
pl hunt with weapons: xa#c'+d+l+laa < laa•.

HUMID
be moist, juicy, steamy, humid: d+l+tu' < tuu.

HUMMOCK
hummock, tussock: nen' tuus < tots'.
tussock of grass and soil, hummock: nacenyaeisi < yaes•.

HUMP
hump (e.g. of moose's back): -ghaan' < ghaan'.

HUMMOCK
hummock, tussock: nen' tuus < tots'.
tussock of grass and soil, hummock: nacenyaeisi < yaes•.

HUMBLY
feeble person stays, stays humbly, rests from exhaustion or injury: ca#n+D+tae < tae'.
feeble, meekly, humbly: ca < caan'.
the is staying feebley, meekly, humbly: cantaen < caan'.

HUNDRED
one hundred: dghesdlaani < laa' 1 ; dghaec < ghaec•dghnee; tseles desdlaann < lestseles.

HUNGRY
be hungry: d+0+tsiin < tsiin'.

HUNT
hunt for, gather, go to get P: P+uka#l+'aen < 'aen'.
go hunting with dogs: li#0+(y)aa < (y)aa•.
have hunting luck: ca#n+l+nii < ca', nii'.
the did poorly hunting, he is poor: tiday'ghitaan < taan 1 .
he went hunting for something: c'ukatezyaa < (y)aa•t.
he went out hunting with pl dogs: lietzdaa < laa' 1 .
hunting blind: k'a' k'ae < k'a'.
hunting ground: nen'tah < nen•.
hunting luck: canaani < nii'.
hunt, pursue 0 with a dog: li#0+l+tae < tae•.
hunt with a weapon: xa#c'+d+gh+D+taan < taan 1 .
pl hunt with weapons: xa#c'+d+l+laa < laa•.

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HUMMOCK
hummock, tussock: nen' tuus < tots'.
tussock of grass and soil, hummock: nacenyaeisi < yaes•.

HUMP
hump (e.g. of moose's back): -ghaan' < ghaan'.

HUMUS:
be moist, juicy, steamy, humid:

HUMBLE
be humble, respectful, shy, reluctant, diffident (about P): (P+gha#u+l+nii < nii•.

HUMBLY
feeble person stays, stays humbly, rests from exhaustion or injury: ca#n+D+tae < tae'.
feeble, meekly, humbly: ca < caan'.
the is staying feebley, meekly, humbly: cantaen < caan'.

HUMID
be moist, juicy, steamy, humid: d+l+tu' < tuu.

HUMMOCK
hummock, tussock: nen' tuus < tots'.
tussock of grass and soil, hummock: nacenyaeisi < yaes•.

HUMP
hump (e.g. of moose's back): -ghaan' < ghaan'.

HUMUS:
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HUMMOCK
hummock, tussock: nen' tuus < tots'.
tussock of grass and soil, hummock: nacenyaeisi < yaes•.

HUMP
hump (e.g. of moose's back): -ghaan' < ghaan'.

HUMUS:
be moist, juicy, steamy, humid: d+l+tu' < tuu.
HUNTER

expert hunter, warrior: tidangiyaa\n\n\n\n\n\nHURL

throw, hurl sg O (rock, compact O):
\n\n\n\n\nHURRY

hasten, hurry: ts'etkonii < nii'.
hurry, hasten, hurry up: 'agha < 'agha.
hurry up, right away: xantaeye' < tae'.

HURT

become hurt, injured: d+n+D+da' < da'.
be sick, be in pain, ache, hurt: O+ts'aat < ts'aat'.
do to, hurt, kill by accident:
(d#)O+d+n+l+yaa\n\nI got hurt: sehwdghiniic < niic.

HUSBAND

husband, male mate of animal: -kan' < kan'.
husband and wife: nil'el delts'iine < ts'ii'.
man's daughter's husband, son-in-law: -tse'e ghazdaanen < daa'.
wife's sister's husband, brother-in-law: -tl'etaas < taas'.
woman's daughter's husband, son-in-law:
yats'ee el zdaanen < daa'.
woman's fiance, husband-to-be:
nukan' zdaanen < daa', kan'.

HUSHED

speak in hushed manner:
da+n#c'+d+n+l+'aen < 'aen'.

HUSKY

husky, large sled dog: licox < caax, li'.

HUT

menstruation hut: tikiyaasde < (y)aa".

HYPERVENTILATE

he hyperventilated:
dz'i\n\n
HYSTERICAL

become startled, become hysterical:
yi+ts'i#d+n+l+D+'aen < 'aen'.

I

I, first person sg: sii < sii.
I, first person sg subject: es < s'.

ICE: ten < ten'.

chunk of ice in river: ten delzagh\n\nclear, bare ice: ten gheli < ten'.
frozen overflow, aufeis: ggaet < ggaet'.
glare ice: ten ts'ili\n\nhollow ice: ten c'ezil\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\nshelf of ice on side of stream or lake in the fall:
ten ghan < ghan', ten'.
slush ice: nzae< zaex.

the ice broke up:
ts'etennelghotl' < gh\n\nthin layer of ice forms, begin to freeze:
d+D+ts'etl' < ts'etl'.
IMPOVERISHED
be impoverished: hwdene D+lae < lae.
he became poor, impoverished: skahwghiset < zet'.

IMPRINTED
became formed in a shape, imprinted with 
outline: G+l+k'aas < k'aas•.

IMPROVE
he improved: sut'e' k'a nadyaak < t'ae•t.

IMPURITY
in dirt, grime, impurity: ggas < ggas•.

IN
among, amidst, in, during P: P+tah < tah.
in, inside: -yi; yi < yi•t.
in, into: di' < di•.
in, into P: P+ae < ae; P+ei < ae.

INACCESSIBLE
area is inaccessible, ko+n+l+zoz < zor.
rough, impassible:

INACCURATELY
errative, do V accidentally, inaccurately :
momentaneous derivation + n+D < n'.

INACTIVE
be inactive, listless, have no energy:
ts's#ko+d+n+0+zen+e < zen'.

INCAPABLE
be unable, incapable, incompetent, feel helpless, timid (about P, to do P): (P+)ts'#u+d+l+nii' < nii•t.

INCARCERATE
he put him inside, incarcerated him: kuyghiltaen < tae•.

INCENSE: galedaan < galedaan.

INCEPTIVE
inceptive, starting to, taking, emit, extending, pointing: t < t'.

INCHOATIVE
beginning, starting P, inchoative: P+e#d+n+i < e'.

INCOMPETENT
be stupid, incompetent, crazy:
ts's#ko+n+O+niic+e < nic.
be unable, incapable, incompetent, feel helpless, timid (about P, to do P): (P+)ts'#u+d+l+nii' < nii•t.

INDEED
certainly, indeed, really: xa < gha•.
immediately, sure enough, indeed: xukahts'en' < kah'.
indeed, really: ts'e' < ts'e•t.
indeed, surely: le' < lae.

INDEFINITE
something, indefinite object/subject, unspecified non-human: c' < c•t.

something's, indefinite possessive prefix and postpositional object: c' < c•n.
thematized indefinite: c' < c•n.

INDEPENDENT
he is self-supporting, independent: t'adelt'ae < t'aa', t'ae•t.

INDIAN POTATO
Indian potato, root of hedysarum alpinum: tsaas < tsaas•.
leafy part of Indian potato plant: tsighael < ghae•.

INDUSTRIOUS
be neat, orderly, industrious: ko+i+d+D+niic < nic.
I became industrious: nidezelt'ae < t'ae•t.

INEPT
he doesn't know how, is incapable, inept:
'skul'dene < den'.

INEXPENSIVE
be cheap, inexpensive: c'+d+G+0+tsic'+e < tsic'.

INFANT
baby, infant: se'c'enggaay < c'aensc'aen.
infant, baby in cradle: ts'aatl'l yizdaanen < ts'aat'l.
tiny infant: sc'aen dzuune < dzuun.

INFECTED
my back got infected: syene' yixezdghilaa < ghez.
the wound became infected: ukak'ae ghiyaa < (y)aa".

INFESTED
be infested with maggots: c'+l+ts'e'z < ts'e'z.

INFLATE
blow in it, inflate it!: uyii 'iyuul < yot'l.

INFORM
inform P, let P know: P+eie'+d+l+ts'ak < ts'aan'.

INFORMATION
news, information: hwnie < nie.

ING
V-ing, that V, in manner of V: ts'en' < ts'en'.

INHALE
he inhaled: yisiits'dghiltes < ts'es•.
he is breathing, inhaling: ts'es < ts'i•n'.

INITIATE
he started, initiated an activity: ketsiku'aan < 'aa'.

INJURED
become hurt, injured: d+n+D+da' < da'.
handicapped, injured, crippled: saat' < saat'.
he got injured: saat' dyisen < zet'.

INK: u'el nay'nitl'edzi < tl'ets•. 
INNER
beneath, within, inner: t'a- < t'aa'.

INOCULATION
he gave me a shot, an inoculation: 
sni'ghigaet < ggaet1.

INSANE
be crazy, insane, out of one's mind: n+O+ghel < ghel'.
he became insane: tidaghizet < zet'.
they have gone wrong, have become insane, 
mentally ill: tidahghidaek < daek1.

INSECT
insect, bug, worm: gguux < gguux.
black insect: gguux ts'ae'i <
t'sae' 1.
unidentified insect: t'aghies gguugge' <
ghes'taghies.
water insect: tehguugge' < gguux.
water insect larva: cen ggaec t'aeni < cen1.

INSERT
affix, insert pl (pegs, tacks): 
na+xael#O+gh+0+len < len1.
insert (broad webbing in center of snowshoe): 
na+ae #D+caak' < caak'.

INSTALL
install rafters: na##ko+0+caak' < caak'.

INSTRUCT
explain to, instruct (about situation): 
D+gha+di+n##ko+d+n+l+taan < taan1.

INSTRUMENT
be sound of stringed instrument, twang: 
D+n+l+don' < don'.
instrument for: I < I'.
musical instrument: tnelzaeli < zael.
with P (an instrument, a food), by means of P: 
P+kae < kae'.

INTENSELY
really, intensely: danadze' < na'.

INTERCEPT
blocking the way of P, intercepting P, heading 
off P: P+dacaex < caex.
crossing P's path, meeting, intercepting P: 
P+niidze < niits.
he intercepted him: itendze ghiyaa <
(y)aa'.
intercepting P: P+tandze# < tah.

INTEREST
have an interest, a plan, an attraction: 
U+D+D+daa < daa'.

INTERPRET
he is interpreting a sign about him: inaa 
dadeddii < lii'.

INTERPRETER
interpreter, translator: ts'inakot'aasen <
'S'.

INTERRUPT
he interrupted me: s'el stadahwtnghini'aan <
'a'.

INTERSECT
intersecting, joining: li < li'.

INTERVAL
at intervals, now and then: nilghanek'e <
ghan'.
at separate intervals, places, distributive 
superaspect: momentaneous derivation +
# < n'.

INTESTINE: -ts'iige' <
ts'iic1.
black outer intestine of moose: 
-ts'elabaane' < ba'.
large intestine: 'tsazes < zes'; -tsazes <
tsaa'n'.

INTO
in, into: di# < di'.
in, into P: P+ae < ae; P+e# < ae.
inside, into enclosure: yax < ygge.
into enclosure: ku## < ku'.
inside, into jagged, steep mountain peaks: 
c'en+t'a# < c'en, tah.
into pocket, pack of P: P+t'a# < t'aa'.
into P (small enclosure): P+t'a# < t'aa'.
into the fire: s#d < s'.
into the water: ta# < ta'.
out into an area: areal noun d+i < d'.

INTRANSITIVE
derived intransitive: O < O'; D < d'; I < I'.
derived intransitive with incorporate: 
ic#O < O'; inc#D < d'; inc#l < l'.
derived intransitive with incorporated body 
part: inc#l+gh+D < d'.
derived intransitive with incorporate of 
manner: inc#l < l'.
derived intransitive with incorporate of oral 
noise: inc#l+I < l'.

IRON
iron, metal, steel: c'etsiy < tsiy'.
iron (for clothes): u'el nac'etk'aasi < k'aac'.
iron O (clothes): O+l+k'aac' < k'aac'.
she ironed them: ts'itannaxiigheltses < tses'.

IRRITABLE
be mean, grouchy, irritable, cruel, bad-tempered: ts'a+niltl+t'ae • e < t'ae'.

IRRITATING
be stinging, irritating, smarting, burning, feel pain: G+0+l+ts'iic' < ts'iic'.
be comp, is comp, comp exists: comp G+0+lae < lae.
elongated inc is, be in position: inc#G+0+taan < taan'.
See BE:

ISABEL PASS: Dzel Ghatgge < ggetgge'.

ISLAND: taniidze taz'aani < 'aa'.
river island, brush covered island: nuu < nuu.
small island, lake island: tandzaey < dzaey'.

IT
he, she, it, third person subject: 0 < O'.
him, her, it, third person sg direct object: 0 < 0'.
his, him, her, it, its, third person sg object/possessive prefix: b < b.
it, her, him, third person sg postpositional object: y < y', y'.
it, him, her, third person sg direct object: y < y'.
it, they, third person sg/pl non-human: yii < yen'.

ITCH
itch, be itchy, be ticklish: 0+ghaes < ghaes'.

ITERATIVE
iterative, again, back: na#(D) < na'.
thematized iterative, again, over again: na# < na'.

JACK
jack in cards: koht'aene < 'aen'.

JACKET
cloak, jacket: beldih < beldih.

JACK RIVER: Yidateni Na' < ten'.

JADE: tsae baa < baa', tsae'.

JAGGED
be rough, jagged: G+l+k'uuc < k'uuc.
serrated, jagged object extends, series of protrusions extend: d+G+l+zagh < zagh'.

JAIL: ut'aak kunelyaesi < laa'; ut'aax c'egha 'inhwe'nlaende < 'aen'.
he was put inside, the was put in jail: da'iltaen < tae'.

JAM
it (nature) caused it (ice) to jam together: nilkayilsaa' < tsank'.

JANITOR: nakusu'u'en < zuu.

JANUARY: 'alts'eni na'aaye' < 'aa', ts'en'; 'alts'eni nen < nen'; c'edzak saa < dzak', saa.

JAY
camp robber, gray jay: stakalbaey < baa'.

JEALOUS
be jealous of O: O+l+ts'aee < ts'aee'.
jealousy: hws'taee < ts'aee'.

JEANS
blue jeans: ts'iitsi't l'asel < ts'iitsi'.

JERK
have muscle spasm, muscle twitches, jerks: G+1+c'os < c'ots.
he flinched, jerked: telghez < ghez.
his, him, pulled it off: i'el teztset < tset'.
jerk, leap, move with force: D+kaay < kay'.
jerk O (a line): O+n+l+don' < don'.

JESUS: Nek'eltaeni Uts'enen < ts'en'.

JIG
he is jigging for fish: tsabaey ghay'nelgets' < gets'.
jig, move O (hook): na#O+l+loz < lox; O+n+l+gets' < gets'.

JOB
work, job, task, chore: hnaa < naa'.

JOIN
connect, join, tie, splice O to P: P+gha+n+0+d+n+l+ghan < ghan'.
intersecting, joining: li < li'.
joining, halfway, part way: li < li', they are joined, connected: nilghadet'aan < 'aa'.

JOKE
he is joking with him, he is teasing him: i'el hnadad'taen < 'aen'.
he jokes, talks with laughter: dlo' dadedlii < lii'.
joking song: hnadadit'aendze' c'edliige' < lii'.

JOURNEY
period of time, day's journey, distance travelled in one day: yuul < yuul'.

JOWLS
gills of fish, jowls of person or animal: -k'es' < 'k'es'.

JOYOUS
make joyful noise: d+l+ih < 'ii'.

JUICE
juice, liquid, soup, broth: -tu' < tuu.
berry juice, wine: gigi tu' < tuu.

JUICY
be moist, juicy, steamy, humid: d+l+tu' < tuu.

JUKEBOX
phonraph, tape recorder, jukebox: tnelzaeli < zael.
they are keeping them for you: nuhwgha xeyila < lla1.

use, fix, make, affect, keep O in manner of comp: comp d#0+1+tszen < zen1.

we are keeping dogs: li'kaey 'sdelts'ii < ts'ii1.

you keep it burning! idizilk'an < k'aan1.

KEEP ON
continuously, keeping on, the same way: xodze'k'a < xo1.

keep on Ving: n# < n1.

keep on working on it!: xuk'a baghitnaa < xu1.

KEG
barrel, keg: nadelgheli < gel1.

KETTLE
bucket, kettle: nazaay < aa1.
copper kettle, copper bucket: tsedi nazaay < 'aa1, tsaat1.
copper teakettle: tsedi tsinile < tsaat1.

KEY: geluuts < geluuts; ldleni < dlen1.
See Unver. Pinart:

KICK
kick P: P+kefl+kay < kay1.
kick, step on, shove O with sole of foot: O+G+O+taatl < taatl1.
step on, trample, kick O, touch O with the foot: O+G+O+taats < taats.

KIDNEY: -dzedze < dzets1.
kidney fat: i'yunax < nax1.

KILL
kill sg O: O+z+lhgay < ghae1.
kill pl O: O+G+O+ghaan < ghaan1.

butchering place, kill site: 'al'ae < 'al1.
do to, hurt, kill O by accident: (d#)O+d+ntl+yakaak < yaak.
the almost got killed: uznege' ghanakuz < zet1.
the killed him: dyilaak < yaak.
the killed it: bw'ladiyaay < (y)aa1.
the killed it by witchcraft: i'el teztset < tset1.

he killed something for the first time: tsedi c'deltsin < tsii1.

he killed them all off with traps: 'ael kae itl'ahwghi'aa < 'aa1.
I killed all of them: utl'ahwdgelnen < nen1.
I killed it (): ud'ghasayya < (y)aa1.
kill P: P+ni+ze's+t+ak < t'ak1.
the Russians were all killed: lazeni 'iinn tsilahwdelnen < nen1.
they were exterminated, killed off: t'akataan < 'aa1.

KIN
be related, kin to P: P#u+l+ten < ten1.

KINDLING: ghalgic'i < gi1; ghalt'oghi < t'oghi1.
split O (wood) into kindling: O+t+gie < gi1; O+G+l+t'oghi < t'oghi1.
KING
king in cards: da'atnae < da'a.

KINGFISHER
belted kingfisher: taC'il' < c'el.

KINGLET
ruby-crowned kinglet: desozi < zoz'.

KINSHIP
kinship suffix: e < e'.

KISS
kiss O: na#O+n+l+ts'u' < ts'u'; na#O+n+l+yu' < yu'.
suck, kiss O: O+G+l+t'uut' < t'uut'.

KIT
kit, small beaver: -cuude'.

KIT, small beaver: -cuude'.

KITCHEN: ut'aa c'edlesi < laets'.

KLUTINA LAKE: Tl'atibene' < tlaa'.

KNEADE
squeeze, knead.

KNIFE: tsay'tsiy < tsiy'.
a small knife [f]: naaxu dests'aghi < ts'agh'.
butcher knife: nazic < nazic.
carving knife with curved blade, "crooked knife": c'ughelzo'i < zok'; tsay'tsiy ggaay < tsiy'.
copper knife: tsedi tsay'tsiy < tsae't'.
copper knife, dagger with fluted hand guards: nildzaats'aghi < tsae't'.
knife point: tsay'tsiy cii < cii'.
knife sheath: tsay'tsiy zes < tsiy'.
knife with coiled handle: taaxu dests'aghi < ts'agh'.
knife with fluted hand guards: nildzaats'aghi < ts'agh'.
large circular stone or copper knife: labaes < baes, la'.
large knife sharpened on both edges of blade: tanahwdlaeni < diacen, lae.
pocket knife: nilk'enuhghelked < ket'.
table knife: tsay'tsiy nelbedzi < bet; uk'ey'nedzoni < dzon'.
ulu, semilunar knife: baet tsel < bnet'; betseli < tsel'.

KNIT
knitting needle: u'el ne'etl'uu' < tluu.
she is knitting something: ne'etl'uu' < tluu.

KNOW
I don't know: su'u < su'u.
See Unver. Doroshin:
know, notice, be aware of, be acquainted with P: P+'el D+nic < nite.
know O (a skill): O+l+d+den < den'.
know O (information, song, story): da#O+d+i+O+nici < nite.
ot know, be unable to do, be incompetent at O: ts'0+O+l+den+e < den'.
not know P: P+'el ts'd+D+nici+e < nite.

KNOT
knitting something: nc'etl'u'i

KNOT: seanaasmini'aan < 'aa'.
he tied edge knots on a snowshoe: nabaan'ngexilaa < laa'.
I made a knot to hold together a coiled rope: unighaelnenlaa < laa'.
knot (in wood): -zucene' k'ae < zu.

KNOW:
I don't know: su'u < su'u.
See Unver. Doroshin:
know, notice, be aware of, be acquainted with P: P+'el D+nic < nite.
know O (a skill): O+l+d+den < den'.
know O (information, song, story): da#O+d+i+O+nici < nite.
ot know, be unable to do, be incompetent at O: ts'0+O+l+den+e < den'.
ot know P: P+'el ts'd+D+nici+e < nite.

KNUCKLE:
large knife sharpened on both edges of blade: tanahwdlaeni < diacen, lae.
pocket knife: nilk'enuhghelked < ket'.
table knife: tsay'tsiy nelbedzi < bet; uk'ey'nedzoni < dzon'.
ulu, semilunar knife: baet tsel < bnet'; betseli < tsel'.

KNOT
knitting needle: u'el ne'etl'uu' < tluu.
she is knitting something: ne'etl'uu' < tluu.

LABOR
she got labor pains: bets'axniiya; se'aen ts'axe' ty'ilenaen < ts'ax'.
she has labor pains: se'aen ghilts'aant < ts'aat'.

LABRADOR TEA
Labrador tea, Hudson Bay tea: laduudze' < duuts'.

LACE
lace O (snowshoes): O+G+l+t'luul < t'luu.
lace, weave fine webbing on O (snowshoes): O+n+D+gahi < ghati.
shoe lace: kentsisil t'luul < t'luu.

LACK
he is short of supplies, he lacks things: c'ets'e bekunizek < zet'.
lacking one of a pair of P: P+k'es < k'ez'.
lack, need P: P+'ege D+D+lae < lae.

LADDER:
be'enilkaeni < kaen; ketngitaani < taani'; mentnikei < kay'.

LAKE:
be'en < ben'.
glacial lake: luu bene' < hens.
head of lake: ben k'etl'aa < tl'aa'; P+ k'etl'aa < tl'aa'.
lake bed: ben k'ae < k'ae'.
lake country: bentah < hens.
lake outlet: -k'ese < k'es'; k'estsiik'e < tsiik'.
lakeshore: ben baaghe < hens.
mountain lake: dghelaay bene' < hens.
the lake extends around in a circle, there is an oxbow lake: nekedeltaan < taan'.

LAKE LOUISE: Sasnuu' Bene' < hens, saas'.

LAMP
lamp wick: bediile' < bediile'.
stone lamp, light, candle: ninak.< ninak. See Unver. Shinen:

LAMPIRE
pacific lamprey, eel: tl'aghes < ghes' tl'aghes'.

LANCE
stab, spear, poke, prick, lance O with pointed instrument: O+G+O+ ggaet < ggaet'.

LANCET
small awl used for minor surgery, lancet: ggol < ggaet'.

LAND
earth, ground, land, country: nen' < nen'.
land, terrain: den' < den'.

bird lands: k'yaal < yaal.
ducks landed on the water: dets'eni tangidaetl' < daetl'.
he landed in a boat: kezkaen < kae'.
it (bird) landed on top of it: ik'e dastbets < bets.
it landed, flew down: nangit'ak < t'aks.

LANDING
boat landing: kenac'elts'etden < ts'et';
kenay'tkosden < kaets'; ts'e yeh nkenadaxde < daek'.

LANDSLIDE
there was a landslide: hwnene nkuke' < kae'.

LANGUAGE
language, words: -kenege' < nae'hnae, (yaa'.
Ahtna language: koh'taene kenaeg'e < nae'hnae.
English language: c'etsiy tnaey kenaeg'e < nae'hnae.

LAP: -dzest'aa < dzes', t'aa'.

LAP
animal drinks, laps O with tongue: O+1+ts'aek' < ts'aek'.

LARD: saalii < saali; xeluu < ghae', luu.
lard pail: sal cene' < saali.
oil, lard, solid fat, tallow, grease: tlagh < tlagh.

LARGE
be big, large, tall, high, great in quantity or volume: G+1+caax < caax.
aminal is large, big: l+cogh < caax.
big, large: ce'e < ce'e; cogh < caax.
large, in a large way: kalaanx'ksze' < ts'en'.
large object: -coghe' < caax.

LARK
horned lark: dzel ggaagga' < ggaak'.
horned lark (): luu yitsaghi < tsax, luu.

LARKSPUR: sulyae < yae'; ya' bene' < ben'.

LARYNX
in the throat, larynx: -yaah < da', yii'.
voice, larynx, throat: -zaegge' < zaek'.

LASH
be lashed, bound, tied to P: P#+tl'uu < tl'uu.
braid, lash O: O+G+tl'uu < tl'uu.
tie, lash O to P: P(e)+G+tl'uu < tl'uu.
weave, lash O: O+G+ tl'uu < tl'uu.

LAST
butt, rear, rump, bottom, posterior, last of a series, stern of boat, back of vehicle: -tl'a' < tl'aa'.
for the last time: xanduughe < dae'.
last-born child: t'atahen < tah.
the last one (human): k'oxonaanen < naa'.
the last one (non-human): xandeni < den'.
the last one (non-human), the only one remaining: k'oxonaayi < naa'.
the last person: xandenen < den'.
the last persons: xandenne < den'.

LAST, ENDURE: n+1+nak < nak'.

LATE
I (P) was detained, was late: s'ehwtezet < zet'.
return late: ke+na#d+D+niic < niic.

LATER
a short while later: k'a hwdest'aey < t'ae'.'
in the future, later on: tsae'de' < do', tse'.
later in the day, in the (coming) afternoon: dzensde' < daen.
later on: tsae'tah < tah.

LATHER
he lathered up his beard with soap: biile' idayaane' itaninle'uu < c'ok'.

LAUGH: (c'+)0+dlok' < dlok'.
laughter, smile: dlo' < dlok'.
they are going along laughing: dlo'hdaldel < dael'.

LAY
it (fish) laid eggs in the water:
natay'tnездlaa < laa'.
it laid an egg: c'egheze' nadghi'aan < 'aa'.

LAZY
be lazy: ts+kufd+D+niic+e < niic.

LEAD
direct, lead an activity: tsiik'O+saalii < 'aa'.
he is leading him by the arm:
ideggaan'dii'aa < 'aa'.

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he is leading him on ahead (with baited pole): itse c'altes < tsiy'. lead O by the hand: O+u+n+O+niic < niic. sg leads O: O+n+O+(y)aa' < (y)aa'.

LEAD
See Unver. Pinart:

LEADER
chief, boss, leader, wealthy man: kaska'e < kae'. elder, leader: -tsehen < tse'. leader, boss: hwts'e < tai'. leader, chief over a traditional territory: nen'k'e hwdenae' < nae':denae'. wealthy man, leader, chief: denae < nae':denae'.

LEAF
leaf, leafy plant, shrub: c'et'aan' < t'aan'. humus, duff, rotting twigs, leaves on forest floor: hwduule' < duul'. leaves unfold, plant develops leaves: ts'i+la+x#fd+gh+l+dogh < dogh'.

LEAK
water drips, leaks: ta#fd+0+taan < taan'.

LEAN
leaning against P: P+e#fn(+D) < e'. a gun is leaning against a place: k'a' kenetaan < taan'. an axe is leaning against a place: dagoli kenez'aan < 'aa'. he is leaning against the post: c'enyes 'eniltaen < tae'. he leaned over: igge' c'a'utnetaen < tae'. he placed, leaned them (pieces of wood) in a conical cluster: keytnizuul < zuul. it (pole with meat) is leaning toward the fire: kon'ts'e' ukenc'ez'aa < 'aa'. tree leans: d+n+O+tae < tae'.

LEAP
attacking, leaping upon P: P+e+hw+k'e#f < 'e', k'e'. heavy person, bear lunges, leaps, jumps: D+bets < bets. jerk, leap, move with force: D+kay < kay'. pi run, leap, jump: D+tsaak' < tsaaak'. ag person, animal moves quickly, walks quickly, runs, leaps, jumps: l+let < let'. you leap, hop, vault with a pole!: 'til'tuu'n < t'on'.

LEARN
learn O (a skill): O+l+den < den'. he learned a song: c'edlis uzadalts'et < ts'et'. learn O (verbal information): da#O+d+l+den < den'.

LEASH
dog leash: litl'uule' < tl'uu. LEAST
less than, the least of P: P+k'e'e < k'e'.
LEVER
pry it, lever it!: uyixe'dghitiis < taan'.

LICE
louse, lice: ya' < ya".

LICHE
reindeer lichen: c'adyu' < yu'; udzh c'aane' < c'aan, dzihudiiziudh udzh daane' < daan'.
black rock lichen: ts'et'uuude' < tsa'e, 't'uuuts'.
hair-like spruce lichen: dats'iisi dadyuuts'i < yuuts'; latsigha' < lat.
large white lichen eaten by caribou: c'egholde' < de'
ghoP.
red-tipped lichen: nin' de' < de', naen".

LICK
lick: O+G+I+ts'aek' < ts'aek <.

LID
lid, covering for a container: c'edaaydi < dat.

LIE
have body in outstretched position, be sprawled, be lying down resting: ts'il+c'et' < c'et'.
he keeps his head in position, he is lying down: ts'il'aan < 'aat.
he lay down: nelghel < ghelt.
he lay down to rest, being feeble, he collapsed: nicanelghel < ghelt.
he lay out straight: ts'istggez < ggezt.<
pl animate lie, recline: l+taets' < taets'.
pl lie down feebly, exhausted, grief-stricken: ca#n+l+daetl' < daetl'.
pl lie down, recline: d+l+yaa· < laa·t.
sg animate lies, reclines: O+tae < tae
sg lies dead, comatose, unconscious: l+tae < tae'.

LIEBESTAG VILLAGE: Bes Cene < best.

LIFE
breath, life, vapor: yiits' < yiits'.
become daylight: ka#ko+li'aen < 'aat'.
become twilight: hwbaa#d+D+t'aac' < tae'.
be pole, faded, light in color: G+l/D+k'al < k'al'.

I (heat, fire-light, lamp-light) extends, shines, reflects, be illuminated, be bright: I+O+dae < dae'.
I (light of moon, candle, lamp) shines: I+l+daaes < daaes.
it became light: kahwaadghighel < ghel'; keykaasghighel < ghel'.
it is still light: dats'iu'a kolggay < glay.
it is twilight: kalbae < baa'.
light flashes, fire flares, northern lights shine, lightning strikes: tsula#t+d+O+bae < baa'.
light (of star, sun) moves: d+l+dzak' < dzak'.
light reflecting on snow, albedo effect: katsaelt' < taelt'.
morning twilight, predawn light: hwbaa < baa'.

LIGHTEN
lighten yourself up (i.e. take something out of your pack!): uk'ey'di'ildzaegge < dzaek.

LIGHTNING: i'nakone' < kon'.
flame, bolt of lightning: tsula< tsu't'sula'.

LIGHTWEIGHT
be light-weight, be light in weight: G+l+dzak'xe < dzaek.

LIKE
he came to like it (song, name) very much: dayutnest'iet < aen'.
he liked it: biine'k'e nt'ae < t'ae'.
I don't like you: say'tse' niitt'ae < t'ae'.
I like, love you: nghat'ine'esen < zen'.
I would like (to go) upriver: 'un'e sdahwiisjlande < laa'.
like, love: P+sha+nu+nit'd+l'aa' < 'aa'.
love, like, be fond of: O+u+n+O+nic < nic.
on, like, as: P+k'e < k'a. 

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love, like, be fond of: O+u+n+O+nic < nic.
on, like, as: P+k'e < k'a.
**LILY**
chocolate lily, Kamchatka lily, wild rice: 'aax baay < 'aax'.
flower of yellow pond lily: tuu lahle' < lel;
tuu t'aan' < tuu.
yellow pond lily: xel'ats'is < t'aats'.

**LIMP**
branch, limb, bough of tree: -zuocene' < zu.
he limbed the branches: izucene' tandelkay < kay'.
limb, foreleg of quadruped: -la' < lat.

**LIMPED**
the beer limbered me, relaxed me: tuu nilaeni nasghil'uuts' < 'ots'.

**LIMES**
extremity of, end of, upper limits of: -laaghe < lat.

**LINE**
rope, line, cord: t'l'uul < tl'uu.
a line of willows extends: k'ay' hwditaani tah < taan'.
garrote, choking line for killing animals: u'el nay'neltsesi < tsest.
he customarily lines a canoe (tows it upstream, walking on shore): cenuu 'enes < niic.
in a line, in one direction, one way: 'alghu < 'al', xu.
make O (a line, a mark): O+O+taac' < t'aa'.
move O (line) attached on one end: x#n+gh+O+taan < taan'.
pl go holding a line: biil#O+daetl' < daetl'.
pl stand in a line, in a circle: n+O+c't < c't'.
rope, line: biil- < biil; luun'- < luun'.
walk in a line, walk in single-file: t'l'uul#gh+l+ggaac < ggaac'.

**LING**
COD
ling cod, burbot, loche: ts'aan < ts'aan;
ts'anyae < ts'aa'.

**LINEAR**
linear, elongated, rigid object extends: G+O+taa' < 'aa'.

**LINEN**
linen, white cloth, terry cloth: lggayi < ggaay.

**LING COD**
ling cod, burbot, loche: ts'aan < ts'aan;
ts'anyae < ts'aa'.

**LINGING**
garment lining: -tat'axi < t'aa'.

**LINOLEUM**
hwlaaxe' k'edelyaayi < laa'.

**LIP**
-dabele' < bel, da'.
around the lips: -dabaagha < baa'; -dabaane < baa', da'.
philtrum of the upper lip: -entsiis t'aax < tsiis'.

**LIQUEFIED**
be rendered, liquefied: G+D+caats < caats.

**LIQUID**
be sound of liquid sprinkling, splattering, multiple objects rattling: d+l+l't'it' < tl'it'.
juice, liquid, soup, broth: -tu' < tuu.
lake extends, liquid, body of water is in position: d+l+taan < taan'.
liquid from blister: c'ezitu' < ti'.
liquid, multiple objects move independently, fall: G+O+t'l'it' < tl'it'.
move liquid, multiple O quickly: O+G+l+l't'it' < tl'it'.

**LISTEN**
he is listening intently: dzitel'aa < 'aa'.
he went out listening: tidzidghedyaa < (y)aa'.
listen to me!: sdits'iis < ts'aan'.
listen to, understand O: O+d+i+0+ts'ak < ts'aan'.
they are going along listening: dzihdaadel < daetl'.

**LITID**
be inactive, listless, have no energy: ts'kko+d+n+0+zen+e < zen'.

**LITERATE**
writer, literate person: c'etsesen < tsic.

**LITTLE**
a little bit: sdii'tle < dii', tle.
a little bit, a few: katsel'idze' < tsic'.
a little bit, not much: duuhw'et'le < duu, tle.
a little, slightly: xa'tle' < tle, xa' < tle.
a short distance, a little ways: kudelidiyeze' < diy'.
be small, little: G+l+tsic'+e < tsic'.
little, small: ggaay < ggaay; tle < tle.
very little, barely: ht'et'le < tle.

**LIVE**
be alive, awake, live: ko+O+niic < niic.
he is living on it (food): yii kae i'daal < 'aa'.
he is surviving, living on it: ikae zdaa < d'aa'.
he knew that he would not live through the war: nayiis iel denes k'alii hwtaasnigi < niic.
the lived through the night: niyuuldinighel < ghel'.
I have been living for a very long time: sii c'a tiy l'dadenelnende < nen'.

**LIVELY**
the is lively, vigorous: c'ekas k'ent'aey < kas'.
he is playful, lively: udzaghe' hwghileh < lae.

**LIVER**
be liver of moose, caribou during rutting season: c'ezet' ts'aale' < ts'ael, zet'.
LOAN
he has them on loan to me: sayizdlaa < laa'.
I have a gun on loan to him: k'a' bayltaan < 'aa'.
I have an axe loaned to him: dagoli bayl'aaan < 'aa'.
loaning to P: P+gha#l < gha'.

LOCAL
at home, local area: ts'igge' < ygge.

LOCHE
ling cod, burbot, loche: ts'aann < ts'aan; ts'anyae < ts'an, yae.3

LOCK:
dadghi'aani < '; u'el danacneldliisi < dlen.
lock 0 : 0+luuts < luuts; O+d+n+l+dlen < dlen.
antlers become interlocked: nilt'a#d+l+zogh < zogh.
be locked: d+n+l+dlen < dlen.
lock it, fix it with a lock!: geluuts kae t'ilaex < yaak.
snare lock, trap trigger: -zige' < zic.

LOCKER
cupboard, locker for storing food: benghaan' se'i < ghaan', se'.

LODGE
lodge, frame building in non-native style: gizaelde < gizaelde.
lodge of beaver, muskrat, den of ground squirrel, fox: -kaen' < kaen'.

LOFT:
hwt'anakultsiinde < tsii.

LOG
stick, log, pole: decen < cen.

LONELINESS: sneyaa < yaa.

LONG:
naes < naes.

a long time ago, one or more generations ago: tiyhd'a'< da'a.
be far, distant, deep, long in duration: d+G+0/l-zet < set.
be long, tall, high: G+l-naes < naes.
for a long time: 1+da# < l', da'.
how, how much, how far, how long: ndahwk'e < da'mada.
long ago, anciently: tiyda'atah < tiy.
long ago, in the historical past: ts'utsaede < tse.
long, distant: zaadi < zet.

LONG FOR
hint, long for O: O+u+d+l+'aen < 'aen.
be attracted to, long for P: P+nifu+l+nii' < nii',
miss, long for P: P+k'e#n+O+taa < taa.
wish for, want, long for comp: comp s+da#ko+d+D+l+aane < laa'.

LONG JOHNS
underpants, long johns: c'et'aaxi ti'l'asel < t'aa'.

LOOK
look at, see, observe O: O+n+l+'aen < 'aen.
avert ones eyes (from P), grimace, look (at P) sidelong: (P)#0+k'aa < k'aa.
be careful, look out: 'a < 'a'.
gaze, glance, look, move eyes: n+O+taa < taa.
his coat looks good on him: dedha'ge' u'se' gha'aen < 'aen.
it looks like rain: caan k'ekultsiin < tsii.
I went around looking for rocks: ts'es ka husinstsiy < tsiy.
look, stare, peer in a direction: y+O+'aen < 'aen.
seem, appear, resemble, look like: G+l+tsii < tsii.

they are going along looking, watching: naexhdaadel, naexhdghadel < daetl'.

LOOKOUT
game lookout: nehk'aedi < k'ae', naek'.

LOON
arctic loon: ts'elbae < ba'e, ts'el.
common loon: dadzeni < dzen; tadziil < dziil.

LOOP
going ahead in an arc, a loop: P+ghenaade < naa.
he put a rope with a loop over it: iniy'tngildaetl' < daetl'.
making a semicircular detour or loop ahead of P (animal): P+tsaghcax < cax.
sew on (beads ) with loose looping stitches: 0+n+0+lic' < lie.
they looped something (line) over it: kiini'nila < laa'.

LOOSE
things on it (screws) came loose: u'el kete'didaek < daek.

LOOSEN
I loosened my belt: szeze' naghas'at < 'at.
loosening P: P+k'e# < k'e.
loosen P (line, belt): P+k'e#c'+0+'at < 'at.

LOPE
four-legged animal runs, lopes: sel#d+l+taac' < taac.
four-legged animal runs, lopes, gallops: c'+O+kay < kay.

LOSE
he is losing blood: del uc'a' t'aen < 'aen.
he lost him, left him behind: taytelt'ak < t'ak.
he lost his breath: yisits'dghelnen < nen.
he lost his way: u'el stanen'delnen < nen.
he lost them: taytezl'aa < laa'.
the lost weight: utsen' uts'indaak < daek'.
I lost (a game): stse' i'ndaak < daek'.
I lost (at gambling): tadezelnen < nen'.
I lost my voice: s'dasae'dalts'et < ts'et', zaek'.
I was put inside, if I came back after losing at cards: dasiltaen < tae'.
lose one's luck: d+D+tsets < tssets'.
losing object: taf' < t', tah.
the puppy got lost: liggaay tatelts'et.
LUA
I am at a loss for words, I don't have what is off, away, lost:
he has a lot, he is wealthy: ba c'ilaan
lots, really, too much, many: c'etiy
they got lost: stahnesdaetl'.
many, lots: nelt'e'i
there are lots of lakes: ben nlaan
he is loud-voiced: dadelcaax
booming noise, loud voice:
louse, lice: ya'
fall in love with
louse nits: ya'lk'egi
he is in love with her against her parents
like, love P:
he started to like it, he fell in love: biine'k'e
dyizt'ae < t'ae'.
I like, love you: nghat'ine'esen < zen'.
like, love P: P'gha+su+nid+l+s'aa' < 'aa'.
love, like, be fond of O: O+u+n+O-niic < niic.
man causes woman to fall in love:
O+d+n+O+nak' < naak'.
LUMB
LUNG
love, lice: ya' < ya'.
rouse nits: ya'll'egi < ya'.
LUNCH
LUNGE
LOW
be short, low, near: G+l+dya+e < dyi'.
poor person, person of low status: hwden
daalen < lae.
the water level dropped, is low: natatesaet < tsae'.
LOWER
base of, lower part of: -cene' < cen'.
lower it down!: igge' tilaex < ygge.
lower it down on a line!: na'ilbaal < baal'.
LOWER TONSINA
Tonsina River, Lower Tonsina: Kentsii Na' < tsi'.
LOWLANDS
from body of water, from lowlands: -tsiidze < tsen'.
in general area by the water, in the lowlands:
-tsuughe < tsen'.
toward body of water, down toward water, toward lowlands: -tsene < tsen'.
LUCK
safety, protection, luck: ses < yiic.
have hunting luck: canaani < ca', ni'.
he turned me (my luck) around, the made my luck good: yen k'entanasilaen < tae'.
hunting luck: canaani < ca', ni'.
lose one's luck: d+D+tsets < tssets'.
LUCKILY
fortunately, luckily: yidaadze' c'a < daa'.
LUCKY
for him things are magical, lucky: ba kaltlok'e < tlaak'.
the is lucky: uts'e' hwde'aa < 'aa', ts'en';
uts'e' kutesdaan < daa'.
something occurred for me, I was blessed, got lucky: sa ni'delnen < nen'.
LUKEWARM
liquid is lukewarm: n+O+ggon' < ggon'.
LULLABY
sing a lullaby to him!: 'ae udinii < 'ae'.
LUMBER: decen tael < tae'.
lumber, board, plank, flat piece of wood: lets' < lets'.
MAD
he got mad at me: stse' uyiit ts'akust'aede < t'ae'.
he is going around mad: loodziil
he got mad at me: sts'e' uyiit ts'akust'aede < t'ae'.
I will make him mad: uyihwtxesel < zet'.
MAGGOTS
maggots, fly eggs, fly larvae: c'elts'ezi < ts'ez'.
MAGNIFICENT
be magnificent, special, great: d+D+gu' < gu'.
MAGPIE
black-billed magpie: stakatiigi < niic.

MAKE
animal, inanimate calls, makes noise, makes oral sound: d[(d+)]O+nii < niit'.
fix, make, prepare, alter, afflict O: comp d'O+O+laak < yank.
give O (hot liquid) to P, make O drink P: P#O+l+zes < zesi'.
the made up a story about it []: hwk'e daydghitgel < ghel'.
I customarily fix, make snowshoes: 'aas t'el'lis < yaak.
make a visible sign, a trail marker: P+e+yax#ko+u+d+gh+i+l'+aen [] < 'aen'.
make, build, create sg O: O+G+l+tsii < tsii'.
make, keep comp (signal fire, stored food): comp c'i+i+l'+aen < 'aen'.
make O (a line, a mark): O+O+taac' < taac'.
make pl O: O+G+O+ghaan < ghaan'.
raven makes the sound ggol: d+l+ggol < ggol.
send O (words, message), translate O, make O (promise, agreement): daf'O+d+O+laa' < laa''.
use, fix, make, affect, keep O in manner of comp: comp d#O+i+l+z'en < z'en'.

MALE
animal of large size, male animal: -coghe' < caax.
husband, male mate of animal: -kan' < kan''.
man or woman observing puberty rites: -kan' < kan''.
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MALLARD: kedeltsiigi < tsiiic; sidatl'ets'i < t'ets'i; t'aay; tsidatl'ets'i < t'ets'i.

MAN
chief, boss, leader, wealthy man: kaskae < kae'.
elderly chief, oldest chief, oldest man, grandfather: -ggaets' < ggaets'.
man or woman observing puberty rites: kultsaenen < tae'.
old man: -c'eyuuni tsen' < yuu'.

MAP
shaman's map: [nen' nil'aeni] < nen''.

MARCH
pl go in a group, war party marches: cehw#d+l+nen < nen''.

MARRY
he got married: bents' t'elyaak < bentse, yaak.
his wife: yighe' < ghae', yil'.

MARTEN: tsuugi < tsuu['; [tseghaasi] < as.

MARTEN: tsuugi < tsuu['; [tseghaasi] < as.

MASTERCER
berry masher: k'ey'ngelt'an'i < t'aan'.
MASK: c'enaen' < naen\textsuperscript{2}.
See Unver. Shinen:

MASS
mass (earth, snow) moves quickly, falls:
\(0+ggots' < ggots'\).

MASTURBATE
masturbate P: P\#e+I+k'aet' < k'aet'.

MAT
mat, mattress, bedroll: tael < tae\textsuperscript{2}.
bearskin mat: tsan\textit{i} zes tael < tsaan.
caribou skin mat: udzih tael < dzihudzih, tae\textsuperscript{2}.
feather mat, mattress: cots' tael < cots\textsuperscript{2}.
grass mat: t'ogh tael < tae\textsuperscript{1}.
steam bath mat: sezel taele' < tae\textsuperscript{1}.

MATANUSKA RIVER: Ts'itonhtna' < ton.

MATCH: kon' < kon,..I struck a match on it: kon' uk'exitdghiilt'ak < t'ak 1 •
wooden match: teen kon' < kon,..I

MATE
husband, male mate of animal: -kan' < kan,..it (animal) mated with it: yaninizet < zet,..wife, female mate of animal: -'aat < 'aat.

MATERNAL
be maternally related to 0: O+u+d+l+kan < kan 3 •maternal relatives: -'el t8'inidaekne < daek 1 •

MATTED
be tangled, matted, frayed:
G+ID+dzaats' < dzaat8,..MEAN
be mean, grouchy, irritable, cruel, bad-tempered: ts'a+nill+t'ae·+e < tae\textsuperscript{2}.
be mean, vicious, aggressive: c'+u+d+l+nii' < nii\textsuperscript{1}.
he got mean, grouchy: uyii ts'akust'aede < tae\textsuperscript{1}.
you customarily look mean: na'ilgges < ggaets\textsuperscript{2}.

MEANS
with P (an instrument, a food), by means of P: P+kae < kae.

MEANWHILE
meanwhile, in the mean time: yehwna < na\textsuperscript{3}, ye\textsuperscript{1}.

MEASLES
a rash broke out on him, he got smallpox, measles: ukac'eztl'iit' < tl'iit't.

MEASURE
he is measuring something (with a stick): c'ghayhdghet\textit{ii}s < taan\textsuperscript{1}.
he measured it (with a line): igha' hntngelldlaa < laa\textsuperscript{2}.
he measured it with a stick: igha' xtnelghel < ghel\textsuperscript{1}.
he measures it with his arms: deggaane' kae yatenes < nic.
measure its length (with a line)!: ugha' ni'ninilae < ghaa\textsuperscript{1}.
measure O with stick: x#O+G+gh+O+taan < taan\textsuperscript{1}.
measuring stick, ruler: c'egha' hntngelghali < ghel\textsuperscript{1}.

MEASUREMENT
distance between outstretched arms (a measurement): batestniigi < niic.
distance from center of chest to fingertips of outstretched arm (a measurement): net'aa nina'ic'et'i < c'et'.

MEAT: c'etsen' < tsen\textsuperscript{2}.
brisket meat: c'eyitse\textsuperscript{n} < tsen\textsuperscript{2}.
diced and fermented meat: dinaat'aats'i < t'aats\textsuperscript{2}.
dried meat: c'etsen' ggan < tsen\textsuperscript{2}.
fetching meat, going for meat: c'aft < c'a\textsuperscript{1}.
fish flesh, fish meat: c'enaat' < naat\textsuperscript{1}.
freshly killed meat: c'etsen' tggots'i < ggot\textsuperscript{2}.
fried meat: c'etsen' zt'aeyi < tsen\textsuperscript{2}.
carcass of small game (ground squirrel, muskrat): k'aas < k'anc.
meat cut into meal-sized portion: bedzes < dzes\textsuperscript{1}.
meat from the lower back, tenderloin: -ts'a'extsiine' < ts'a'ext.
meat harvested in the summer: saene c'etsiine' < tsen".
meat of hump area: c'eghaane' < ghaan't.
meat of the ribs: -yitsen' < yii.
shoulder meat: c'eghesnatsen' < ghaan.
thigh meat: -ghostsen' < ghos.
wind-dried meat, fish: uk'edezyesi < yiic.

MEATY
be meaty, hefty, stocky: d+tsiin < tsen'1.

MEDICINE
be a shaman, a medicine person: D+yen < yen.
eye medicine made out of ground squirrel gall: tseles tl'ets' < tl'ets'1.
he has a strong medicine power 0: c'enasdlaen, nacnesdlaen < lae.
spiritual power, medicine: sen < yen'1.
See Unver. de Laguna:

MEEL
fleebly, meekly, humbly: ca < caan'1.
the is staying fleebly, meekly, humbly: cantaen < caan'1.

MEET
crossing P's path, meeting, intercepting P: P+niidze < niits.
he met me: st'aay ghiyaa < (y)aa'1.
meeting P: P+enghaay < ghaa'1; P+t'aay < t'aay.
we met together, merged: nilna'sghidaetl' < daetl'

MELANCHOLY
be lonesome, melancholy, sad: ts'Hko+l+den+e < den'1.

MELT
he molded, melted something (metal): nay'tniltses < tses'1.
ice, snow melts: u+gh+0+let < let'1.
melt, thaw: G+1+ghae < ghae'1.
metal, stone melts with heat: t+n+l+tses < tses'1.
snow melts quickly (in spring): u+d+gh+1+l+tet < tet'1.
you melt snow!: tsii'l'icaes < caats.

MEMORIZE
finally we memorized it (story): ts'a'ane nezadghidaek < daek'1.

MEN
young men: cilkaey < ciil.
MEND
sew, mend O: O+G+(gh+)+O+kaan' < kaan'1.

MENSTRUATE
menstruant: tiniyaanen < (y)aa'1.
menstrual blood of young woman: hwtsae < tsae'1.
menstruant's head scratcher: tsits'edi < ts'et'1.
where a menstruant deposits her counting string: kedinits'iide < ts'ii'1.

he moved back out into the country, tshe went into seclusion to menstruate: tina'itnna < nna'1.
he went back out, tshe is menstruating: tina'ilggaac < ggaac'1.
menstruation hut: tikiyasde < (y)aa".

MENTASTA: Mendaesde < daes'1.

MEOW
whine, meow, be shrill cry (as fox, cat): d+O+kaal < kaal'1.

MERCURY
a type of mineral, possibly mercury: tsis tl'ic'i < tl'ic'.

MERGANSER
merganser duck: tseghos < ghos'tseghos.

MERGE
we met together, merged: nilna'sghidaetl' < daetl'1.

MESSAGE
he sent a message about it: ba kada' < (y)aa".
send O (words, message), translate O, make O (promise, agreement): da#O+d+O+laa' < laa'1.

METAL
iron, metal, steel: c'etsiy < tsiy'1.

MICA: katsaetl'i < tsae't1.

MID: tandze < niits.

MIDAIR
in midair: datganya' < dak'1, yaa'1.

MIDDAY
it became midday: tandze kunizet < zet'1.
midday, noon: ts'idzaenniidze < dzaen.
something (sun) is at midpoint, it is midday: tandze i'ni'aan < (y)aa'1.

MIDDLE
center, middle of P: P+niidze < niits.
in the middle: ts'itahwniidze < niits.
in the middle of P : P+taniidze < tah.

MIDNIGHT: tets niidze < niits; ts'itetsniidze < tets.

MIDST
in the midst of body of water: tayenk'e < yen'1.
I went into their midst: kutaniidze ghasyaa < niits.

MIDSUMMER: ts'isaenniidze < niits, saen.

MIDWINTER: ts'ixayniidze < niits, xay'1.

MIGHT
might, may, maybe, perhaps, possibly: c'asule' < c'a'1, lae.
one might, may, perhaps V: (y)igi < gi.
one might V: (y)igi < (y)i.
MIGRATE
large herd (of caribou, sheep) moves, migrates:
\( l+tl'aa < tl'aa \).
migrating bird: nat'aaggi < t'ak.
pl animals move, herd moves, migrates: l'+aats' < 'aats'.

MILK: baa < baa'.
canned milk: baa deltlii'ti < baa'.
Eagle brand canned milk: baa tetsaxi < baa', tsaa'.

MILL
congregate, school of fish mills in water:
ta##n+lc'uuk < c'ok'.

MILT
fish milt: -tl'edze' < tl'ets'.

MIND
mind, thoughts: -iine' < iin; ni- < iin.
be crazy, insane, out of one's mind: n+0+ghel < ghel'.
I changed my mind: nekenahwdiilnen < nen'.

MINE
gold mine: gol gha hghetnaade < gol.

MINERAL
a type of mineral, possibly mercury: tsis tl'ic'i < tl'ic'.
mineral lick, salt lick, salty ground where animals gather: i'dena' < naak'.

MINISTER
preacher, Protestant minister: giinhaey; haey.

MINK: tehts'uuts'i < ts'uuts' 3 •

MINNOW
minnow, fry: tsinalc'o'li < cotl''.
small fish, possibly mixed fry, "minnow": 'ul'uli < 'aetl''.

MIRACULOUSLY
contrary to expectation, surprisingly, amazingly, miraculously: c'aa < c'aa.

MIRAGE
mirage, vapor waves: hwyiis < yiits''.

MIRROR: uyii na'stna'akeni < 'aen'.

MISPLACE
I misplaced it: sa stanahwdghelnen < nen'.
it is misplaced: n'ii ghatset < tset'.

MISPRONOUNCE
mispronounce P:
\( P+gha+ts'+da'kko+d+n+l+den+e < den' \).

MISREPRESENT
he misrepresented himself, made himself into something he isn't: i'deltsiin < tsii'.

MISS
glancing off, missing, going past P:
\( P+tk'aa+di+ < ka‘a', ti' \).
he misses it (something he needs): ik'iiile' dilt'ae < t'a'e'.
I am going to miss you: nhwk'et'inaasiil < zen'.

MIST
fog, mist: 'an' < aak'.
mist over water: tayiidze' < yiits''.

MISTAKE
do, wound P by accident, make a mistake about P:
\( P+gha#n+D'aa'x < 'aax' \).

MITTENS: gets' < gets''.
mitten string, cord attached to a pair of mittens: gets' tl'uule' < gets''.

MIX
he mixed something together: nltay'nitsa' < tsaa'.
he mixed them (liquids) together:
\( nltayiniiftlii'ti < t'lii'ti' \).
he mixes up stories, words: c'ahaedadeghaan < ghana'.
I mixed in the birch punk ashes (into tobacco):
\( lts'is' nidghes'aan < 'aa' \).
mixing, combining: nil+ta' < nil, tah.
mix O, stir O, stir liquid into O:
\( nafO+n+lba' < ba'' \).
mix them together: nltatnini'as < 'aa'.
stir, mix O: O+n+O+zet < zet'.

MOAN: c'+'dl+ni'l < nii''.
shriek, scream, moan, creak: d+ts'uu < 'aetl''.

MOCCASIN
moccasin, moccasins: kentsiis < tsii'.
trimming on moccasin: -kenna < naan'.

MOCK
ridicule, mock P, make fun of P:
\( P#ghO+d+diok' < diok' \).

MODE
n-imperfective/perfective mode: n < n'.
optative mode, let S, S should: gho < gho.
perfective-negative mode: i < i'.
progressive/future/gh-perfective mode: gh < gh'.
s-imperfective/perfective mode: z < z'.
future mode: t+gh < ti'.
zero imperfective mode: O < O'.

MOIST:
tsele' < tsel''.

missing P: P+gha#d+D-effect < gha';
\( P+k'ii'le' < k'ii' \).
miss, long for P: \( P+k'e'nn+O+taa < taa' \).
miss P: \( P+k'ii'le' D'aa'en < lea' \).

MIST
fog, mist: 'an' < aak'.
mist over water: tayiidze' < yiits''.

MISTAKE
do, wound P by accident, make a mistake about P:
\( P+gha#n+D'aa'x < 'aax' \).

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mitten string, cord attached to a pair of mittens: gets' tl'uule' < gets''.

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s-imperfective/perfective mode: z < z'.
future mode: t+gh < ti'.
zero imperfective mode: O < O'.

MODEL
shadow, spirit, ghost, image, reflection, picture, model, decoy: -yiige' < yiic.

MOIETY
gull moiety: nalbaey < baa'.
raven moiety: saghani < ghan'.
marten tail sib crest for raven moiety: tsuugi ce' < tsuuc.
member of gull moiety: nalbaey utsuuye < tsuuuy.
member of raven moiety: saghani utsuuye < tsuuuy.
people of the opposite moiety or clans: c'ants'ne < c'a'.

MOIST:
tsele' < tsel''.
become damp, moist, wet: "na\textsuperscript{#}G+I+tsel < tsel\textsuperscript{I}.
be moist, juicy, steamy, humid: d+I+tu' < tuu.
be moist, soggy: G+I+tleek' < tleek'.
he moistened it: nayitsel < tsel\textsuperscript{I}.

MOLAR: -ghu'etsl'aghu' < ghu', ghus.

MOLD: xan' < ghaan\textsuperscript{I}.
become moldy: G+D+ghaan' < ghaan\textsuperscript{I}.
it (met) got moldy, slimy on its surface: uk'e
luc'itsaa' < tsaak'.

MOLD
he melted, melted something (metal):
"nay'tniltses < tses\textsuperscript{I}.

MOLT
molt, shed feathers: (c'+)D+cots' < cots\textsuperscript{I}.

MOMENTARILY
very briefly, momentarily: k'adu' dae'.

MONEY: dicaaxi < caax; dingi < dingi; lzaasi < lzaasi.

MONKEY
The Tailed One, "monkey people": cet'aaeni < ce'.

MONKSHOOD
monkshood (plant): lahleli ts'aal' < ts'aat\textsuperscript{I}.

MONSTER: gguux < gguux.

MONTH: na'ay < 'aa'; saa < san.
in the month of P: P+nen < nen\textsuperscript{I}.
it became a new moon, a new month: c'iaan < 'aa',
it is the tenth of the month: hwlazaan
ts'idinitaan < tsaa.

MOON: ghardzaey < dzaes; tets na'aaye' < 'aa', tets.
sun, moon: na'ay < 'aa'.
half moon: na'ay bengaahn < ghaan\textsuperscript{I}.
I (sun, moon) moves, shines: I+0+'aa < 'aa'.
it became a new moon, a new month: c'iaan < 'aa'.
war moon (red colored): c'eghaan naa < ghaan\textsuperscript{I}.

MOOSE: deniigi < niic.
an internal organ of the moose (unidentified):
k'aas < k'aa'si.

birkhark moose call: k'ey uyii ts'ezel < zel\textsuperscript{I}.
bull moose: c'eyidzo' < yiita; nieuniu < cuun.
bull moose in rut: c'ukaayaali < (y)aa'\textsuperscript{I}.
calf moose: t'detsiige' < tsic.
cow moose: deyaazi < yaaaz.
fat around large intestine of moose: c'entsedle' < tsel\textsuperscript{I}.
four-year old bull moose: ts'aay' alaei < ts'aane\textsuperscript{I}.

internal organ attached to stomach of moose,
caribou: ts'iingilkoni' < kon\textsuperscript{I}.
largest bull moose: k'edaghalc'et'i < c'et'.
male moose in October: c'anaatadlheyi < laa'\textsuperscript{I}.

moosehide: deniigi zes < zes\textsuperscript{I}.
moose's "bell": -tsay'isyi yze' < tsiy\textsuperscript{I}.

moose with new set of antlers: dey'deitloki' < tleek'.
one- or two-year old moose: c'ilggezi < ggez\textsuperscript{I}.
one-year-old male moose: ts'ighu' alaei < ghu'.
three- or four-year old bull moose: skaa
alaei < kaa'skaa.
twin moose calves: nilt'adelyaayi < laa'.
two- or three-year old bull moose: sesi ten' alaei < ses'.
two-year old male moose or caribou: tso'i
ggaay < tsok'.
yearling cow moose: caltae < tae'.

MOOSE CREEK: Ciisi K'ena' < ciis.

MOOSE FENCE: bey'n'i'ayi < 'aa'.
linear caribou or moose fence: tsic < tsic\textsuperscript{I}.

MOP: u'el nakoc'ots'i < c'ots'.
broom, dust mop: u'el dedghaadi < ghaat.
let me mop the house: hwnax
nahwghos'ots'i < c'ots'.

MORAINE
glacial moraine: luu dzaghe' < dzagh.

MORE
again, more: coxe < cu.
more, also, next, too, again, plus, else: cu < cu.
more than, superior to, the most of P:
P+yits'ae < ts'ae'\textsuperscript{I}.

MORNING: sacaan < caan\textsuperscript{I}, san; secagha < cagh.
early this past morning: satggan tedze < tets.
this past morning: dzensda'a < da'a, dzaen.

MORNING TWILIGHT
light, morning twilight, daylight: yikaas < kaa'.

MOSQUITO: kuggaedi < ggaet\textsuperscript{I}.
early spring mosquitoes: bakulguun'i < ggon'.
mosquito larvae: c'eyuuni tsabaeye'.

MOSQUITO REPPELLANT: kuggaedi c'a'i < c'a'a'.

MOSS: naen' < naen\textsuperscript{I}.
a thick moss [I]: dladon' < dlaat', don'\textsuperscript{I}.
chinking material, moss chinking: uyii
nhwngelsuxi < tsuuk'\textsuperscript{I}.
club moss: dzel tl'ule' < dzel\textsuperscript{I}.
diaper, moss used in cradle: ts'aatl' tsele' < tsel'.
moss used in cradle, diaper: ts'aatl' tsele' < tsaat'l'.
red moss: nin' deli < naen\textsuperscript{I}.
soft moss: naen' 'ots'i < naen\textsuperscript{I}, 'ots'.
white moss: nin' ggey < naen\textsuperscript{I}.

See Unver. de Laguna:

MOST
more than, superior to, the most of P:
P+yits'ae < ts'ae'\textsuperscript{I}.
out-V-ing P, the most of, superlative of P:
P+ghaas+tsa < gha', s'.
superlatively, the most, as much as possible: 

sesdec'a < sesa.

MOTHER: -aan < aan; na'aacde < 'aa', aan, 
de'acde. 
deceased mother: -aan t'inseden < zet.

MOTION 
he is motioning to him to get up: gge' zidaa 
yu koltii < tsii.

MOTIONLESS 
animate keeps still, is motionless: d+n+l+'aa· <
fish is still, motionless in P:
p##n+l+'aa < 'aa 1.

MOUNT 
upon, mounting P:
p+k'e+da## < k'e.

MOUNTAIN: dzel <
mountain, mountain range: dghelaay < laa.
mountain lake: dghelaay bene' <

See Unver, de Laguna:

MOUNTAINSIDE 
rocky mountainside: k'ats' hwnene <

MOUNT BLACKBURN: K'ats'i Tl'aadi <

MOUNT DRUM: Hwaandi K'elt'aeni < t'aen.

MOUNT MCKINLEY: Dghelaay Ce'e <

MOUNT SANFORD: Hwniindi K'elt'aeni <

MOUNT WRANGELL: K'elt'aeni < k'e, t'aen.
Mount Wrangell (when erupting): Uk'eledi <

MOURN 
mourning song: dzitaex c'eliis <
sg cries, mourns: 0+tsaex < tsaex.
sg dances mourning dance moving arms up and
down: dzi##0+tae <

MOURNING 
he is in mourning: uyii tkudaak <
yak.

MOUSE 
mouse's food cache: dluuni tsaa < tsaa.
mouse, small rodent: dluuni < dluun.

MOUTH: -zaa < zaa.
into the mouth of P: P+zaa < zaa.
mouth, opening of (a container):
-open your mouth!: nic'edabaan'nitiss <
orifice, mouth, opening of container:
da- < da'.
stream mouth: -caek'e < caek'; -dacaek'e <
da'.

MOVE 
amorphous inc moves: inc#G+l+dogh < dogh.
amorphous substance (fog, smoke, breath, scent, 

flavor) moves: G+l+dogh < dogh.
aminate moves quickly: l+ghel < ghel.
aminate or compact object moves independently,
falls: G+l+tsi## < tsiet.
broken object moves, falls: G+l+tson < tsong.
bubble moves: t+n+0+ghaets < ghaets.

cause P to move by pushing with elongated 
object: P+O+ksi'c'i+tats' < tats'.
cause P to move by pushing with elongated 
object (a pole, etc.): P##c'+l+tsiy < tsiy.
cause P to move by talking: P##c'+k+l+(y)aa <
(y)aa.
cause P to move by throwing rock:
P+tsi'c'i+taet < tsaet.
compact object moves independently, falls:
d+G+l+nen < nen.
elderly, feeble person moves: ca#n+l+ghel <
ghel.
elongated inc moves: inc#G+n+l+ggaet [] <
ggaet.
elongated object attached on one end moves,
pivots: x##gh+O+ghel < ghel.
elongated object moves (): G+D+yl < yel.
elongated object moves independently, falls:
G+O+ghel < ghel.
elongated object moves quickly: G+D+tats' <
tats'.
elongated object moves with force ():
c+D+D+kay < kay.
enclosed object moves independently, falls:
G+I+kaets' < kaets'.
fabric-like object moves independently, falls:
G+O+nak < nak.
flat flexible object moves through air: D+bets <
bets.
flexible inc moves: inc#G+l+tees < tees.
flexible object attached or held at one end 
moves: x#G+gh+D+tees < tees.
flinch, duck, move body suddenly: l+ghez <
ghez.
gaze, glance, look, move eyes: n+O+taa <
taa.
granular or amorphous inc moves:
inc#D+tsaak' < tsak'.
granular or amorphous substance moves 
independently: G+D+tsaak' < tsak'.
group of people moves: cehw##gh+O+'aa <
'aa.
group, swarm moves, fly in a swarm:
n+O+yaa < yaa.
the moved in: dayu'tilyaa < yu.

ice layer moves: n+l+zaan < zaan.
I moved a light, signalled to him with a light:

ba kay'denlaat < naat.
inc causes animate O to move: inc#O+l+tace <
tae.
inc causes animate O to move quickly:
inc#O+l+t’ak < t’ak.
ic causes animate O to move:
inc#O+l+ghel < ghel.
ic causes elongated O to move:
inc#O+G+l+taa < taan.
ic causes fabric-like O to move:
inc#O+gh+D+nic < nic.
ic causes O in open container to move:
inc#O+G+l+kaa < kaan.
ic causes pl O to move:
inc#O+d+l+tac <
tac'; inc#O+G+O+l+aas < laa.
in moves: inc#O+(y)aa < (y)aa.
in moves elongated O quickly:
ic#O+d+l+tak < t’ak.
in moves independently: inc#G+O+ghel <
ghel; inc#l+ts’et < ts’et'.
I (sun, moon) moves, shines: 1+'0+t'ak' < 'aa'.
jerik, leap, move with force: D+0+kay' < kay'.
jig, move, O (hook), move quickly, vigorously: l+yaal < yaal.
large herd (of caribou, sheep) moves, migrates: l+ld'aa < 'aa'.
light (of star, sun) moves: d+I+dzak' < dzak'.
liquid, multiple objects move independently, fall: G+0+l't'itas' < l't'itas'.
loaded boat moves: c'+d+l+t'ak < t'ak'.
mass (earth, snow) moves quickly, falls: O+ggots' < ggots'.
motion animate O quickly: O+l+ghel < ghel'.
motion being attached to a line, dangle: G+0+baal < baal'.
motion compact O quickly: O+d+G+I+tsiyl' < tsiyl'.
motion elongated inc quickly: inc##G+I+t'ak.
motion elongated inc, motion inc body part: inc##G+0+l+tsiyl' < tsiyl'.
motion elongated inc quickly: inc##G+0+l+t'ak < t'ak'.
motion elongated O attached, held on one end: x#O+G+ghel+O+taan < taan'.
motion elongated O held or attached on one end quickly: x#O+ghel+I+t'ak < t'ak'.
motion elongated O quickly: O+G+0+yel < yel;
O+l+ggaet < ggaet'; O+G+0+ghel < ghel'.
motion elongated, pointed O: O+G+0+tsiyl < tsiyl'.
motion enclosed O quickly, throw enclosed O: O+G+0+ghosts < ghosts.
motion enclosed O that is attached on one end: x#O+ghel+I+ghosts < ghosts.
motion flat, flexible, fabric-like O quickly, throw O: O+G+0+taet < at'.
motion flexible, animate O in manner of inc: incO+l+tses < tses.
motion flexible O (line, skin, the body): O+G+l+tses < tses'.
motion inc body part: inc#D+an < 'aa'.
motion inc body part quickly: inc#D+tses < tses'; inc#D+l+nen < nen'; inc#l+ghel < ghel'; inc##l+t'ak < t'ak'.
motion inc compact object quickly: inc##d+G+l+tset < tset'.
motion inc elongated object: inc#G+0+yel < yel.
motion inc plural body parts: inc##l+yaal' < laa'.
motion in manner denoted by inc: inc##G+0+yaal' < 'aa'.
motion in manner of inc: inc#d+G+l+tses < tses'.
motion liquid, multiple O quickly: O+G+l+t'itas' < t'itas'.
motion, manipulate O (jigging hook): O+n+tl+G+i < gi'.
motion multiple O: O+G+d+dzac < dzac'.
motion multiple O quickly, throw multiple O: O+G+l+uuuk' < 'uuuk'.
motion O a quantity, bundle of objects: tsaf#O+G+0+l+tsiyl < tsiyl'.
motion O by dragging: bes'O+gh+l+cuut < cuut'.
motion O (line) attached on one end: x#G+0+l+ld'aa' < laa'.
throw, move elongated O quickly: O+d+I+t'ak < t'ak
travel, move nomadically, move with one's household: O+n+aa < naa.
water causes O to move: ta#O+O+a < 'aa.

MUCH
a little bit, not much: duuhkw'ete < duu
tle.
how, how much, how far, how long: ndahwk'e < da'mda.
how much is it? what is the price: nts'e y'dicaax? < caax.
lots, really, too much, many: c'etiy < tiy.
very much: dzaxdze' < c'ak.
very much, exceedingly, an extreme amount, a great deal: c'etiyhwgha < tiy.

MUCUS
dry nasal mucus: -engestaluude' < luut.'
MUD:
bestl'es < bes', lec'ak < c'ak.
clay, glacial mud: bests'ae'e < bes', t'saek.
mud, sticky substance moves: G+l+t'uut' < t'uut'.
the area is soggy, muddy: hwdeltlae' < tlaek.
MUKLUKS
skin boots, mukluks: kec'otl' < c'otl.<
MULTIPLE
liquid, multiple objects move independently, fall:
G+O+t'lit' < tl'it'.
move liquid, multiple O quickly: O+G+l+tl'it' < tl'it'.
move multiple O: O+G+O+dzaac < dzac.
move multiple O quickly, throw multiple O:
O+G+l+'uuk' < 'uuk'.
multiple objects are in position: G+D+dzaac < dzac;
tsaG+O+'aa < 'aa'.
multiple objects move independently: G+O+kae < kae'.
multiple objects move independently, fall:
G+l+'uuk' < 'uuk'.
multiple of ten: numeral + deztaann < taan;
umeral + xundelaayi < l'aan'.
MULTIPLY
multiply, increase: n+i+O+yaa < yaa.
MUMBLE
mumble, mutter: d+l+ggak < ggak.
MUNCH
gnaw, munch, crunch: guuzdi < guuzdi.
MURKY
liquid is murky, dark in color: n+D+t'ut' < t'ut'.
murky, cloudy, silty water: dzac < dzac'.
water is murky: l+dzaac < dzac'.
MUSCLE
muscle is sore, stiff: d+n+D+tes < tses'.
MUSCLES
abdominal muscles: -caggas < ggas'.

MUSH
mush, call for sled dog to go on: naax < naax.
MUSHROOM:
c'eniye' < niy; nela' ts'enlgiidi < get.
a type of mushroom: k'ey ney' < niy;
t'arges ney' < niy.
a type of mushroom (not edible): dabeskaal < kaal.
yellow fleshed boletus mushroom: luuz ney' < niy, luus.
See Unver. Pinart:

MUSHY
handle mushy, wet, deteriorated O:
O+G+O+tl'ee < tl'ee.
mushy, wet, deteriorated object moves independently, falls: G+O+tl'ee < tl'ee.
mushy, wet, deteriorated, rotten object is in position: G+O+tl'ee < tl'ee.
soggy, mushy: tlo' < tl'ee.

MUSKRAT:
dzen < dzen'.
MUSKY
meat turns odorous, strong-tasting, musky, gamey during rutting season: t+D+ts'ael < ts'ael.
MY
my, me, first person sg object/possessive prefix: s < s'.
MYTH
in mythic times: yenida'a < yen.
myth, story from the time when animals could talk: yenida'a < da'a, yen'.

NAKED:
c'edeh 'aede < deh'.
NAME:
'uze' < zii.
call O's name, name O: O+u+O+zii < zii'.
give him a name!: bey'dini'aas < 'aa'.
give P a name: P+e+d+l+'aa < 'aa'.
Oh (name) is on P, P has a name, is called:
P(+e)#O+O+a < 'aa'.
suffix used in men's personal names: -ta' < ta'.
NEWS
news, information: hwnic < nic.
let him bring the news: hwnic du'a' < 'aa'.
news about it came out: ugha kadahwals' et < ts' et'.
news came out: ts'ehwnicdeits'et < ts' et'.
NEWSPAPER: hwnic giligagge' < nic.
NEXT
afterwards, next: yihwk'ets'en < k'e, ts'en'.
next, adjacent: ka < ko.
more, also, next, too, again, plus, else: cu < cu.
NICE
nicely, well: ugheldze' < ghel'.
all right, nicely: sut'e' < t'ae'.
beautifully, nicely: kasuundze' < ts'en', zuu;
su'dze' < zuu.
it became a nice day again: nadzaendidzu' < zuu.
NICKEL
five cents, nickel: tsa' laen' < laen'.
NIECE
man's daughter or niece, brother's daughter:
-tse'e < tse'.
man's sister's child, nephew, niece: -zae < zae.
woman's daughter, step-daughter, woman's
sister's daughter, niece: -yats'ae < yats'ae.'
NIGHT
all night long: tets c' < tets.
camp out, spend a night: n+O+yaal < (y)aal.
cause O to spend the night, keep O a period of
time: O+n+l+yaal < (y)aal.
darkness, nightfall: xel < ghaetl'.
it got cold at nightfall: naxeldik'ats < k'ats'.
last night: tedze < tets.
midnight: tets niidze < niits.
tomorrow night: bend'e tedze < tets.
NIGHTMARE
he had a nightmare: ts'ina'itaen < tae'.
NINE
k'etnesi < niic; ts'elk'ey kool < kool,
ts'ii'l.
nine in cards: -yiits' < yiits'.
NINETY
k'etnes deztaann < niic.
NIPPLE
-tagsete' < baa', tsi'; -t'utse' < t'uui'.
NITS
louse nits: ya' lk'egi < k'ec, ya'; ya' ts'iile' <
ts'ii'l.
NIZINA RIVER: Nizii Na' < zii'.
NO
kole < kol; nt'ayh < t'ayh.
o, not, negative particle: 'ele' < le'b; k'ali'i <
k'a'.
oh no!: c' < c'; hayh < hayh.
stop it, quit it, no: 'ene' < ne'.
NOBLEMAN
See Unver. Pinart.
NOCK
he nocked an arrow: ik'elacightsiy < tsiy'.
NOD
he nodded his head: tse' delmen < nen'.
NOISE
onomatopoetic, be noise, sound of: d+1 < d', l'.
be the sound, noise, voice of comp: comp
da#d+O+lae < lae.
animal, inanimate calls, makes noise, makes
oral sound: df(d+l)0+nii < nii'.
derived intransitive with incorporate of oral
noise: inc#d+l < l'.
go making noise in manner of incorporate:
inc#d+l < d'.
have fun, play noisily, celebrate, shout, make
noise: d+1ghaaas < ghaa'.
it (marmot) made a noise like someone
spinning a firedrill: xasgii 'steltaats'i su
hwdeyaak < taats'.
noise, sound occurs: da#d+l+yaak < yaak.
there is a noise: dahwdetnes < niic.
utter, say, exclaim, express, sound like, make
noise like comp: comp (da#)d+D+yaak <
yaak.
we are making noise: yats'el'aan < 'aa'.
NOISY
it is noisy: yaz'aan < 'aa'.
NOMADICALLY
travel, move nomadically, move with one's
household: O+n+aa· < naa'.
NONE
be absent, gone, nothing, none: -kole < kol.
NON-HUMAN
non-human relative suffix: (y)i < (y)i.
NONSENSE
he is exaggerating, talking nonsense:
dadelsol < sol.
stop kidding, nonsense!: 'ehw < 'ehw.
NOON
midday, noon: ts'idzaenniidze < dzaen.
NORTH
north wind: delk'aadzi < k'ats'.
See Appendix B:
NORTHERN LIGHTS
northern lights, aurora borealis: yandebyaey
< baa'; yaya'kaas < kaa', yaa'.
northern lights, aurora borealis: yandebyaey
< baa'; yaya'kaas < yaa'.
light flashes, fire flares, northern lights shine,
lightning strikes: tsu1alt+d+0+bae <
baa'.
northern lights shine: (i+)d+G+0+k'aan <
k'aan'.
red northern lights: dlii nadelk'ani < dlii';
yakone' < kon', yaa'.
there are red northern lights: yahwdik'aan
< k'aan'.
NOSE
-entsisi < tsii'.
around the nose: -naygte < ygge.
blow nose: -engestah Ø+dziis < dziis'.
bone in the nose: -niyese' < yes'.
bridge of nose: -niggoxe' < ggox.
copper nose ring: -enlnuude' < nuut; lnuuk < nuuk.
dentalium nose ornament: c'enkage' < kac.
he has a nosebleed: bentsiis del ts'idinilaa < laa'.'
made, snorting sound, clear one's nose: c'+d+n+l+gguutl < gguutl.
nose cartilage: -engiidze' < giits 1 •

NO-SEE-UM
black fly, "no-see-urn": kolggots'i < ggots".

NOSTRIL
nostrils: -engestah < ges•, tab.
nostril hair: -engesta gba' < ges 1 •

NOT
negative, not: (b)e < (b)e.
no, not, negative particle : 'ele' < le' 1 ; k'ali'i < k'a'.
a little bit, not much: duuhwk'etle < tle.
do not
V, you should not V, prohibitive: son'o < su'u.
not, negative particle: c'eye' < c'eye'.
not yet: dats'ii 'ele' < le' 1 •
pejorative, not: ts'#root+(b)e < (h)e.

NOTHING: koldze' < kol.
be absent, gone, nothing, none: -kole < kol, lae.

NOTICE
know, notice, be aware of, be acquainted with P: P+'el D+niic < niic.

NOVEMBER: debae saa < saa; taa'i na'aaye' < taa'.
October-November: uts'e' lkec'endeli na'aaye' < daetl'.

NOW: k'adii < dii', k'a'.
at intervals, now and then: nilghaneke < ghan'.
at this time, at this place, now, here: gaade < gaa.
just now: k'adii hwghene < ghen.
just then, just now: xonagu < gu.
now and then: nildixe < den'.
now and then he helps me: ni'hwdezidi gha snantax < zet'.
now, just then, enough, that is all, okay, soon: xona < xona.
sometimes, now and then: nildentah < den', tab.

NUDGE
he nudges his wife: de'aat 'elnes < niic.

NULL POSTPOSITION: Ø < Ø'.

NUMB
become numb: l+ziis < ziis.

NUMEROUS
be numerous, many: n+l+t'ae' < t'ae".
they are numerous: nelte'ne kilae < lae.

OA': tat'ogbo < t'oghi'.

paddle, oar: ta'aay < 'aa', ta'.

OATMEAL: 'utniil < 'utniil.

OBJECT
area, place, in a general area, areal object/possessive pronoun: ko < ko.
each other, reciprocal object/possessive pronoun: nil < nil.
epithetic object: y < y².
him, her, it, third person sg direct object: Ø < Ø'.
his, him, her, it, its, third person sg object/possessive prefix: b < b.
it, her, him, third person sg postpositional object: y < y², y'.
it, him, her, third person sg direct object: y < y².
me, first person sg direct object: s < s".
my, me, first person sg object/possessive prefix: s < s".

OBSERVE
look at, see, observe O: O+n+l+'aen < 'aen'.
girl at menarche observes puberty rites: l+c'aen' < c'aen'.
observe O (a rite), purify O by medicine: O+l+yen < yen'.
observe O (ritual, taboo, restriction), abstain from O: O+l+tsae < tsae'.

OBSIDIAN
a hard rock, possibly obsidian: bests'ae < baes, ts'ae".
OBSTINATE
he is deaf, the is reckless, obstinate, he doesn’t pay attention: udzii kole < dzagh.

OBSTRUCT
blocking, obstructing P: P+ts’axe < ts’agh'.
obstructed by, blocked by P: P+t’a#n+D < t’aa.

OBSTRUCTION
obstruction, obstacle, barrier: -ts’agh < ts’agh'.

OBTAIN
buy, pay for O, obtain O by trade: O+u+O+kaet < kaet'.
grab, grasp, hold, take, get, obtain, seize O: O+u+O+niece < niece.

OBTAIN
buy, pay for: O+u+O+kaet < kaet'.
grab, grasp, hold, take, get, obtain: O+u+O+niece < niece.

OBSTRACTION
obstruction, obstacle, barrier: ts’agh < ts’agh'.

OBTAIN
buy, pay for: P+ts’agh < ts’agh'.

ODD
oddly, strangely, ominously, dangerously as a foreboding omen: hwdzax < dzax'.
odd, strange: hwdzaxgu < dzax', gu.

ODOR
body odor, odor of the armpits: -ts’a’ < ts’a’.
it got smoky, odorous inside: day’detguut < get.

meat turns odorous, strong-tasting, musky, gamey during rutting season: t+D+ts’ael < ts’ael.

meat or arm pit: -ts’aele’ < ts’ael.
odor, scent: -tsaen’ < tsae n'.
P is smelly, be odor of P: P+ko+G+l+tsen < tsen'.
smell, odor: -teen < tsen'.
smoke, odor moves: c’+d+D+guut < get.

OFF
at a place off, away: ’aa < ’an'.
from, off from, out from: ts’i’ < ts’i’.
off, away from P: P+c’asede < nse'.
off, away, lost: s+tsa’ < s’, ts’.?
off, away, outside, over: ’ane < ’an’.
off from, out in the open from, outside of P: P+ghi’aa < ’an'.
off from shore: ni+c’aa’ < c’aa’, ni’.
off from shore, out into water: nse’ < nse’.
off P, undressing P: P+ni+c’aa’ < c’aa’, ni’.

OFFENSEND
animal becomes elusive, offended, aloof, hard to kill, unattainable: l+c’ae’ < c’ae’.

OFFERING
make offering to O (shaman or spirit): da#O+u+d+D+kan < kan'.

OFFICER
spokesman, officer, appointed political figure: dayaan < dayaan.

OH
sdok < dok'.
oh!: ’ii < ’ii’.

OIL
oil, lard, solid fat, tallow, grease: tlagh < tlagh.
rub, anoint with oil, ointment: O+G+I+tlagh < tlagh.

OKAY
nih < nih.
is that so?, yes, okay, sure, that’s right: yakan’a < kan”.
now, just then, enough, that is all, okay, soon: xona < xona.
yes, okay: ’ae’ < ’ae’.

OLD
aged, old, elderly, grown: yaane’ < yaa'.
age, become old: D+yaa < yaa’.
decrepit, deteriorated, tattered, old, useless, dilapidated: tlaegge’ < tlaek'.
elderly chief, oldest chief, oldest man, grandfather: -ggaedze’ < ggaets'.
his became old: yeninizet < zet'.
the got old: saan dyilaak < yaa'.
he is older than me: stsehndan < dna'.
he is ahead of me, he is older than I: stsehen nleen < tse'.
he is very old in the face: nin’ naynelyaak < yaak.
how old are you?: ndoxe n’el nahwdezet? < zet'.
old dog: linest’e’ < nes’, t’ae’; liyano’ < li’.
old man: c’etiyi < tiy; nest’e’ < nes’, t’ae’.
OLDQUAW

OMEN

oddly, strangely, ominously, dangerously as a foreboding omen: hwdzax < dzax'.

sign, omen of P occurs: P+naa#1+yaak < yaak.

sign, premonition, omen, oracle of P: P+naa < naa'.

OMINOUSLY

oddly, strangely, ominously, dangerously as a foreboding omen: hwdzax < dzax'.

wrongly, badly, forbodingly, ominously: ti+da# < da', ti'.

ON

against, up to, on P: P+e# < e'.

a specific place on P: P+k'et < k'e.

directly against, touching, contiguous with, on P: P+di < O'.

in relation to, by, in the vicinity of, to, from, for, about, concerning, on P: P+gha < gha'.
on and on [i]: t'uu'u < t'u'u'.
on broad surface of: t'aak' < t'aa.
on, like, as P: P+k'e < k'e.
on the surface of: -kaak' < kaa.
on, upon P: P+k'edze' < ts'en'.

ONCE

customarily do V once: u < u'.
do V once: i < i'.
once, one place: ts'ilden < ts'il.

ONE

one thing (non-human): ts'elk'ey < ts'il.

in a line, in one direction, one way: 'alghu < xu.
once, one place: ts'ilden < ts'il.
one person: ts'ilghan < ghan', ts'il.
one way: ts'ilghu < xu; ts'ilghu xu < ts'il.

ONION

wild chives, "wild onions": c'edzie < dzie'; hwngilghaegi < ghaec'.

ONLY:

yaen < yaen'.

only, all: k'axonadze' < xona.

the last one (non-human), the only one remaining: k'oxonayi < naa'.

ONOMATOPOETIC

onomatopoeic, be noise, sound of: d+i < d', l'.

ONTO

onto, covering P: P+k'k'e# < k'e.
on the tip of P: P+k'k+e+la+ci# < ci.
on the tip, point of P: P+ci# < ci.

up and onto P (as when putting on a hat or coat), wearing P: P+n# < n'.

OOPS: at'suu < ts'suu.

OPEN

be gaping, open wide: d+O+kal < kal.

be open, water amidst ice: ta+d+l'ggon' < ggon'.

clearing, open area: hwzaak'e < zaa'.

clearly, openly, out in the open: ts'uzaa < zaa'.
cut open and spread out O (meat, fish) for drying: O+1+k'ac' < k'ac'.
don't open it (skin door) inside!: nts'e 'uyaxdz'e naynu'ultsasaada < tses'.

flat level surface, open ground, tundra: cen < cen'.
have eyes open wide, be wide-eyed, open one's eyes: l+ggaets' < ggaets'.

he opened his eyes: nilc'aninitaan < ta'.

he opened his eyes: nilc'aneh'lya < laa'.

he opened his mouth: dezaa hwdilts'aex < ts'agh'.

he opened it (house): yae' hwdeltaay' < taac'.

he opened something (the door): hwts'ltniniggaet < ggaet'.

he opened them (curtains): yae' itdezldaa < laa'.
in a general area out in the open, outdoors:

'aa' < 'an'.

I opened it (pocket knife): nilk'ae ts'i'ghenltaan < taan'.

keep the door open!: ba'aa' yae' tnixltaan < taan'.

off from, out in the open from, outside of P: P+gha'aa < 'an'.

opening: nilc'a# < c'aa'; yae' t+d < yae'.

opening P: P+da# < da'.

open it (pocket knife) for me!: sa nilk'ae ts'i'ghinilghaes < ghaets.

open your eyes!: nilc'anaexnildael < daetl'.

open your mouth!: nic'edabaan'nitii < taan'.

out in the open: ts' < 'an'.

out into the open: ts# < ts'.

OPENING: nuut < nu'.

hole, opening: -nu' < nu'.

cavity, hole, depression, opening, place, trace of something absent: -kae < k'ae.

cavity, space, opening extends: ko+G+Daan < daan'.

mouth, opening of (a container): -dabaane < baa'.

opening of a container, entrance of an enclosure: -daay < da'.

orifice, mouth, opening of container: da- < da'.

small opening, gap: -tsel < tsel'.

OPPOSE

he betrayed him, is opposed to him: yede'aa < 'aa'.

OPPOSITE

opposite from P: P+c'aats'e' < c'aa'.

people of the opposite moiety or clans: c'aats'ne < c'aa'.

OPTATIVE

optative mode, let S, S should: gho < gho.

ORACLE

sign, premonition, omen, oracle of P: P+naa < naa'.

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ORAL
verbally, oral noise, speech: da#d < d', da'.

ORANGE
be yellow-orange in color: G+O/l+tsiic < tsiic.
yellow-orange color: tsiic < tsiic.

ORDER
he gave him an order: yanihwdinitaan < taan'.
he orders him about by talking, he is reading his mind: ituy'kalyael < (y)aa".
in order to V, so that V: -(y)i gha < gha'.

ORDERLY
be neat, orderly, industrious: ko+i+d+D+niic < niic.

ORGAN
internal organ attached to stomach of moose, caribou: tsi'ngilkon'i < kon".

ORIFICE
orifice, mouth, opening of container: da- < da'.

ORPHAN
they are orphaned: titahnidaek < daek•.

OSHETNA RIVER
K'aasi Na' < k'aa~.

OSPREY
hwts'i' < ts'ic'•.

OTHER
each other, reciprocal direct object: nil < nil.
each other, reciprocal object/possessive pronoun: nil < nil.
he is returning from the other side (of the Alaska Range): ba'ane naadaal < 'an•.
other people: ghatne < ghat'.

OUT
clearly, openly, out in the open: ts'uzaa < zaa•.
from, off from, out from: ts'i# < ts'i•.
I am completely out of everything: 'ele' sts'es'.
bwditnigi < niic.
out from an enclosure: di+ts'i# < di•.
out from inside P: P+y+ts'i# < yii•.
out from P (enclosure): P+y+da# < da', yii•.
out into an area: areal noun d+i < d'.
out into P (the open area): P+zaa d+i < zaa•.
out into the open: ts'# < ts'•.
out into the country: ti# < ti•.
out to edge (of bank): s# < s•.
up and out, up from below: kn# < kn•.

OUTDOORS
in a general area out in the open, outdoors: 'aaxe < 'an'.

OUTHOUSE
outhouse, toilet: tsaan' hwaax < nax', tsaan'.
toilet, outhouse: ba'ane tinatnedelde < daeli•.

OUTLET
lake outlet: -k'ese < k'es'; k'estsiik' < tsiik'.

OUTSIDE
from another direction, from outside: 'aadze < 'an'.
in direction outside of Copper River Valley: -nse < nse'.
off, away, outside, over: 'ane < 'an'.
off from, out in the open from, outside of P: P+gha'aa < an•.
outside of Alaska: -nsghu < nse'.

OUTSPREAD
his hand is outspread: lahwdelzagh < zagh•.

OUTSTRETCHED
he is outstretched, relaxed: ts'iztlae' < tlaek'.

OUT-V-ING
out-V-ing P, the most of, superlative of P: P+gha+s+ta#t < gha', fl.

OUZEL
dipper, water ouzel: teseltledi < tlet'; tutsoggo' < tsok'.

OVEN
ut'aa nac'ent'esi < t'a', t'aes'; ut'taydezk'an'i < k'aan'.

OVER
all over the area: yae' u < yae'.
hanging over, up and over, catching on, snagging on P: P+ni#d < ni•.
off, away, outside, over: 'ane < 'an'.
over P: P+tes#t < tes'.
over P (a barrier): P+dzi+da+tes#tu < dzi', tes'.
thematized iterative, again, over again: na# < na'.

OVERALLS
carpenter's overalls: bede kac'ez'et'i < c'et'.

OVERCAST
cloud, cloud cover, overcast sky: ylanlaey < lae, yaa'.
it got overcast: yaak'e kuztset < tset'.

OVERCOOK
he overcooked it: xayuzdlaets < laets'.
overcook O: O+G+O+tlok' < tlaek'.
overcook O, cook O until soft: O+n+O+gak' < gak'.

OVERDO
overdoing, shredding: ts'i+k'e# < k'e; ts'i+k'e#n+gh < ts'i•.
overdo V, do V excessively: 'a#n+D < 'a.
passing by, exceeding, overdoing: P+gha' < gha'.

OVEREXERT
I overexerted myself: nandezele'et', nandezele'aet' < e'et'.

OVERFLOW
frozen overflow, aueis: ggaet < ggaet'.
inc overflows, hardens: ine'l+ggaet < ggaet'.
water level rises, floods, overflows: l+ben < ben'.
water overflows and freezes, aueis forms, stream 'glaciers': G+l+ggaet < ggaet'.

OVERGROWN
area is brushy, thickly vegetated, overgrown: ko+i+lnots < nots'.

OVERHANGING
it (rock) is overhanging 0: nahwnelts'etl' < ts'etl 03 •

OVERTURNED
the canoe is overturned: ts'eyh nilkenstaan < taan'.

OVERWORK
I overworked: ts'ik'ey'tngiistna' < naa'.

OWE
I owe you something: n'el k'چ'ilaa < laa'.
owing to P: P+'el k'e # < k'e.

OWL:
besiini < siin'besiin.
boreal owl: suyiidi < yit'.
great gray owl: naldax < daax'.
great horned owl: besiini < siin'besiin;
c'udzaghi < dzagh.
hawk owl: hwdaaqhe besiine' < daa', siin'besiin; lay'tsen' < tsen'•.
saw-whet owl: naghay'ts'ax < ts'ax'.
snowy owl: yesbaa < baa•; yes baa < yaats'.

OWN
have, possess, own P: P#D+aen < 'aen'.
alone, on his own: sedze' < nse'.
his, her own: de < d'.
one's own, on one's own accord, for oneself: xa'k'a < gha'.
their own: hde < d'.
they themselves, on their own: kaydii < dii'.

PACE
he is pacing back and forth (rev): nilnaayaax < (y)aa'•.

PACK
pack, backpack: xael < ghae'.
carry 0 on the back, pack 0: O+G+O+ghae < ghae'.
dog pack: lighael < li'; lighaele' < ghae'.
into pocket, pack of P: P+t'a# < t'a'.
pack board: xael tcn < ghae'.
pack sack: xael zes < ghae'.

PACKED
area is crowded, packed full: dahwtne'lots < t'ots'.
hard, packed: tsone' < tson'.

PADDLE
paddle, oar: ta'aay < 'aa', ta'.
double-bladed paddle: nilk'aedze' ta'aay < k'ae'.
go in boat, paddle boat, go in motor boat: O+kae < kae'.
paddle, row 0: (ta#)O+O+t'ogh < t'ogh'.
steam paddle: ts'e' c'etkadi < kant'.

PAIL
container, vessel, pail, can, bottle: -cene' < cen'.
lard pail: sal cene' < cen', saali.

PAIN
be sick, be in pain, ache, hurt: O+ts'aat < ts'aat'.
be stinging, irritating, smarting, burning, feel pain: G+O+ts'e'ile' < ts'ic'.
expression of pain, ouch: genaa < naa'.
go being in pain, being wounded: c'+n+l+k'aatl' < k'aatl'.
the can't stand the pain (): 'elo' ohdilteh < tae'.
pain penetrates P: P+ts'ax#d+O+ha' < 'aa'. P feels a sharp internal pain: P#e'+u+d+O+ha' < 'aa'.

PAINT
ochre, minerals used as paint, pigment: tsisi < tsie'.
he painted him (in the face) with ochre: nayneztsile < tsie'.
paint an area: ko+d+l+tlagh < tlagh'.
paint 0: O+d+O+tuu < tuu; O+d+n+O+pine < pine.

PAINTING
picture, painting, photograph, reflection: galdiine' < galdiine'.

PALE
be pale, faded, light in color: G+l/D+k'al < k'al'.

PALM
palm of the hand: -lak'aa < k'ae', la'.

PAN
baking pan: sdoor delts'axe' < ts'agh'.
frying pan, skillet: sgulide' < sgulide'; uuyi ts'e'se' < t'aes'.
he drained water off, he is panning, sluicing: itadghilmen < nen'.

PANIC
the panicked during an emergency: utadghalnen < nen'.

PANTS: tl'asel < sel', tl'aa'.
dress pants: dicaaxi tl'asel < caax, sel'.
fish skin boots, pants: ba' zes sel > ba'.
khaki pants: tatsen tl'asel < tsen'.
leather pants: debae tl'asel < baet'debae.
underpants, long johns: c'et'aaxi tl'asel < t'a'.

PAPER
PARALYZED
he got paralyzed: bahwghesdlaak < laak'.
P become paralyzed: P+gha#ko+gh+0+tset < tset'.

PARK
I parked the car: car nins'aan < 'aa'.
PARKA: tsic'uus ucki dalkaan'i < c'uuts'.

PART
joining, halfway, part way: li < li'.
part of P, partially from P: P+gha#gh < gha'.
some of, part of, a portion of: -eldaan' < daan'.

PARTNER
partner, close friend of opposite clan: -latsiin < la', tsii'.

PASS
a day passes: ko+n+0+yaal < (y)aal.
a long time passed: ldayuuldinighel < ghel'.
a season, a year passed: nahwdghizet < zet'.
he passed by it: ik'eze diyaa < (y)aa·t.
he passed him: yuzyaa, ya'uzyaa < (y)aa·t.

PASSIVE:
D-effect < d', l'.

PAST
before P's time, in the past prior to P's generation: P+natse < tse'.
in the past: da'a k'edze' < k'e.
in the past, previously, already, ago: da'a < da'a.
long ago, in the historical past: ts'utsaeed < tse'.

PAT
slap, pat, spank O: O+G+0+kaat' < kant'.
PATCH: -kat' < kant'.
p put patch on P: P+na#c'+l+kaat' < kant'.

PATERNAL
paternal relative, relative of father's clan: -desnen' < des'.

PAW
animal's paw: -kelazaghe' < zagh'.
it is pawing the ground: nakots'et < ts'et'.

paw the ground: ko+l+kaek' < kaek'.

PAXSON
Paxson village site: Bes T'aax < bes'.
PAXSON LAKE: Tak'ats' Bene' < k'ats' .

PAY
buy, pay for O, obtain O by trade: O+u+0+kaet < kaet'.
I will pay for it later: tsaeede uk'eggnelnes xa' < nice.

PEA
wild sweet pea: dzigundak < dzigundak.

PEACH
dry peaches: nen' bedzaghe' < dzagh.

PEAK
at the summit, peak of, on top of the head: -tsit'aak'e < t'aa'.
into jagged, steep mountain peaks: c'en+ta# < c'en.

PECK
it (bird) is pecking at them (bugs) on the sandbar: its'e' kudalges naak'e < gaac.
it (bird) pecked a worm: gguux kudghiltats' < tats'.

PEAL
peel
(bark, rind): O+d+l+ts'ak' < ts'ak''.
outer birchbark peeling: k'ey lat'aadze' < t'aats'.
peeling bark: si- < si'; s# < s'.
peel it: ut'uus dilae < t'uuts'.
peel O (birchbark): s#O+0+laa' < laa'.
rind, peeling: t'uus < t'uuts'.

PEER
he inspected its tracks, went around peering at its tracks: ik'e lusinitsiy < tsiy'.
he is peering through his eyelashes: y+0+'aen < 'aen'.
look, stare, peer in a direction: y+0+'aen < 'aen'.

PEERS
peers, people of the same age, members of the same generation: -'el ghadaxne < daek'.

PEG
you moved the peg short, you didn't peg all your points (in cribbage): hwk'e e hwni'dhightsiy < tsiy'.

PEJORATIVE
negative descriptive, pejorative: ts'#root+(h)e < tsiy'.

PELT
tanned skin with hair left on, pelt: i'dezes < zes'.

PELVIS
pelvis, pelvic region: -k’aye’ < k’ay’.

PENCIL:
 u’el c’etsiisi < tsiic.

PENINSULA
point of land, peninsula: sdaa < daa1.
point, peninsula: sdacii < daa1.
river bend, peninsula: sdaghene < daa1, ghen.
tip, point, peninsula: -cii < cii.

PENIS:
-tsogge’ < tsok’.

PENNY
penny, cent: tsedi dicaaxi < caax.

PEOPLE:
denaey < nae’denae.
people of a place, people who possess an area:
place name + hw’t’aene < ’aen’.
Ahtna people, lower and central Ahtnas:
’atnahw’t’aene < ’aen’.
a people from the Cordova area: [lt’aexi yaane] < t’aex.
Athabaskan people who are not kin related, strangers:
ghalsnae < tsaa1.
group of people: tney < nae’denae.
Nabesna-Chisana people: dzel tawht’aeene < dzel’.
Negroes, black people: bentl’aa kay’aas
hw’t’aene < tl’a; neit’uuts’ne < t’uuts”.
people, human beings (in bear’s language): ges < ges’.
people of the opposite moiety or clans:
c’ants’ne < c’aa’.
person (of either sex), people, human, man,
Ahtna person, Athabaskan person:
koht’aene < ‘aen’.
The Tailed One, ”monkey people”:
cet’aeni < ce’.
upper Ahtna people: tat’lahw’t’aene < tl’a.
western Ahtna people: hwtsaay hw’t’aene < ‘aen’.
white people, Americans:
c’etsiy tnae < nae’denae; nondlae ‘iinn < dlae’.
See Unver. Doroshin and de Laguna:
PEPPER:
wilup < wiliits.
hot pepper: tnits’iigi < ts’iic’.

PERAMBULATIVE
around, about, perambulative: na#t < na; lu# < lu’.

PERCEIVE
catch sight of, see, perceive O: O+i+l+tsaa < tsaa’.

PERFECTIVE
perfective, distributive suffix: ’ < “.
perfective prefix: n < n’.
perfective suffix: n < n’.

PERFECTIVE-NEGATIVE
progressive/future/perfective-negative suffix: l < P.

PERFORM
the sang a medicine song, he performed a
ceremony: sen yii nahwghi’aan < ’aa’.

PERHAPS
might, may, maybe, perhaps, possibly:
c’asule’ < c’a’, lae.
one might, may, perhaps V: (y)igi < gi.
perhaps, approximately, maybe, possibly:
c’asu < c’a’, su.

PERIOD
period of time, day’s journey, distance travelled
in one day: yuul < yuul.
first thirty day period of the puberty
sequestration: yuul gede’ < yuul.
period of fasting following the birth of a child:
scaen yuule’ < yuul.
second period of the puberty sequestration:
yuul gheli < yuul.
the she missed her period: ’ele’ tina’idaale < (y)aa’.
ten day period of puberty sequestration: -la’
eli < ‘ef, la’.
third period of the puberty sequestration:
hwnaghe yuule’ < yuul.

PERMAFROST:
en’ t’a ten < nen’; nen’t’aa
ten < ten’.

PERMISSION
ask O permission, compel, press O by asking,
beg from O: O+u+d+l+kaet < kaet’.

PERSON:
denaey < nae’denae.
a crippled person: sdatnae < nae’denae.
old person: ldanizeden < zet’.
our, us, a person’s, someone’s, first person
plural object/possessive pronoun: ne < nae’denae.
person (of either sex), people, human, man,
Ahtna person, Athabaskan person:
koht’aene < ‘aen’.
person of the oldest generation, elder:
c’enedze’ < nets’.
poor person, person of low status: hwden
dlaenen < den’; lae.
respected person: u’el kotnesen < niic.
sg person, the one who: (n)en < (n)en.
white person: nondlae < dlae’.

PERSUADE
fail at convincing, persuading P:
P+da#d+D+niic < niic.
he persuaded, convinced him: inidadelggaet < ggaet’.

PET
tame animal, pet animal:
koldiixi < den’; nelyaexi < yaa’.

PHALAROPE
northern phalarope: tekastnisigi < sic’.

PHILTRUM
philtrum of the upper lip: entsisiis t’aax < tsii’s’.

PHLEG: sae’ k’enc’et’ < zaek’.

PHONOGRAPH
phonograph, radio: tubaaghe kenaego’ < baa’.
phonograph, tape recorder, jukebox: tnelzaeli < zael’.
PHOTOGRAPH
picture, painting, photograph, reflection: galdiine' < galdiine'.
PICK: ts'es u'el tsaeli < tsaeli'.
copper pick, poker: tsedi tso' < tsaeli', tsok'.
PICK
he is picking berries: gigi neltsii < tsii.
pick O (berries): O+u+n+t+l+bae < bae'.
take, take out, pull, pick up sg O: O+g+h+l+ctiuut < ctuut'.
PICTURE
drawing a picture (of O) on P: P+ke+la < ke.
writing on P: P+kel# < ke.
he is customarily takes pictures of us: ne'el kakolaes < laa.

PICK
he is picking berries: gigi neltsii < tsii.
pick O (berries): O+u+n+t+l+bae < bae'.

PICTURE
drawing a picture (of O) on P: P+ke+la < ke.

PIECE
into pieces, apart: yaa < yaa'.

PIECE
it (needle) pierced their hearts: kuciz'aani k'edze' huwataentnilgaac < gaac.
poke, pierce, spear, dig O with pointed instrument, chip O (ice): O+G+l+ctiuut < ctuut'.
PILL
he is pigeon-toed: naandze' uke' zdlaa < naa.

PIGMENT
a silver-colored mineral pigment, possibly mercury, quicksilver: tsiis t'lic'i < tsiic.
bluish mineral pigment: tsiis t'edze' < tsiic.
ochre, minerals used as paint, pigment: tsiis < tsiic.
PINEAPPLE WEED
pineapple weed, chamomile: k'uun' k'ent'aul < k'uun'.
PINTAIL: sahnaezi < zagh; sehnaezi < naes.
PIPE
water pipe: uyii tuu yil'aayi < 'aa'.
windpipe, tube, pipe: -zuul < zuul.
PISTOL:
k'a' ggaay < k'a'; nadic < nadic.
PIT
fish storage pit, pit for fermenting fish: tsaa k'ae < tsaa.
PITCH
pitch inside spruce wood: teen tadeltaani < taan.
soft sticky pitch: t'adaex < dzaek'; t'aa'.
PIT
make a pile of dirt, dust (while digging): n#koi+t+l+laets < laets'.
pile it (wood) up: katsadiyil < yel.
put elongated O in a pile: O+G+l+ctiuut < ctuut'.

PIECE
bundle, pile, armload: tsaa < tsaa'.

PIECE
he has them piled up: katsaydighii'aa < 'aa'.

PIT
they are staying in tents that they have pitched: tazes ninkaet'aaay t'axax hdelts'ii < 'aa'.
you pitch, set up something (tent): kac'ughizilnu < nie.
**PITCHER**
water pitcher: tuu yizkaani < kaa'.

**PITFALL**
pitfall trap for beaver: kakalyade < laa";

**PITY**
pity, poor thing: tege < tege.

**PIVOT**
elongated object attached on one end moves, pivots: x#gh+O+ghel < ghel'.
held, attached, constrained on one end, tethered, pivoting: x#gh < gh', x'.

**PLACE**:
doxe < den'.
area, place, in a general area, areal object/possessive pronoun: ko < ko.
area, place, situation, state, area gender, area qualifier: ko < ko.
a specific place on P: P+k'et < k'e.
at separate intervals, places, distributive superlact: momentaneous derivation + n# < n'.
cavity, hole, depression, opening, place, trace (of something absent): 'k'e < k'e.
different places: cughat < ghat'.
held, attached, constrained on one end moves, areal area, place, situation, state, area gender, area qualifier: ko < ko.
how many times, how many places: ndoxden < da':nda; nduude < den'.
in the same place, in one place: 'alden < al'.
people of a place, people who possess an area: place name + hwt'aene < 'aen'.
place O (poles) in a row: O+G+n+O+guuc < guuc'.
specific place: t < den'.
specific place, time: -den < den'.
take my place!: sk'ets'inyyaas < (y)'aa".
taking P's place: P+k'e+ts'e'l < k'e.
there, then, at that time, at that place: ye < ye'.

**PLACENTA**
afterbirth, placenta: c'el'ek < 'el'.

**PLACING**
placenta on: P+ka# < kaa'.

**PLAINLY**
freely, plainly, without accompaniment: xos'nak'e < k'a', k'e, zos'.

**PLAN**

- **LEAF**
leaf, leafy plant, shrub: c'et'aan' < t'aan'.

- **VEGETATION**
  - leafy plant: c'et'aan' < t'aan'.
  - vegetation, plants: hwtnelyaexi < yaa'.

- **MOUNTAIN PLANT**
  - a mountain plant: lsa' ke' < tsa'.
  - clump-forming plant parasitic on spruce, "brushy spruce": lay'dzaas < dzaas'.
  - mountain plant (unidentified) used as medicine: c'et'aan' dghenay < naa'.
  - various unidentified medicinal plants: kadalyaayi < laa'.
  - unidentified water plant used as medicine: c'et'aan' dghenay < naa'.
  - unidentified mountain plant: lsa' ke' < tsa'.
  - unidentified water plant: lsa' ke' < tsa'.

- **PLANT**
  - water plant (unidentified): nehts'il t'aann' < t'ael; tehwtnelel < del.

- **PLATE**
  - dish, plate, bowl: ts'aay' < ts'aac'.
  - dinner plate: delkadi < kat'.
  - flat plate: ts'aac t'an'a < t'aan'.

- **PLAY**

  - have fun, play noisily, celebrate, shout, make noise: d+l+ghaas < ghaas'.
  - he is blowing a whistle, playing a flute: i'desuul < zuul.
  - he is playing cards: galdi 'el hna't'aen, galdi nelye' < galdi.
  - he is playing something (fiddle, piano, guitar): i'tnesael < zael.
  - he is playing something: i'tneldon' < don'.
  - play a card!: c'tiltaes < tae'.
  - play O (a game such as cards, checkers): na#O+l+laa < laa'.
  - play O (catch), throw, toss O (a ball): na#O+l+kaat' < kaat'.
  - play pool: c'+n+l+cets' < cets'; c'+n+l+koy' < koy'.
  - play P (phonograph records, tapes): P+e#c'+d+l+lii' < li'.
  - they played trumpets: kiil'el tezel < zel'.

- **PLAYFUL**
the is playful, lively: udzaghe' hwghileh < lae.

- **PLEASANT**
be pleasant: (P+gha)+su#ko+d+O+aa' < naa'.

- **Pleasing**
his language sounds pleasant to me: skenaego' sine' ke' dadilaen < iin.

- **PLEASING**
his is pleasing him: yasul'aen < 'aen'.

- **PLEASING TO**
pleasing to P: P+iine' k'e < iin, ke'.
PLEASURE
fun, pleasure: dghos < ghaas.t.

PLENTIFUL
comp is many, plentiful, abundant: comp
0+laa < laa.
salmon are plentiful in the creek: luk'ae c'ena'
ti'taan < taan.t.

PISTOLS: u'el c'iledi < niic.
tweezers, pistols: u'el koldots'i < dots'.

PLOVER
American golden plover: sos dghaec dit'aenn < sost.

PLUG
did you plug the car in?: car 'ey'niyuus da?
y)uus.
stuff, chink, plug: O+G+l+tsuuk < tsuuk.t.

PLUNK
be plunking sound of footsteps or rocks striking
water: ta#fd+n+l+dzon < dzon 1 •

PLURAL
handle plural: O+G+0+laa < laa.t.
plural go, walk: 0+daetl' < daetl'.
plural objects are in position: O+G+0+laa < laa.t.

PLUS: ·k'edi < k'e.
more, also, next, too, again, plus, else: cu < cu.

PNEUMONIA: -dzeldogge' xez gha'iset ts'e' < zett.

POCKET: -gelbaane' < -gelbaane'; -t'a < t'aa.a.
into pocket, pack of P: P+t'a#f < t'aa 3 •

PLUCK
pluck O (feathers, quills): O+G+n+ets < nets.t.

POLE
stick, log, pole: decen < cen.t.
boat pole: ts'itet's < tets', ts'i.
fish-rack pole: dghastaani < taan.t.
he is poling something (boat) upriver: c'a' kec'at'ses < tsyi.t.
he is poling the canoe back ashore with the
boat pole: ts'itet's kae cenuu kenay'telt'ses < tsyi.t.
place O (poles) in a row: O+G+n+G+guuc < guuc.t.
purlin, roof pole, rafter: yet ts'en < yet.t.
rack pole for hanging meat, fish: c'etsax < tsak.t.
ridgepole: lik'edi < k'e, let.t.

POINT
he is pointing with his index finger: ts'utef'aa
< 'aa', ts'u.
inceptive, starting to, taking, emit, extending,
pointing: t < t'.
it (trail marker) points upland from the river:
c'ena' ngge' tnez'aa < laa'a.
P is sharpened to a point: P#fn+gh+D+c'ok < c'ok.t.
point at it (with index finger): ts'utitsaes < tsyi.t.
point of land, bend (in stream): -ghene < ghen.
point of land, peninsula: sdan < daa.s.
point on a ridge: sdates < tes.t.
point, peninsula: sdacii < daa.a.
tip, point, peninsula: -cii < cii.
to a point of P (land): P+ci#d+i < cii.

to a point, stopping, terminative: ni# < ni.t.

POOR
he became poor, impoverished: skahwghzet < zet.t.
the did poorly hunting, he is poor: tiday'ghitaan < taan.t.
pity, poor thing: tege < tege.
poor person, person of low status: hwden
dlaenen < den.t, lae.
be snapping, popping, crackling, cracking, clicking sound: d+1+t'se'etl' < ts'etl'.
shoot O (gun), shoot O with gun, make cracking, bursting, exploding, popping noise: O+d+1+t'aail' < taal'.

POQUE
poque (plant): hniyadyoggi < yoki; sos tsaze' < tsas'.
PORCH
porch, entryway: tl'ini8iile' < tlii'.
PORCUPINE:
uuni < nuun.
porcupine (hunting name): neghadiye < diy'.
porcupine pelvis: nuuni k'aye' < k'ay'.
porcupine strikes O with its quills: O+g+0+c'ok < c'ok'.
See Unver. de Laguna:
PORTION
some of, part of, a portion of: daan'.'
POSE
-eldaan' < ask, pose O (riddle): O+l+dzak' < dzak'.
POSITION
assume a position: n < n'.
be in position in manner of inc: inc#l/0+ 'aa < 'aa'.
compact object is in position: G+O-'aa < 'aa'.
elongated object is in position: G+O+taan < taan'.
enclosed, sheathed object is in position: G+i+taan < taan'.
fabric-like object is in position: G+gh+O+niic < niic.
fire, burning object is in position: d+l+'aa < 'aa'; d+l+t'aan < 't'aan'.
food is in position: G+i+cuut < cuut'.
have inc body part in position: inc#l+taan < taan'.
ic is in position: inc#l+0+ 'aa < 'aa'.
keep, have inc body part extended in position: inc#l+'aa < 'aa'.
keep inc body part in position: inc#l+'aa < 'aa'.
keep linear, elongated O in position: O+G+l+ 'aa < 'aa'.
lake extends, liquid, body of water is in position: d+l+taan < taan'.
multiple objects are in position: ts'a#G+O+ 'aa < 'aa'.
mushy, wet, deteriorated, rotten object is in position: G+O+tl'ae' < tl'ak'.
object in open shallow container is in position: G+O+ 'aa < 'aa'.
plural objects are in position: G+O+laa' < laa'.'
shelf is in position: d+n+l+dzel < dzel'.
POSITIVE
feel good, positive about P: P+ 'el ni#d+l+zuu < zuu.

POSSESS
a monster seized, possessed him: gguux yuaziic < niic.
have, possess, own P: P#D+ 'aen < 'aen'.
P has, possesses comp: comp P+gha'i+O+ 'aen < 'aen'.
possessed suffix in nouns: O < O'; e' < e'.

POSSSESSIONS
property, possessions: -dahahi < tah.

POSSIVE
area, place, in a general area, areal object/possessive pronoun: ko < ko.
be stingy with, possessive of P: P+gha'i+n+O+ 'aen < 'aen'.
each other, reciprocal object/possessive pronoun: nil < nil'.
his, him, her, it, its, third person sg object/possessive prefix: b < b'.
my, me, first person sg object/possessive prefix: s < s'.
our, us, a person's, someone's, first person plural object/possessive pronoun: ne < ne'an'dene'.
something's, indefinite possessive prefix and postpositional object: e' < e'.
their, them, third person plural object/possessive prefix: ku < ku'.
you pl, your pl, second person pl object/possessive prefix: nuh < nuh'.
you, your, second person sg object/possessive prefix: n < n'.

POSSIBLY
might, may, maybe, perhaps, possibly: c'asule' < c'a', lae.
perhaps, approximately, maybe, possibly: c'asu < c'a', su.

POST
upright pole, post, stud in pole frame: c'enye'.

POSTERIOR
bottom of, posterior of, rear: -tl'aa < tl'aa'.
butt, rear, rump, bottom, posterior, last of a series, stern of boat, back of vehicle: -tl'a' < tl'aa'.

POST OFFICE: denehtl'aa danatdaxde < daek'; giligak dalyaesde < giligak.

POT
cast iron pot: ts'e naz'aay < 'aa'.
chamber pot, honeybucket: kon ts'aay < kon.
coffee pot: guuxiniic < guuxiniic.

POTLATCH:
hwitliil' < titl'.

POTATO:
oxos tsase' < xoos.

POWDER:
Indian potato, hedysarum root: tsas < tsas'.
POTLATCH: hwiitliil' < titl'.
Some potlatch was made for me: syuu' nac'eltsiin < yu'.
Gift song at potlatch: 'unggadi 'dliis < lii'.
Give potlatch for O, with ko to potlatch: O+O+tiitl' < tiitl'.
He is giving a potlatch: lac'elyaes < laa'.
He is making a potlatch speech: koldogh < dogh.
I will give him a potlatch: u'el txast'aas < t'aats.
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Potlatch guests: dzoo < dzoo.
Potlatch shirt: hwtiitl' < hwtiitl'.
Wealth, potlatch gifts: ghalii < ghalii.

POUND
Pound, hammer O: O+G+O+tsaat < tsaat'.
Strike O with elongated object, club O, drum on, pound O: O+G+O+ghel < ghel'.
Their hearts are pounding: kuciz'aani tezdlaa < tezdlaa'.

POUR
Dump, strew, pour out O (liquid or granular objects such as sand, ashes): ca#O+G+n+O+bets < bets.
He poured grease on the fire: xae adghitael < tael'.
He poured it into containers: dinanyiltl'iit' < t'l'iit'.
I am pouring tea: ts'aay d'eltl'iit < t'l'iit'.
Pour water on it!: tuu utaniltl'iit < t'l'iit'.

POVERTY:
Pound, hammer O: O+G+O+tsaat < tsaat'.
Strike O with elongated object, club O, drum on, pound O: O+G+O+ghel < ghel'.

PREND
He is pretending to be a rich man: denua cindeltsiin < tsii'.
He is pretending to work: cindelnaa < naa'.
He pretended to laugh: idlo'dalzet < zet'.

PREVENT
He is using his sinuses (to predict, prognosticate): uni'di dyisen < zen'.
What he predicted came true: uk'edahwde'aaxi 'udaan < 'aa', laa'.

PREGNANT
P is pregnant: P+caan D+nac < nac'dena.
She is pregnant, she is feeling out of sorts: sda'udit'eh < t'ae'.

See Unver. Shinen:

PREMONITION
Sign, premonition, omen, oracle of P: P+nac < nac'.

PREPARE
Be on guard, prepared, ready, alert, watchful (for O): (P+gha')u+1+yuun < yuun'.
Comp becomes done, altered, fixed, prepared: comp d+1+yaa < yaa.
Fix, make, prepare, alter, afflict O: comp d#O+O+laak < yaa.
He got prepared, made a plan: nikuni'aan < 'aa'.
He is prepared for it: inaben dilt'ae < t'ae'.

PRESENCE
In the presence of P: P+naghal < ghali', naa'.
A spirit, a supernatural presence, "brush man", "woods man": nts'e'leni < 'aen'.

PRESS
Ask O permission, compel, press O by asking, beg from O: O+u+d+l+kniet < knet'.
Press it with your finger!: uts'u'il'kay < kay'.

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PREVIOUS
At some previous time: yedenta < den'.
Previously: c'edan'ats'en < da'a; hwtsec'a < tse'.
In the past, previously, already, ago: da'a < da'a.

PRICE
How much is it? What is the price: nts'e idicaax? < caax.
It is over-priced: tidadghicaax < caax.

PRICK
Stab, spear, poke, prick, lance with pointed instrument: O+G+O+ggaet < ggaet'.

PRIEST:
Ti'nelaesen < laa'.

PRINCESS
"princess," precious one, favorite child, chief's favorite daughter or son: dzuuggi < dzuuk.

PRIOR
Before, prior to: tse < tse'.

PROBE
He was probing around with something (pole): luy'dinitsi < tsii'.
probe with, thrust O (pointed instrument): O+G+I+cets' < cets'.

PROGNOSTICATE
the prognosticates, he has a rare medicine power: zahwdelyaa < zuu'.

PROGRESSIVE
progressive/future/perfective-negative suffix: l < P.

PROHIBITIVE
do not V, you should not V, prohibitive: son'o < su'u.
prohibitive, don't V: c'te < te'nte; (y)ida < da, (y)i.

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PROGRESSIVE/future/perfective-negative suffix: l < P.
he pulled it (trigger) with his finger: *itats'udiyl < yel.*
he repeatedly pulls it (floor covering) over himself: *ik'ehwneqdael'tax < t'ak.*
he tugged it, pulled it off, he killed it with witchcraft: *i'el teznici < nici.*
it (muscle) got pulled: *uc'ahwginideak < daek.*
muscle becomes pulled, strained: *G+O+c'el < c'el.*
pull it up with a rope!: *kenaluun'iaas snare take, take out, pull, pick up sg O: O+gh+1+cuut < cuut'.
PULSE
his pulse is beating: *uc'uuzo' nghenaa < nana'.
PUMP
water pump: *tuu ts'uusi < ts'uts', tuu.*
PUNCH
strike, hit, punch O with fist: *O+G+l+dzak' < dzak'; O+G+l+tl'eets' < tl'eets'.
PUNGENT
taste pungent, spicy, bitter: *G+O+l+ts'iic' < ts'iic'.
PUNISH
bother, punish, harass P: *P+gha 'in#ko+d+aen' < aen'.
P suffers, is punished: *P+gha 'in#ko+d+ll+t'ae' < t'ae'.
PUPIL
pupil of the eye: *-nehtl'ets' < tl'eets'; -nehyiige' < naek', yiie'.
PUPPY: liggay < ggay, li'.
PURE
it is pure, clean: *ba ggas kole < ggas'.
PURIFY
observe O (a rite), purify O by medicine: *O+l+yen < yen'.
PURLIN
purlin, roof pole, rafter: *c'eyits'enn' < ts'enn'; yet ts'en < yet'.
PURPOSE
for the purpose of P: *P+ghanii < nii'.
PURR
be hissing, humming, whining, purring sound, be sound of heavy breathing: *d+n+1+yuuts' < yuuts'.
PURSE
bag, handbag, purse: *'alessi < ces'.
PURSUE
chase, pursue O: *O+n+O+yuut < yuut'.
PUS: xez < ghez.
it got pus beneath it: *ut'aa xez ghilaa < laa'.
pus formed in my back: *syene' yixezghilaa < laa'.

the pus of a boil: *'aasi denae' < nae'denae.*

PUSH
push P: *P+eHI+niie < nici. cause P to move by pushing with elongated object: *P+O+sile't+tats' < tats'.
cause P to move by pushing with elongated object (a pole, etc.): *P#e'el+tsiy < tsiy'.
he felled it (tree), pushed it down: *itnelghets' < ghets'.
it is rocking it, shaking it, pushing it back and forth: *inelggos < ggots'.
he pushed him, touched him: *yenitset < tset'.
he pushed them aside: *k'es keyinidaetl' < daetl'.
it (animal in snare) is pushing against it with its feet: *i'el c'a' kel'ees' < 'aets.
push it inside: *nilyininiis < nici.

PUSSYWILLOW
pussywillow bud: *dahtah liggayee' < dak', li'.
pussywillow catkin: *den gige' < den'.

PUT
handle O (food), put up O (food): *O+G+l+cuut < cuut'.
hang, put O (fish) on drying rack with tail hanging down: *O+G+l+tsak' < tsak'.
he put him at a place quickly: *niyinilghel < ghel'.
he put him to bed: *ineltaen < taen'.
he put it (his hat) on himself: *nandat'aan < aan'.
he put it at a place: *niyinitaan < taan'.
he put them (tacks, pegs) up: *yizguue < guue'.
he put to bed: *niyinilghaets < lhaa'.
he put something (rifle) against it: *yey'niyel < yel.
he put them at a place, brought them to a place: *niyinilgala < lhaa'.
he put them (fish) on drying rack with tail hanging down: *niyinilghaets < ghets'.
PUSH
cause P to move by pushing with elongated object: *P+O+sile't+tats' < tats'.
cause P to move by pushing with elongated object (a pole, etc.): *P#e'el+tsiy < tsiy'.
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PYLORIC CAECUM
fish gut with stringy end, pyloric caecum:
- tsengalgaardze' < ggaets';
tsengatnaadze' < naats'.

QUAKE
the earth is quaking: nanenh'hatnaa < nen'.

QUALIFIER
Ø-qualifier: Ø < Ø'.
area, place, situation, state, area gender, area
qualifier: ko < ko'.
d-qualifier: d < d'.
gh-qualifier: gh < gh'.
k-qualifier: k < k'.
n-qualifier: n < n'.
z-qualifier, z-thematic: z < z'.

QUANTITY
move O a quantity, bundle of objects:
tsa#O+G+0+tsiy < tsiy'.

QUARTZ: ts'es c'ek'ax < k'ax,
tses 1 .

QUEEN
queen in cards: ts'akae < kae•:ts'akae,
ts'a 1 .
a queen (in cards) is in position: ts'akae ltaen < tae'.

QUEST
for, in quest of, to get P: P+ka < ka'.

QUESTION
question, exclamation: int V+(n)en < (n)en;
int V(y)i < (y)i.
yes/no question marker: da < da'; hang < hang.

QUICK
be quick : l+tl'ic < tl'ic 1 •
be quick, speedy, fast: n#u+n+l+ta' < ta'.
QUICKLY:
daanta c'a < dau:nda .
quickly, soon: ts'ilghu < ts'il, xu.
quickly, suddenly, all of a sudden: gaxan < ghan'.

QUIET
be calm, quiet: d+Ø/l+ghaetl' < ghaetl'.
I am keeping quiet, am keeping a secret: day'tnezel'lin < 'ii'.

QUILL
porcupine quill: c'ox < c'ok'.
be spiny, thorny, full of quills, thorns: G+l+c'ok < c'ok'.
it (porcupine) raised its quills: dec'oxe'
di'aadzi < 'aate'.
porcupine's array of quills: -t'ask'ae < t'as'.
porcupine strikes O with its quills: O+G+Ø+c'ok < c'ok'.

QUIT
release, quit, stop P: P#d+Ø+niic < niic;
P#d+Ø+tset < tset'.
ceasing, quitting, stopping: k'e#D < k'e.
he quit, left his job: dehnaa' dghiyaan < (y)aan'.
quit it!, stop it!: ostla < tla.

RABBIT
snowshoe hare, "rabbit": ggax < ggax.
she squeal of rabbit when it is being killed:
-Ø+lyaan < naka'; Ø+lyaan < yaan'.
fat on rabbit's back: ggax tsok'ax < tso.
hare, rabbit in summer phase: ggax delzeni < ggax, zen'.
human ambush barricade for rabbit drive:
nuu ghaay < ghaa' , nuu'.

RACOON
See Unver. de Laguna:

RADIAL SESAMOID
bony knob on ankle, radial sesamoid:
-key'dzaghe' < dzagh, kae'.
bony knob on wrist, radial sesamoid:
-ladzaghe' < dzagh.

RADIATING
objects extend in a cluster, fan, bunch,
radiating from a common point: G+l+zuuc < zuuc.

RADIO
phonograph, radio: tubaaghe kenaeg' < baa'.

RAFT: hwnes < nes':hwnes.

RAG
dish rag: ts'aay' u'el nay'dec'uuts'i < c'ots'.
rags, torn cloth: hwc'ele' < c'el.

RAID
it (bear) is raiding dens (of squirrels): ikaaen' laen < 'aen'.

RAILROAD:

RAIN: caan < caan'.
be raining, rain extends in a direction:
1+caan < caan'.
it rained for a time: caan nidinizet < zet'.
misty rain, condensation from fog: 'aa' caane' < 'aak', caan'.
nature is moving it (rainstorm) along: yaltii < taan'.

RAILROAD:

c'etsiy tene < ten', tsiy'.

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nature is moving it (rainstorm) along: yaltii < taan'.
rain clouds, showers move: c+d+n+1+tl'iits' < tleets'.
rain P, rain falls like P: P⁺t⁺caan < caan⁺. 
rain started to sprinkle: caan textl'it' < t'iuu⁺.
rainwater: caan tuu' < caan⁺.

RAINBOW: sabiile' < biil, saa; tsulahdzaey 
ggaal' < ggaal'.
See Unver. Pinart:

RAINCOAT: caan dghaec < caan⁺, 
ghaec'dghaec.
umbrella, raincoat: caan c'ai < c'aai, caan⁺.
RAISE he formed it the wrong way, he didn't raise 
him properly: tidayghilkaas < k'ans⁺.
he is raising him, he has adopted him: 
inelyaex < yaai.
he raised his hand: nic'adilniic.
he raised us: k'enenildaek.
he spoiled him, raised him badly: 
itzoghi < ggaal⁺.

RAKE: u'el kodgholi < gholi⁺.
scrap, rake, chip O: O+G+Ø+ghol < gholi⁺.
scrap, rake, sweep O, clean O by scraping: 
O+G+Ø+zog < zoghi⁺.

RAM ram, adult male sheep: ses yaane' < ses⁺, 
yaa⁺.
See Unver. Pinart:

RANDOMLY randomly, completely, into pieces: ka⁺d(+D) < ka⁺.

RANGE mountain, mountain range: dghelaay < laa⁺.
within range of, within sight of P: P+nighaa < ghaa⁺.

RAP make knocking, rapping sound as of a stick 
striking wood or of teeth clinking: d+1+ggac < ggac.

RAPE he raped her []: u'el tesdyel < yel.

RARE meat is rare, undercooked: l'+aetl' < 'aetl⁺; 
l+tuu < tuu.

RASH a rash broke out on him, he got smallpox, 
measles: ukae'extl'it' < t'l'it⁺.
break out in a rash, in hives: 
ka+u+k+ø+gh+ø+l<let < let⁺.
the got a rash: c'uniis 'u3niic < niic.

RASPY-VOICED be hoarse, raspy-voiced: d+1+zaek' < zaek⁺.
be whistling sound, be noise of flute, be 
raspy-voiced: d+1+zuul < zuul⁺.

RATTLE: u'el sdesay'i < zaay⁺.
dance rattle: u'el del'u'ui < 'uuk⁺; u'el 
'sc'eldzesi < dzits⁺.
be rattling, clinking sound: d+l+uuk' < 'uuk⁺.
be rattling sound (as rocks in a container): 
d+l+zay¹ < zaay⁺.
be sound of liquid sprinkling, splattering, 
multiple objects rattling: d+l+t'l'it' < t'l'it⁺.

RAVEN: saghani < ghan⁺.
raven of mythical times: saghani ggaay < 
ghan⁺.
be caw of raven: d+1+ggaek < ggaek⁺.
call of raven as he departs: ggaek sok < 
ggaek⁺, sok⁺.
call of raven when approaching food or when 
sumersaulting: ggol < ggoł⁺.
caw of raven: ggak < ggaak⁺.
member of raven moiety: saghani tsuuy⁺.

caw makes the sound ggoł⁺: d+l+ggol < 
ggoł⁺.
caw moiety: saghani < ghan⁺.
caw of the sunrise: [yanggadi saghani] < 
ghan⁺.

RAVINE ravine, gully, draw extends: d+1+ghots⁺ < 
ghots⁺.

RAW be chapped, raw, rough in texture: 
G+D+ts'ilis < ts'ilis⁺.
meat is raw, cooked rare: l+taex < t'aex⁺.
raw skin: tadatggo'tai < ggaots⁺.
taste raw, stale: G+l+r'ë' < 'e⁺.
the skin is raw, wet: tadeltlae' < tlaek⁺.

RAZOR: u'el kana'stedzoxi < zogh⁺.

REACH he reached but couldn't touch it: ik'e⁺ 
teltset < tset⁺.
he reached for it: yuka tezniic.
reaching P (a destination): P+øt+u+gh < u⁺.
short of, failing to reach P: P+k'ë' < k'ë⁺.

READ read, count P: P+tah u+d+l+zii < zii⁺; 
P+tah u+t+1+nic < niic⁺.
he is reading, studying a book: giligak 
dadeldiix < den⁺.
he orders him about by talking, the is reading 
his mind: iluy'kalyael < (y)aas⁺.
repeat it, say it again, read it!: uk'e
nahnidaes < (y)aa<.

READY
be on guard, prepared, ready, alert, watchful
(for P): (P+gha#)u+l+yuun < yuun1.
he is ready for winter: xay gha nikunila <
luu'<.
ready, prepared: xaa < xaa.
they get ready for fishing: luk'ae gha
nikho'aas < 'aas.
threatening, ready to fight P: P+ghenii <
luu'.

REAL
good, real, true: gheli < ghel<.
REALIZE
he realized he should go: xuk'a tuya' niziit <
zen<.
REALLY: t'aedze' < ts'en<.
bad, badly, very bad, really, very: baedze' <
baedze'.
certainly, indeed, really: xa' < xaa<.
really, intensely: danadze' < na<.
really, too much, excessively: gedadze' < da<,
ge•.
really, very, quite, truly: ht'ae' < t'ae•.

REAR
bottom of, posterior of, rear: -tl'aa < tl'aa'.
butt, rear, rump, bottom, posterior, last of a
series, stern of boat, back of vehicle: -tl'a' <
lt'aa'.

REASON
because of, due to, the reason for, comparable
with P: P+daagge' < daak<.

REASSEMBLE
he reassembled it, put them back together:
lenayinila < laa<.
reassembling: le+naf < li<.

RECALL
we are starting to recall: nani'stesdaek <
daek'.

RECEDE
water has receded, evaporated: hwatzyaa <
(y)aa<.
water level drops, recedes, subsides, tide ebbs,
stream goes dry: (ta#)D+tsaet < tsae<.

RECIPROCAL
each other, reciprocal direct object: nil < nil.
each other, reciprocal object/possessive pronoun:
nil < nil.

RECKLESS
he is deaf, if he is reckless, obstinate, he doesn't
pay attention: ndzi kile < dzagh.

RECLINE
sg animate lies, reclines: 0+tae < tae<.
pl animate lie, recline: btets' < taets'.
pl lie down, recline: d+lyaa' < laa<.
feeble, elderly or exhausted person goes to bed,
reclines: caf'n+0+tae < tae<.

feeble person stays, reclines, stays humbly, rests
from exhaustion or injury: caf'n+D+tae <
tae<.
sg goes to bed, assumes reclining position:
0+0+tae < tae<.

RECOGNIZE
he (sick person) doesn't recognize things: u'el
stahwghelnien < nen<.
†I don't recognize him: sa stana'ilts'et <
ts'et'.
try to recognize him!: uk'enic'iziit < zet<.

RECOUNT
tell, narrate, recount (P): (P+pp)na#ko+l+nic <
nic<.

RECOVER
he became well, recovered, back to normal
again: ugheldze' uyii nahwdalts'et <
ts'et'.
he got well, he recovered: ugheli nasdlaen <
lae<.

RECTUM
anus, rectum: -tsel < tsel'.

RED
be red: d+G+I+del < del.<
be dark red: G+l+t'el < tel.<
he is red-headed: tsitneltsogh < tsogh.<
sockeye or red salmon: luk'ae < luux.<
See Unver. Doroshin:

REDPOLL: diin < diin.<

REEF
gravel bar, reef: naa' < naak<.

REFLECT
I (heat, fire-light, lamp-light) extends, shines,
reflects, be illuminated, be bright: 1+0+dae <
dae<.
something (light) is reflected, is bright on the
lake: ben 'ey'nidaen < dae<.

REFLECTION
picture, painting, photograph, reflection:
ghalldine' < ghalldine'.
shadow, spirit, ghost, image, reflection, picture,
model, decoy: -yiig< < yiic.<

REFLEXIVE: d+D-effec < d<, l<.
indirect reflexive: 0+pp#(d+)D-effect < d<;
O+pp#(d+)D-effect < l<.

REGARD
favor, love, feel affection toward P, regard P
highly: P+gha#0+ts'aat < ts'aat'.

REGRETFUL
she is regretful: k'enakul'aan < 'aa<.

REINCARNATED
he is reincarnated: c'enadi'l'aen,<
c'enay'dil'aen < 'aen<.
he was born again, reincarnated, they
(animals) are repopulating: unac'esdlaen <
lae<.
**RELATED**

be maternally related to O: O+u+d+l+kan < kan'.
be related, kin to P: P+u+l+ten' < ten'.
how are you related?: nts'e zildaas? < dna'.
they are related: niltahnedyaan < yna'.

**RELATION**
in relation to, by, in the vicinity of, to, from, for, about, concerning, on P: P+gha < gha'.

**RELATIVE**
maternal relative: 'el ts'inizeden < zet'.
maternal relatives: 'el ts'inidaekne < daek'.
paternal relative, relative of father's clan: -desnen' < des', nen'.
relative of the same or closely affiliated clan: yudelkanen < kan'.

**RELATIVE (SUFFIXES)**
non-human relative suffix: (yi) i < (yi)i.
pl human relative suffix: ne < nae'denae.
sg human relative suffix: (n)en < (n)en.

**RELAX**
become soft, relaxed: na#tl+'uuts' < 'ots'.
he is outstretched, relaxed: ts'iztlae' < tlaek'.
rest, relax: na#tl+yiits' < yiits'.
I am relaxed: loostlox < tlaek'.

**RELEASE**
I released it from my hands: slak'ae hwt'sinantaen < tae'.
leaving P behind, releasing P: P+0t < 0'.
release, quit, stop P: P+0t+niic < niic;
P+0t+tset < tset'.

**RELENTLESS**
be humble, respectful, shy, reluctant, diffident about P: (P+gha#t)u+l+nii' < nii'.
be reluctant, be hesitant to do P: P+e#t0+tses < tsaas'.
be reluctant to ask for 0, be diffident about 0: da#0t+0+l+0t < lii'.

**REMAIN**
a canoe remained: cenuu 'ita' < taan'.
nothing remained: koldze' nihwden < nen'.
only one person remains: ts'ilghan yaen' 'ida' < daa'.
only three of us remain: naene taane k'etlaadze' 'sdilts'e' < ts'ii'.
snow remained in some places: nildoxetah tsiitl' 'ila' < laa'.
the last one (non-human), the only one remaining: k'oxonaayi < naa'.
transitional, change of state or condition, remaining: i < i'.

**REMEMBER**
remember, believe, trust P: P+l+niic < niic.

**REPLACE**
he had his teeth replaced: ughu' uzaa naat'aan < 'aa'.

**REPOPULATE**
he was born again, reincarnated, they (animals) are repopulating: unac'esdlaen < lae'.

**RESCUE**
he saved, rescued him: yilyes < yile.

**RESEMBLE**
he came to resemble him: ik'eghizet < k'e, zet'.
it resembles a big dog: lic'ae ce'e k'ent'ae < t'ae'.
seem, appear, resemble, look like: G+l+tsii < tsii'.
they resemble each other: nilk'ehghidaek < daek'.

**RESIDUE**
residue, shavings from inner side of skin: -tagguutl' < gguutl'.

**RESIN**
cottonwood bud resin: i'ladzaegge' < dzaek'.
gum, resin, hardened pitch on outside of spruce: dzaex < dzaek'.

**RESIST**
resist P: P+c'a' ko+e#tc'+t+n+D+cen' < cen'.

**RESTORE**
she was thrown to him; he became responsible for her: uts'e' telt'ak < t'ak'.

**RENDER**
be rendered, liquefied: G+D+caats < caats.

**RENT**
they pay rent: hwnax gha kuket < kaet'.

**REPAIR**
he fixed it, repaired it: tnayilaak < yaak.
he repaired it, fixed it: nayitsiin < tsii'.

**REPEAT**
he is repeating its call, calling like it: ik'e t'eni < nii'.
repeat it: uk'e hghiyael < (y)aa'.
repeat it, say it again, read it!: uk'e nahndidae < (y)aa'.

**REPELLENT**
mosquito repellant: kuggaedi c'a'i < c'aa'.

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REST
rest, relax: na\#1+yiits' < yiits'\#
animate rests: l+t\#a\# < taan'.
feeble person stays, reclines, stays humbly, rests from exhaustion or injury: caf\#n+D+tae < tae'.
have body in outstretched position, be sprawled, be lying down resting: ts'i\#l+c'et < c'et'.

RETICULUM: -dziidi < dzi'i
hard spot in reticulum: ts'es < ts'es'.

RETURN
he returned, came back: na'idyaa < (y)aa'.
back, returning: k'edze' < k'e; k'ek'e < k'e.
he returned: na'ilggaac < ggaac'.
on the return trip: k'edilgha < dil.
return late: na+kel(d)
they returned: nakidaetl'.
try to return: na+kel(d)
return: na'ilggaac < ggaac'.

REVEALED
news, a story was revealed: kedahwdilts'et < ts'et'.

REVENGE
get even with
try to return:

RHEUMATISM
I have rheumatism: stts'ene' uyii kon' dighil'aa < kon'.

RIB
wild ribarb: ts'ig圭uuzu' < gguuts'.
boat ribs: udihdgalyaayi < laa'\#
meat of the ribs: -yitsen' < yit'.
thorax, inner chest, rib cage: -t'ayyk'e < t'ayy'
upper ribs, soft bones in moose, caribou chest []: -ghuuge' < ghuuc.

RIBBON: tsighe\# tl'uul < tl'uu.

RICE: gguux k'eneiltsiini < gguux; zaay < zaay.
chocolate lily, Kamchatka lily, wild rice: [aax baay] < 'aax'.

RICKETY
wobble, be rickety: n+D+ggos't < ggos't'.

RIDDLE: c'edza' < dzak'.
ask, pose O (riddle): O+l+dzak' < dzak'.
here is a riddle: 'entsiga < gae'.
rippled call, here is a riddle: konsaggae < ggaey.
you got it (riddle): isdok < dok'.
you're getting close (to guessing riddle): isdoggi < dok'.

RIDGE: ses < yes'.
ridge extends up behind another ridge:
mountain ridge: -gha'k'aay < gha', k'aan'.
paint on a ridge: sdates < tes'.
ridge-line extends: ko+d+n+gh+0+laa' < laa'.
ridges (like raft logs) extend in ascending lines: kahwnesnaa < nex'hwnes.
ridge, top of hill: tl'adaak'e < tl'aa', daa'.
See Unver. Shinen:

RIDGEPOLE: lik'edi < k'e, let'.

RIDICULE
he was ridiculing him: inaben ghal'aen' < aen'.
ridicule, mock P, make fun of P:
P+gh+0+dlok' < dlok'.
ridiculing, spiting, thwarting P: P+naben < ben'.

RIFLE
45-70 rifle: bentl'aadi < tl'aa'; tenghali < ghel'.
gun, rifle: k'a < k'a'.
muzzle-loading rifle: nidzaatniigi < nici.
single-shot .22 rifle: bendahga' < bendahga'; ggap khoole' < gholl'.

RIGHT
true, correct, right: 'al < 'al'.
all right, nicely: sut'e < tae'.
be abnormal, not right: s+da+u+d+0+t'ae' < t'ae'.
correctly, properly, right, directly: ts'itaak'e < taak'.
is that so?, yes, okay, sure, that's right: yaaka < kan'.
it is all right that you are alive []: xosak'a kunes < sa'
right side, right handed: kuzuun ts'ene < ts'en'; kuzuun ts'ene < zuu.
that's not right: ndeden da cu < da'dma.

RIGHT AWAY
hurry up, right away: xantaeye' < tae'.

RIGID
linear, elongated, rigid object extends: G+0+t'aa' < 'aa'.

RIM
edge, rim, border of: -banne < baa'.

RING
rind, peeling: t'uus < t'uuts'.
RONG: lats'ag'h < la', ts'ag'h'.
copper nose ring: -enluude < nuut; inuuk < nuuk, tsaat'.
copper ring: tsedi lats'ag'h < tsaat'.
ring-like, annular: ts'ag'h < ts'agh'.

RING
be ringing sound: d+G+I+zael < zael.
RINSE
P becomes rinsed, soaked: P+el ta#O+kaa < kaa'.

RIP
become ripped, torn: G+O+baal < baal².
be sound of tearing, ripping: d+el+ce'l < ce'l.
tear, rip O forcefully: O+G+O+gaats' < gaats'.
tear, rip, split, peel: G+O+ce'l < ce'l.

RIPE
I (berries) become ripe, ripen: I+n+D+laat < (d)laat.
berries have ripened: gigi nidziin' < zen².
be soft, overripe: n+D+tlok' < tlaek'.
something (berries) became ripe: utay'tnelnen < nen².

RIPPLE
water ripples, drips: ta#tn+O+ghaets < ghaets.

RISE
bread rises: tl'a#td+n+O+yel < yel.
get up quickly from prone position, rise: gge' di#tl+tset < tset².
rise, get up (to one's feet), stand up: gge' di#tl+niic < niic.
smoke is rising up: keletde'aa < 'aa².
smoke is rising up through (hole): let ghani'aa < 'aa².
smoke rose up: kaletghaldogh < dogh.
smoke rose again: tuu natdelyaa < laa².

RISKY
be risky, dangerous (for P): (P+gha)#ko+O+nii < nii².

RITE
observe O (a rite), purify O by medicine: O+l+yen < yen².

RIVER
stream, creek, river: -na' < na'.
brushy area along river bottom: snuu < nuu.
major river in drainage system: ts'itu' < ts'ii².

ROAD
trail, road: tene < ten².

ROAD GRADER:
laets nel't'an'a < t'aan'; tene lukadzoxi < zogh².

ROAR
be rustling, swishing sound, be roar of distant stream: d+I+yaaac' < yaaac².
be sound of water flowing, gurgling, roaring: d+I+zaa'y < zaay².
be splashing, roaring sound (as of waterfowl wings on water or roar of of stream): ta#d+l+caats < caats.

ROAST
roast, fry, bake: G+O+l+taes < t'aes².

ROBE
blanket, robe: ts'ede' < de''ts'ede'.
black-bear skin robe: nel'ii ts'ede' < de''ts'ede'.

ROBIN:
suux < suux.
call of the robin: cila' dziidi < dziit².

ROCK
rock, stone: tsae < tsae²; ts'es < ts'es².
a dark colored rock [I]: katnalkaadzi < kaats².
a hard rock, possibly obsidian: bests'ae < baes, ts'ae².
a white rock, possibly quartz: bezya < yae².
hot rocks: ts'es nel'oggi < c'ok².
screen, talus, loose rock on mountainside, gravel: tseziil < tsae², ziil².
steam bath rock, cooking rock: sezel ts'es' < ts'es², zel².
stone, rock: baes < baes.
volcanic rock: ts'es tnetgguuni < gguun.

ROCK
he is rocking it, shaking it, pushing it back and forth: inelggos < ggot².
object rocks, shakes, sways: d+l+k'aey' < k'aey².

RODEN'T
mouse, small rodent: dluuni < dluun.

ROE
fish eggs, roe: k'uun' < k'uun².

ROLL
coil, wind, roll O into a coil, a ball, a ring: O+G+O+ts'agh < ts'agh².
he rolled over (in bed): nekey'delt'ak < t'ak².
roll, revolve, spin: G+l+baats' < baats².

ROLLING PIN:
c'aan nelt'an'a < t'aan'; uk'e ludalbasi < baats².

ROOF
cover O with roofing material: na#O+O+yet < yet².
purlin, roof pole, rafter: c'eyits'enn' < ts'en².
roof, roofing material, tarp, covering: yet < yet², yet².
spruce bark roofing: c'elats'i yet < laats², yet².

ROOM
small sleeping area or room under bench in old-style house: c'olt'aa < c'ol.

ROOT
main root of tree: -ghahde' < de², ghah.
secondary tree root: ggaets' < ggaets².
small, fine roots: -tnet'l'uule' < t'l'uu.
spruce root: xay < xay².
stump, root: c'ecene' < cen².
See Unver. Pinart:
ROPE
rope, line, cord: tl'uul < tl'uu.
braided rope: neltl'uuli tl'uul < tl'uu.
gender, roundish, rope-like: n < n'.
hemp rope: ladinen' < ladinen'.
rope, line: biil- < biil; luun' < luun'.
sg rope-like object is in position: G+tl'aal < laa'.
sg rope-like object moves independently: G+0+daek < daek'.

ROSE:
xos t'aan' < xos'.
tundra rose: k'ay' tsaas < tsaas'.

ROSEHIP:
ncuus < cuus; tsighelt'aeni < 'aeni'.
unripe rosehip: konldziidze' < dziits'.

ROSE ROOT:
kadalyaayi < laa' < laa' < laa'.

ROT
rot, become rotten: G+l+get < get.
rot, deteriorate: G+0+tlaek' < tlaek'.

ROUGH
area is inaccessible, rough, impassible:
ko+nn+l+zoz < zoz'.
be chapped, raw, rough in texture: G+D+ts'iis < ts'iis'.
big waves, rough water: tacogh < caax.

RUN
human runs: l+tset < tset'.
pl person, animal moves quickly, walks quickly, runs, leaps, jumps: l+tlet < tlet'.
be noise of engine running: na#d+n+l+duut < duut.
fish started running: telghaas < ghaas'.
fish swims, animal or fowl swims underwater, pl fish run: O+laex < laex.
four-legged animal runs, lopes: sel#d+l+taac' < taac'.
four-legged animal runs, lopes, gallops: c'+0+kay < kay'.
go, run in fear, flee: si#l+(y)aa' < (y)aa'.
it (four-legged animal) is running along: c'edzigha'aal < 'aa'.
jump, move, run quickly, vigorously: l+yaal < yaal.
pl run in fear, flee: si#l+daetl' < daetl'.
pl run, leap, jump: D+tsaak' < tsak'.
we started running back: naggaan'stelyaa < laa'.

RUNNERS
sled runners: xal tl'aaxi < xatl.
RUSSIAN ORTHODOX
member of the Russian Orthodox church: detmelnesen < niic.

RUSSIANS: lazene < lazene.

white people, Americans, [Russians]: c'etsiy tnaey < tsiy'.

RUST: na'ay tsaan' < 'aa', tsaan'..

become rusty: k'e+na#G+D+tsaan' < tsaan'.

RUSTLE
be rustling, scraping noise: d+l+ts'iits' < ts'iits'.

be rustling sound of clothing, paper, leaves: d+l+yaec < yaec.

be rustling, swishing sound, roar of distant stream: d+l+yaac' < yaac'.

RUT
animal goes into rut: t+l+niic < niic.

SACK
gunny sack: 'alcesi stl'uuni < ces•, tl'uu.

SACRIFICE
I sacrificed it: snadaltaen < tae'.

SAD
be lonesome, melancholy, sad: ts'ko+l+den+e < den'.

he looks sad, glum, is frowning, scowling: nelsisin < tsii'.

tragically, sadly: tanizii < zen'.

SAFE
escape, evade, become safe: D+yens < yiic.

SAFETY
safety, protection, luck: ses < yiic.

SAG
surface heaves, sags, subsides: x#n+gh+D+tsaak' < tsaaak'.

the hollow ice sagged down: ten ziil nangisaaan' < zaan'..

SAIL
sail, canvas: belos < belos; tazes < zes'.

SALIVA
spit, saliva, spittle: sae' < zaek'..

SALMON: luk'ae < luxx.

a type of sockeye salmon: nulaeggi < laex, nnu.

cartilage in salmon's back: -yentlode' < tlot, yen'.

dead salmon: tultaeni < tae', tuu.

dead, spawned out salmon: dadzaasi < dzaas'.

dried salmon: luk'ae ba' < ba'..

dried salmon strips: i'denaagge' < naak'.

dry king salmon head: tsit'aggan < ggan'.

first salmon caught in summer: tsaed'i < tse'.

humpback salmon: dak'aay < k'aan'; kaghaane' < ghaan'.

king salmon: luk'eece'e < ce'e, luxx.

last salmon caught in the season: k'ets'eni < ts'en'.

leader of a school of salmon: luk'ae kaskae' < kae'.
he is keeping, saving, storing it (food): yilcut < cuut'.

Savor
savor, desire, like taste of O: O+i+t+kan < kan'.

Saw:
c'et'leni < tlen; nadghoshi < ghos'.

crosscut saw: decen tael detl'eni < tlen.

pit saw, rip saw: nenk'e u'el det'aasi < nen'.

saw: O+G+O+ghos < ghos'; O+G+O+tlen < tlen.

two-man saw, pit saw: nile'adze' 'uten'i < c'aai', ten'.

Sawdust: tsets c'aane' < tsets'.

Say
say, tell comp: comp (d+O+ni'i' < ni'i').

he said something wrong, inappropriate: tidahwdghiel < yel.

it is said, apparently, it seems: lu < lu'.

say comp to P: comp P(+n/t')/(d+O+O+l+ni'i' < ni'i').

gr utter, speaks, talks, says something: c'+k+O+(y)aa' < (y)aa'.

utter, say, exclaim, express, sound like, make noise like comp: comp (d+a#d+D+yaak < yaak).

Scab
sore, scab: luut' < luut'.

Scalder
water causes O to become shrivelled, scalded: ta#O+d+i+i+laets < laets'.

Scale
fish scales: -gguuze' < gguus.

scale O (fish): O+G+gguus < gguus.

Scalp:
be scabbed: O+n+i+t+saek'+e < tsae'.

Scare
be afraid, scared (of P): (P+)ni#l+get < get.

a wolf scared him: tikaaani yuka tezniec < niic.

become scared: si#l+yaal < yaal.

fright, being scared, afraid, fearful: si' < si'.

he scared me: nisunelguut < get.

sg talk in fear, talks being scared: si#l+na(y)aa' < (y)aa'.

Scarf:

nizaghe 'sghelnig' < zag'h'; zats'ai negligence < zag'h'; zeta'aal < t'aal; zizaghe ts'ai negligence < niic.

handkerchief, scarf: ladok < ladok.

Scatter
compact objects are scattered here and there:

he scattered them (berries): naytneltl'iit' < niic.

he scattered them out: naydezdlaa < laa'.

they are scattered here and there: nadeestaan < taan'.

Scalp
be scarred: G+l+set'.

Scamper
be running, be run: d+c'ots.

Scare
be afraid, scared (of P): (P+)ni#l+get < get.

a wolf scared him: tikaaani yuka tezniec < niic.

become scared: si#l+yaal < yaal.

fright, being scared, afraid, fearful: si' < si'.

he scared me: nisunelguut < get.

sg talk in fear, talks being scared: si#l+na(y)aa' < (y)aa'.

Scarf:
nizaghe 'sghelnig' < zag'h'; zats'ai negligence < zag'h'; zeta'aal < t'aal; zizaghe ts'ai negligence < niic.

handkerchief, scarf: ladok < ladok.
scrape off, tap O (birch, cottonwood sap): O+tk'ill < k'ill.
scraper O (skin) smooth after it is fleshed: na#O+l+gaa < gae'.
scraper P (wet skin) with scraper: P+til+naac+t'aax < aax'.
scraper, rake, chip O: O+G+0+ghol < gho'.

SCAR
side scraper of moose or caribou leg bone for scraping skin residue: nac'igaeyi < gae'.
skin scraper: c'izogho < zogh; tadizogho < zogh'.
stone skin scraper: bendaasi < daas'.
woven grass dish scraper: tl'ogh destl'uuni < tl'uu.

SCRAWL
he scribbled on it, marked all over it: kaydghitsiic < tsiic.

SCREE
scree, talus, loose rock on mountainside, gravel: tseziil < tsae', ziil'.

SCREW
I screwed on the lid: udaay nay'dghasdets < dets'.
I unscrewed the lid: udaay ts'inay'densdets < dets'.
screw, bolt: c'eguuge' < guuc'.
twist it (screw) into it!: uninanidiis < dets'.

SECRET
I am keeping it secret: stadatnen'iin < 'ii'.

SECURE
secure adrenalin after running: tsen#D+zaek' < zaek'.

SEDGE
sedge, wide grass: tl'ogh tael < tae', tl'ogh.

SEDIMENT
dregs, sediment: -t'l'atlogge' < tlaek'.

SEE
look at, see, observe O: O+n+l+'aen < 'aen'.
see, glimpse, catch sight of O (person): O+0+0+aen < 'aen'.
become unable to see P, be forced to avoid P: P+gha+saek' < yak'.
be unable to see because of glare: ts'+naexn+i+t+dene < den'.
catch sight of, see, perceive O: O+i+l+tsaa < tsaa'.

SECRET
I am keeping it secret: stadatnen'iin < 'ii'.

SECURE
secure adrenalin after running: tsen#D+zaek' < zaek'.
he seized, grabbed it: i'el leznii < niic.
something (animal) dragged him down, a bear
seized him: nac'iighiltes, tsaa ni yuzniic
< tses'.

SEIZURE
he had a convulsion, seizure: na'itggaets' <
ggots'.
he had an epileptic seizure: c'unis dyilaak <
niic.

SELF
for oneself: xa##d+D < gha 1 •
he himself, on his own: dii <
diP.

SELF-CENTERED
he is self-centered, stingy 0 :
zet 1 •
SELF-SUPPORTING
he is self-supporting, independent: t'adelt'ae <
t'aa•, t'ae" 1 •

SELL
he sold it: xayini'aan <
he sold meat : c'etsen' 'en tezdlaa <
he will sell skins: c'ezes kadidalael <
selling: ka#t <
sell it for me!: sa kanitiis <

SEMEN:
SEPIA
be dark in color, sepia: G+l/D+zen < zen'.

SEPTEMBER
August-September: hwtsiic na'aaye' < 'aa',
tsiic.

SEQUESTRERED
sequestered adolescent male or female:
kuzdaanen < daa'.

SERIES
handle series of compact O: O+d+ni+O+ts'aa <
series of compact objects are in position:
d+G+D+ts'aa < 'aa'.

SERRATED
serrated, jagged object extends, series of
protrusions extend: d+G+I+zag < zagh'.

SERVANT
drudge, helper, servant, "slave", second wife
who works in the home: 'elnaa < naa'.

SERVE
they served him something: kiit'aa
ni'nikan < kaa'.

SET
he has something (trail marker) set:
c'etnel'aa < 'aa'.

SENILE
he is senile: tsiye skustnese < tsiy'.

SENSE
he became wise, he sensed something about a
situation: kuzyaat < yaa'.

SEPARATE
apart, separate, distinct, away from P:
P+ c'aata < c'a'.
at separate intervals, places, distributive
superaspect: momentaneous derivation +
n# < n'.
separately, apart: sden < den'.

SETTLE
sg sits down, settles down, stays: n+D+tsaat <
tsaa'.

SEVEN
seven people: konts'aghne < ts'agh'.
seven things: konts'aghi < ts'agh'.
seven ways: konts'agh xu < ts'agh'.

SEVENCY: konts'agh xundelaeyi < ts'agh'.

SEVER
severing P in two crosswise: P+k'e# < k'e.
topping, knocking down, detaching, severing,
amputating P: P+el t+ <'el'.
topping, knocking down, detaching, severing
P: P+el t < t'.
SEW
- sewing: c'ekaan' < kaan'.
- sewing bag: delbaexi 'alcesi < ces'.

Sewing, mend:
- 0+G+(gh+)0+kaan' < kaan', 0: li+na#IO+d+l+kaan' < kaan', 0: li+n+0+lic' < lie'.
- 0+n+0+luu' < luun'.
- tool bag, sewing bag: hnaa tsesi < naa', tses'.

SEX
- go making sexual advances: c'+d+n+D+'ii < 'ii'.
- he did it, he had sex with her: ighil'aen' < 'aen'.

SHADE
- in the shade of, hidden by, obscured by: P+nal'ii < u'.
- blocked, concealed, hidden by, in the shade of: P+'ii < 'ii 4 .
- he is shading his eyes with his arm: nek'ets'iilltaan < taan', ts'iil.

SHADOW
- shadow, spirit, ghost, image, reflection, picture, model, decov: -yiige' < yiic.

SHAFT
- arrow shaft: c'ekas < kas'.
- notched arrow shaft: c'edak'aedi < k'ae'.

SHAKE
- shake 0: ko+d+l+yaan < yaan.
- be sharp: ko+d+l+yaan < yaan.
- be sharp, acute: d+01l+yae < yae 7 .
- be sharp, pointed: G+D+ts'en < ts'en'.
- it is angled, sharp-edged: tngetk'aan < 'k'aan'.

SHARPEN
- he is sharpening it: uk'a' nayltsii < k'a'.
- P is sharpened to a point: P#ln+gh+D+c'ok < c'ok'.

SHATTER
- break, become broken, shatter: G+D+ghotl' < ghotl'.
- ice shattered: ten katnaldogh < dogh.
- things shattered, got broken up: kadal'uu' < 'uuk'.

SHAVE
- he, she, him, her, third person sg hum a n: yen < yen'.

SHEATH
- knife sheath: tsay'tsiy zes < tsiy'.

SHavings
- residue, shavings from inner side of skin: -tagguutl' < gguutl'.
- shavings from outer side of skin: -ghaguude' < gha', guut; -ghatsaen' < tsaen'.
SHED
hair fell, was shed: naxaghidae < daek'.
molt, shed feathers: (c'+)D+cots' < cots'.

SHEEP
baby mountain sheep: ghesdaey < de'.
Dall sheep, mountain sheep: debae < bae'debae.
ewe, female Dall sheep: c'edzedzi < dzets'.
female Dall sheep: udzih < dzih:udzih.
large Dall sheep: de'aeli < 'nel.
ram, adult male sheep: ses yaane' < ya'a.
sheep lick (where sheep gather): debae naa' < bae'debae.

SHELF
wide shelf in traditional house: dzel < dzel'.
shelf is in position: d+n+l+dzel

SHELL
eggshell: c'eghaes ts'e'ne' < ts'een'.
empty gunshell: c'etiil
insect's shell: gguux ts'aadle'

SHELTER
brush shelter, temporary steambath: t'anitsiile'

SHIFT
wind gusts, shifts: O+ts'ii' < ts'ii'`

SHIN
-dzak'a' < dzaat, k'a'`

SHINE
I (heat, fire-light, lamp-light) extends, shines,
I (light) shines, twinkles, flashes: l+d+0+naat'
I (light of moon, candle, lamp) shines:
I (sun, moon) moves, shines: I+O+aa < 'aa'.
northern lights shine: (i+d+G+O+k'aam < k'aan'.

SHINY
a shiny rock: uk'e tsec'udghinaadi < naat'`
be shiny: G+I/D+baets < baets; G+I/D+ts'el < ts'el'.

SHIP
steamship, ocean-going boat: natu' k'e natedaxi < daek'.

SHIRT
shirt, dress, coat: dghaec < ghaecc'dghaec.
dance shirt, dress: c'edzes dghaec < dziits'.
front of shirt where buttons are sewn:
t'aak'eyyege < t'aay.
potlatch shirt: hwtiti'l dghaec < ghaecc'dghaec.
stringed shirt: danaluun'tnelzesi < luun', nen'.
tapered tail on man's skin shirt: -tl'a' tsliige' < ts'iel'.
undershirt: c'et'aaxi dghaec < ghaecc'dghaec, t'an'.

SHIVER
be shaking, shivering, trembling, bobbing,
vibrating, nervous, excited: d+G+D+ni' < ni'i'.
P shakes, shivers from the cold: P+e#D+tses
< tses'.
tremble, shiver, twitch: G+l+tsat' < tsat'.

SHOCKED
he was shocked (to see him): udadzidalnen < dzil'.

SHOE
footwear, shoes, boots: sel < sel'.
dress shoes: ket'uuts' sel < sel', t'uuts'`.the put his shoes on: dinadal'aets
shoe lace: kentsiis t'uule' < t'uun.
shoepacs: ket'uju'dze' ka < kae', t'uuts'`.shoes: suus < suus'.
tongue of shoe: ketsula' < ketsula'.

SHOOT
shoot, hit, strike O with arrow, bullet:
O+G+I+dic' < dic'.
shoot O (gun), shoot O with gun, make
P + laane

SHORT
be short, low, near: G+l+diy+e

SHOP
I was shopping: niighaay dghast'aen' < 'aen'.
trading, shopping: niighaay < ghay'.

SHORE
beach, shore of stream, lake: tabaaghe
he came out to the edge of it, to the shore of
it: ibaa diyaa < baa'.
lakeshore: ben baaghe < ben'.
off from shore: ni+c'a# < c'aa', ni'.
off from shore, out into water: nse' < nse'.
seashore: natu' baaghe < tuu.

SHORT
a short distance, a little ways: kudalidiyzedz' < diy'.
be short, low, near: G+l-diy+e < diy'.
short of, failing to reach P: P+k'e' < k'e'`.See Unver. P:nart:

SHORTCUT
directly to, making shortcut to P:
P+k'e'ts'aghe < ts'aghe'.
making a shortcut: ddates < tes'.
shortcut to P: P+laane < laan.

SHOT
he gave me a shot, an inoculation:
sgiighgaaet < ggaet'.
he will give you a shot: nt'ay'taggol < ggaet'.

SHOULD
optative mode, let S, S should: gho < gho.
you should: nt'ayh < t'ayh.

SHOULDER: -ghedze' < ghet's.
wear O (garment, robe) over the shoulders:
O+d+t+ts'es < ts'es'.
See Unver. Pinart:
SHOULDERBLADE: -ggan' cela' < ce', ggaan', la'.

SHOUT
have fun, play noisily, celebrate, shout, make noise: d+l+ghaa < ghaas'.
shouting: sel' < zel'.
yell, shout, holler: O+z+el < zel'.

SHOVE
kick, step on, shove with sole of foot:
O+d+taatl' < taatl'.
move, touch, poke, shove, prop, pry with elongated object:
O+G+d+tats' < tats'.

SHOVEL: katsesi < tsiy', u'dakolyaesi < laa'.
he shovelled it back on it: ik'enakuztaay' < taac'.
snow shovel: tsiitl' katsese' < tsiy'.

SHOVELER
northern shoveler:
udaditaani < da', dalalagga < laka.

SHOWER
rain clouds, showers move:
c+l+d+tl'ets' < tl'ets'.

SHRED
it started to tear it to shreds:
ts'ik'exiitxezggaats' < ggaats'.
overdoing, shredding:
ts'i+k'efn+gh [] < ts'ii'.

SHREW
ludaldzeli < dzel'; ludalkayi < kay'.

SHRIEK
shriek, scream, moan, creak:
d+l+kaal < kaal'.

SHRILLEST
whine, meow, be shrill cry (as fox, cat):
d+l+kaal < kaal'.

SHRINE
shriek, scream, moan, creak:
d+l+ts'uux < ts'uux.

SHRINE, northern shrine:
hgnitl'uusi < tl'uus.

SHRILL
whine, meow, be shrill cry (as fox, cat):
d+l+kaal < kaal'.

SHRINK
be humble, respectful, shy, reluctant, diffident (about P): (P+ghaH)u+l+nii' < nii'.

SHRINKER
northern shoveler:
udaditaani < da', dalalagga < laka.

SHRINE
shriek, scream, moan, creak:
d+l+ts'uux < ts'uux.

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SHRINKER
northern shoveler:
udaditaani < da', dalalagga < laka.
catch sight of, see, perceive O: O+i+t+tsaa <
tsaa'.
glimpse, spot, catch sight of O: 
ka/x'a/O+d+i+tsaen < 'aen'.
he went out of sight: kof'i giyhaa < 'i'.
see, glimpse, catch sight of O (person):
O+O+a'en < 'aen'.
within range of, within sight of P: P+nighaa <
ghaa'.
SIGN
sign, premonition, omen, oracle of P: P+naa <
nan'.
a sign about it is occurring: ina'a'en < 'aen'.
ta sign of his own misfortune occurred: denaa
kedelniic < nite.
bear makes warning sign, grunt at O:
O+n+O+yot < yot.
he is speaking with his hands, is talking sign
language: dela' kae kenaes (< yna').
it is a sign of something: c'ena'dit'<ae < t'ae'.
make a visible sign, a trail marker:
P+e+yax+ko+u+d+ghi+l+tsaen [i' < 'aen'.
sign of cold weather: c'ek'ats' naa < kaal'.
sign, omen of
there is an odd sign: dzax kal'aen
he is keeping signal fires burning: kon'dalt'ax <
tsi'.
I moved a light, signalled to him with a light:
ba kay'denlnaat' < naat'.
SILENT
it is quiet, silent: dadezghaetl' < ghael'.
SILK: silic < silic.
SILTY
murky, cloudy, silty water: dzaan < dzaan'.
water is silty: tadzaanat'ueet' < dzaan'.
SILVER
silver salmon: xay luugge' < luux, xay'.
silver-colored object: lbaey < baa'.
See Unver. Pinart:
SIMILARLY
alike, similarly, the same: 'alk'ek'a < 'aI', k'a',
k'e.'
SINCE
since, after: ts'en < ts'en'.
since, so: xa' < gh'a'.
SINEW
sinew, sinew thread, thread, string: ts'aex <
ts'aex'..
sinew, tendon of the lower back: ts'extael <
tae'; ts'extael< ts'aex'.
tendon, sinew in the leg: -nc'ede' < c'et'.
yellowish sinew in back of the neck and along
spine: -k'os k'aadze' < k'ats', k'os'.
SINEWY
be tough, durable, sinewy, hard to chew or
tear: G+I+c'et' < c'et'.
SING
sg, dual sing P: P+e+d+D+liii' < lii'.
pl sing P: P+e+d+I+laa' < Iaa'.
the song (a fast happy song): kay'dghilgaac <
gaae.
the sang a medicine song, he performed a
ceremony: sen yil nahi'ga'an < 'aa'.
his started singing: kay'dghil'aan < 'aa'.
sing a lullaby to him!: 'ae udiii < 'ae'.
sing falsely: c'ei+O+kaal < kaal'.
sing P: P(e)d+I+aa' < 'aa'.
sing P (a love song): P+e+d+l+tsaeex < tsaeex.
sound made as mother consoles, sings for
baby: 'ae < 'ae'.
they are going along singing: ildliishdalDel <
dael'.
SINGE
singe O, burn O lightly: O+G+O+(y)aats <
(y)aats.
singe O lightly: O+O+let < let'.
SINGLE
true, single: 'al- < 'al'.
SINGLE-FILE
they are walking single-file: te'sit'l'uu'lnelec'et' <
t'uu'.
walk in a line, walk in single-file: 
'tuu'l'ghi+l'gaac a < gaac'.
SINK
a boat sank: texotsghelgaac < ghosts'.
a boat with passengers sank: ti'nikaets' <
kaets'.
SINKER: u'el tinezdaay'i < laa'.
SINUSES
sinuses, nasal cavity: -niedi < nic'.
SIP
sip, drink O (hot liquid): O+O+zess < zes'.
drink, sip O (hot liquid): O+I+ts'aeek' <
ts'aek'.
SISTER
man's sister, female parallel cousin (older or
younger): -telts'e' < ts'e'.
older sister, older female parallel cousin:
-adae < dae'.
siblings, brothers, sisters: -k'enaey < k'e',
nae'denae. 
younger sister, younger female parallel cousin:
-daetz' < daets'.
SISTER-IN-LAW
man's brother-in-law, man's sister's husband,
wife's brother, brother's wife, sister-in-law:
-tlen < tlen.
man's sister-in-law, woman's brother-in-law or
sister-in-law: -ghae < ghae', ghae'.
SIT
sg sits, stays: O+daa' < daa'.
pl sit down: ni+t'l'a'd+I+ts'ii' < ts'ii'.
pl sit, stay: d+l+ts'ii' < ts'ii'.
sg sit down: t'sa+d+D+daa' < daa'.
sg sits down, settles down, stays: n+D+tsaat <
tsaat'.
sit down: n+D+d'aa' < d'an.
sit down rapidly, put one's rear end down: 
	'tla#d+d+tsaat < tsaat'.
sit using inc body part: inc#d+gh+D+d'aa' <
d'aa'.
they are sitting back to back: nilyeni kil'aa <
'aa'.

SITE
campsite: yuul k'ae < yuul; nahnedde <
(y)aal.

SITUATION
area, place, situation, state, area gender, area 
qualifier: ko < ko.

SIX
six people: gistaanne < gis'.
six things: gistaani < gist, taan.

SIXTY: gistaani xundelaeyi < taan'.

SIZZLE
sizzle, fry in grease: d+l+coz < coz.

SKATE
glide, slide, slip, skate, ski on surface:
G+l+gaac < gaac.
slide, ski, skate, bounce: G+l+zuut' < zuut'.

SKEWER
skewer O, stick fork, spear in O: O+G+O+cot' < 
cot'.
skewer O with a fork: O+O+guc < guuc'.
spit, roasting stick, skewer: gges < gges.

SKI
glide, slide, slip, skate, ski on surface:
G+l+gaac < gaac.
he is skiing (): nay'ditas < taac'.
slide, ski, skate, bounce: G+l+zuut' < zuut'.

SKILLED
be skilled at picking berries: c'+u+n+l+be' < 
bac'.

SKILLET
frying pan, skillet: sgulide' < sgulide'; uyii 
t'set'esi < t'ees'.

SKILLFUL
he is handy, skillful: kulden < den'.

SKIN:
ta- < ta'.
a skin, a tanned skin: c'ezes < zes'.
act with a skin: ta#d < ta'.
beaver skin: 'ts'aozes < 'tsa'.

bone skin flesher: 'ts'en tsel < tsel', 'ts'en'.
dry hide, dry skin: c'eggan < ggan'.
fish skin: bu' zes < ba'.
ground squirrel skin, twenty skins: tselses <
lestseles, zes'.
inner skin membrane: c'etaane' < taan'.
raw skin: tadatg'os'i < g'os'.
residue, shavings from inner side of skin: 
-tagguuti' < g'gutl'.
shavings from outer side of skin: -ghaguude' < 
gha', guut'; -ghatsaan' < tsan'.
shavings scraped from skin: c'ezaaex < zaan'.
skin flesher: natsel < tsel'.
skin, hide: -zes < zes'.
skin (of human): -ts'iiis < ts'iiis'.

skin pl P (small game such as rabbits, 
ptarmigan): P+na+se'0+laa' < laa'.

skin P (small game) by tearing off skin:
P+na+se'0+ggaats' < ggaats';
P+na+se'0+el < c'el.
skin P, take skin off of P: P+na+se'0+tae <
tae'.
skin rack: c'ezaaex cene' < cen', zaan'.
skin scraper: c'izogho < zogh'; tazogho < 
zogh'.
skin shelter, teepee, tent: ’elbaali < baal'.

skin stretcher: c'eyitadighi'aayi < 'aa'; uk'e 
nitay'delyaesi < laa'; uk'e tay'deggaasi <
ggan'.
skin stretcher for small game: yiitaditlledi <
tlet'.

soften O (skin, fabric) by rubbing: O+O+yes < 
yes'.

spring caribou skin (): kadalghozi < xos'.

stone skin scraper: bendaasi < daas'.
stretch O (skin) on P: P+ta#0+d+O+tsiy < 
tsiy'.
tanned and smoked skin: kenaay < naay'.
tanned skin: adzaani' < zaan'.
tanned skin from leg of moose, caribou: 
-dzazes < dzaat.
tanned skin with hair: tadadzaani' < zaan'.
tanned skin with hair left on, pelt: i'dezes <
zes'.

See Unver. Doroshin:

SKINNY
be narrow, thin, skinny: G+l+ts'aek'+e <
ts'aek'.
the is skinny: ts'en yaen' nlaen < ts'en'.

skinny (): 'uutl'i < 'uutl'.
underweight, skinny, thin: ts'en ggan < 
ggan'.

SKIP
I skipped mentioning it: bateshghesyaa <
(y)aa'.

SKIRT:
c'etl'ases < zes'; c'etl'a' < tl'aa';
dabhaac < dabhaac.

SKULL: -tsits'ene' < ts'en', ts'.

SKY: yaa < yaa'.
clear sky: yazaan < zaan'.

cloud, cloud cover, overcast sky: yanlaey < 
lae'.

the sky cleared up: yaak'e hwtestses < 
tse'.
See Unver. Pinart:

SLAM
he slammed the door closed:
idanay'tninilt'ak < t'ak'.


SLAP
be sound of slapping: d+n+l+kat’ < kaat”.
cause P to move by slapping: P’d+c+n+O+kaat’ < kaat”.
slap, pat, spank
"SLAVE"
drudge, helper, servant, "slave", second wife who
works in the home: ’elnaa < naa”.
SLED:
canvas-covered sled: tazes bes < bes”.
curved beam on front of sled: ’usghu neketnelghodi < ghot’.
front crossbeam on sled: xal datuu’ < tuu”.
gee pole on dog sled: xal dadighi’aay < taal”.
slip side on one’s butt: tl’a##d+l+kaet < taan”.
mainbeam of sled: xal yene’ < yen”.
mainbeam of sled (): xal tse’ < tsi”.
skin toboggan, sled with flat deck: teen bes < bes”.
sled basket: xal yii < yii”.
sled handlebar: xal daten’ < ten”.
sled runners: xal tl’aaxi < tl’aa”, xatl.
sled stanchion: xal dzaade’ < dzaat; xal ts’aa’ < ts’aa”, xatl.
wooden toboggan, sled with flat deck: teen bes < bes”.
SLEEP: naal < naal.
to sleep: naal d+l+’aen < ’aen’.
coo to P, put P (baby) to sleep by cooing:
P’d+d+l+’aet < ’aet”,
dream, travel in one’s sleep: 0+tae < tae”.
he wants to sleep: uk’enaaldutses nizen < tsiy”.
I can’t sleep: ’ele’ naal ghaagh s’el hwdit’ah < ’aa”.
I couldn’t sleep: sc’anaalniyaa < (y)aa”.
I couldn’t sleep, sleep went from me:
sc’anaalniyets < zet”.
O fell asleep: ka+naal d+l+’ak < t’ak”.
small sleeping area or room under bench in
old-style house: c’olt’aa < c’ol”.
they fell asleep: kanaalkudghitaay’ < tanc”.
unconsciously, in one’s sleep: caghazde’ < ghan”.
while P sleeps: P+caghan < ghan”.
SLEEPING BAG: uyii nats’elgesi < gaac; uyii te’estaeni < tae”.
SLEEPY
he is sleepy, he craves sleep: naal idestlaan < laa”.
I am getting sleepy; naal sdzelghaen < ghae”.
I got sleepy: naal tsilaak < yaak.
SLEEVE: -baade’ < baat.
SLICE
cut, slice O quickly with knife: O+G+l+tsaat’ < tsaat”.
sliced: k’aage’ < k’aac’.
slice O quickly: O+O+k’ae’ < k’aey”.
SLICK
area is slippery, slick: ko+l+ket’ < ket’.
SLIDE
glide, slide, slip, skate, ski on surface:
G+l+gaac < gaac.
in glides, slides, drifts: inc#l+gaac < gaac.
in slides: inc#G+l+ket’ < ket’.
slide side on one’s butt: tl’a#d+l+kaet < ket’.
slide, ski, skate, bounce: G+l+zuiut’ < zuut”.
slide, slip on surface, abrupt accidental
movement takes place: G+l+ket’ < ket’.
the hillside slid down: hwnene nahwghikaen < kaet”.
the trail slid in: tene kutsaan’ < tsaaak”. 
SLIGHTLY
a little, slightly: xa’tle < tle, xa”.
SLIME
slime of fish: -t’ese’ < t’es”.
SLIMY
be slimy: G+l+t’es < t’es”.
SLINGSHOT: telt’uusi < t’on”.
SLIP
glide, slide, slip, skate, ski on surface:
G+l+gaac < gaac.
his feet slipped: uke’ yae’ tezdaek < daek”.
the trail slid: hwnene xal tse’ < tsi”.
badats’idghilta < taal”.
something slipped away from him:
badats’idghiltaen < nen”.
SLIPPERS: kon’ sel < kon”.
SLIPPERY
area is slippery, slick: ko+l+ket’ < ket’.
SLIVER
the got a sliver: ut’ay’dadghotl’ < ghotl”.
I have a sliver: sta’o’ dezaaen < taan”.
SLOP
garbage, slop pile: tilt’edi < t’iit”. 
SLOSH
slosh O (liquid in a container), splash O:
O+n+l+dziis < dziis”.
water (in pan) sloshes: n+l+ghaets < ghaets.
SLOUGH: c’ante’l’aayi < ’aa”; nacoxt’a < cox.
SLOW
slow down on one’s pace doing P (task): P+k’e’e l+ce’t’ < c’et”.
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SLOWLY
slowly, eventually, carefully: ña'k'a < ña'.

SLUICE
he drained water off, he is panning, sluicing: ñitdghíhínen < nen'.
sluice box: ñuyii tání'l'aayi < 'aa'.

SLURP
be slurping sound (of someone drinking): ñdl+dluut' < dluut'.

SMACK
be smacking sound: ñdl+t'sots' < ts'uuts'.
be sucking, smacking sound: ñdl+t'ot' < tuut'.
he is smacking his lips: dëzna kolnes < nes'.
smack one's lips: ñdl+t'a' < t'a'.

SMALL
be small, little: G+dl+tsic'+e < tsic'.
little, small: ggaay < ggaay; tle < tle.
be a small space (as a closet): ke#dl+d+o'c'oz < c'oz'.
be tight, confined, a small space: G+dl+tl'et < tl'et'.

SMALLPOX
a rash broke out on him, he got smallpox, measles: ukac'eztl'iit' < tl'iit'.

SMART
be wise, intelligent, mature, smart: ko+ö+yaa < yaa'.
be smart, intelligent: tsiye ko+ö+niic < niic.
he is smart with me: sehwnelya' < yak'.

SMARTING
be stinging, irritating, smarting, burning, feel pain: G+dl+t'siic' < ts'iic'.

SMASH
become smashed, squashed: G+dl+tsic' < tsic'.
flatten, compress, smooth O, smash O with pestle: O+n+dl+t'am' < t'an'.
smash, squash O with the foot: ke#dl+n+d+o'c'isc' < ts'iic'.

SMEAR
caulk, smear O with gum, resin, pitch, glue: O+ö+ö+dzaek' < dzaek'.
daub, smear, caulk O with mud: O+ö+ö+c'ak < c'ak'.

SMELL
he will smell smoke: let kutalsíyiil < tsen'.
smell, odor: -tsen < tsen'.
something smells: ñkótsen < tsen'.

SMELLY
P is smelly, be odor of P: P#kö+ö+ö+tsen < tsen'.

SMILE
he broke out in a smile: dlö' ghay'nítsit < tsit'.
he is smiling: dlö' gha neltsíin < tsii'; dlö' nísen < zen'.
laughter, smile: dlö' < dlök'.

SMITH
smith, copper smith: c'etseden < tsae'.

SMOKE
let < let'.
he is smoking: c'edelk'an' < k'aan'.
smoke, odor moves: c'+ö+d+ö+guut < get.
smoke rose up: kaletghaldogh < dogh.
suck O, smoke O (cigarette): O+ö+ö+ts'uuts' < ts'uuts'.
volcano smoke: c'eyuni lede' < get'; yuun'.
See Unver. Pinart:

SMOKEHOLE: let k'a < k'a', let'.

SMOKEHOUSE: let hwnax < let', naax'.

SMOKY
be smoky: (i+)ö+d+ö+get < get.
it got smoky, odorous inside: day'detguut < get.
it is getting smoky: let teldogh < dogh.

SMOLDER
fire smolders, tundra fire burns: ko+ö+d+n+ö+yu' < yu'.
smudge, smoky fire burns, smolders: d+ö+let < let'.

SMOOTH
flatten, compress, smooth O, smash O with pestle: O+n+ö+l+t'am' < t'am'.
I made something smooth, level: ts'itay'diis'aan < 'aa'.
level, smooth: ts'ite+ta# < tah, ts'i'.
smooth it (rug) out!: ts'itanaqghizíltsaas < tsa'.
smooth out P (skin) with the hand: P+ö+ö+t'a#ö+ö+aa' < 'aa'.
See Unver. Shinen:

SMUDGE
I am keeping a smudge burning, I am making smoke: diilget < get.
smudge, smoky fire burns, smolders: d+ö+let < let'.

SNAG
catching, snagging P: P+ö+a#ö+d+i < 'aa'.
hanging, over, up and over, catching on, snagging on P: P+ö+ö+i < ni'.
he snagged onto it in a boat: inidghikaen < kae'.
hook, snag O: O+ö+ö+ö+zak' < zak'.
 snagging, stumbling: d+gha# < d', gha'.
the stick got snagged: decen nitadinitaas < t'aa'.

SNAIL
lake snail: tl'aas < tl'aas.

SNAKE: tl'ághes < ghes'; tl'ághes'.

SNAP
be snapping, popping, crackling, cracking, clicking sound: d+ö+l+ö+tsit' < tsit'.
be snapping sound of trap, of person chewing gum: d+ö+l+k'ats' < k'ats'.
be tickling, snapping noise: d+ö+l+ö+ö+dëli' < dëli'.
brake, snap O (stick, brittle object), crumple O (skin, paper): O+ö+ö+ö+yets' < yet'.

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click, snap O (fingers, fingernails):  
O+n+I+k'ats' < k'ats'.

SNARE
snare for large game: biil < biil.  
snare for small game: ggaaal < ggaaal'.

gate in ground squirrel snare: una'itsaeye' < tsiy'.

he set a snare under the ground:  
k'eggaalngila < laa'.

I (snare) is set: dl+0+tl'uu < tl'uu.

set (snare): d#t0+0+tl'uu < tl'uu.

snare barricade fence, brush barricade next to snare: xol < xol.

snare lock, trap trigger: -zige' < zic.

snare, catch in snare, pull line around snare:  
0+G+0+lic' < lie'.

snare spring pole: xodi < ghot.

SNEAK: c'+d+n+l+'ii < 'ii 4 •

prowling, sneaking: c'en'ii < 'ii 4 •

SNEEZE: he sneezed: unicdi ts'iniyaa < (y)aa'.

he sneezed heavily: unin'di ts'itsani'aa < 'aa'.

he sneezes: nin'di xel+t+n+nen < nent.

P sneezes: P+ni'di ts'+l+'ats' < 'ats'.

See Unver. de Laguna:

SNIFF: he is sniffing, is customarily putting his nose down: nantsisdetse < tsiy'.

sniff: O+l+tsen < tsen 4 .

SNIPE: common snipe: yaziil < yaat, ziif.

SNORE: naal d+n+l+ghuuk' < ghuuk'.

he is snoring: naal 'edahwdelnes < niic.

SNORT: make snorting sound, clear one's nose:  
c'+d+n+l+gguutl < gguutl.

snort, clear one's nasal passage: c'+d+n+l+zuutl' < zuutl'.

SNOT: -engestalogge' < tl'aak; xes < ghez.

SNOUT: beak, bill of bird, snout of animal: -da' < da'.

SNOW: nadaexi < daek'.

area of snow becomes soft: ko+n+i+D+zaex < (d)zaex.

bare, clear ground amidst snow: c'ube' < be'.

be soft snow (in warm weather): ko+n+D+t'ox < t'oxt.

be sound of footsteps in snow: d+I+giits < giits'.

crusted snow: hwddli < dlii'; tsiitl' ngeleteni < tsiitl'.

falling snow: yaas < yaats'.

hard-packed snow: tsiitl' kaggagi < ggac.

it (structure) is covered with snow: uk'ekahnwnestbets < bets.

late spring snow: hwyes < yaats'; nat'aaggi zaegge' < t'ak, zaek'.

packed, compacted snow: sesi < ses'.

sg wades in water, snow: ta'yes#d+0+(y)aa' < (y)aa'.

snow drifted to a point: nitsiit'dinlghel < ghel'.

snow near surface: kakede' < ket.

snow on branches: dax tsiitl' < tsiitl'.

snow on ground: tsiitl' < tsiitl'; yes < yaats'.

to snow: P#l+yaats < yaats'.

to snow, snow moves: D+tsiitl' < tsiitl'.

trampled snow: ggaet < ggaet'.

walk in snow without snowshoes, wade, trudge through snow: yes#d+D+uus < (d)uus.

SNOWBALL: nadaexi ngelet'oni < 'aa'.

I made a snowball: tsiitl' nghiilten < ten'.

SNOWBLINDNESS
snowblindness, conjunctivitis: nehzuun < zuun.

SNOW BUNTING
snow bunting, "snowbird": hwggaek < ggaek'.

SNOW MACHINE
snow machine, snow-go: nondlae ghadl' < xatl.

SNOW-PLOW: tsiitl' zoghi < zogh'.

SNOWSHOE: 'aas < 'aas.

area on snowshoe where footstrap is placed: c'anka'e < c'aa.

broad webbing in center of snowshoe: kelen < kae', len'.

crossbar in tail of snowshoe: -cela' ts'aa' < ts'aa'.

fine snowshoe webbing: 'aas ghatl < 'aas, ghatl.

front of snowshoe: 'aas tse' < 'aas, tsi'.

he is walking around on snowshoes: na'aastetiis < taan'.

he made snowshoes: 'aas dazdlaa < laa •t.

he went out walking on snowshoes: ti'aasni'aan < 'aat.

holes in snowshoe frame: ses < ses'.

insert: O (broad webbing in center of snowshoe): na+xael#o+gh+0+len < len'.

rawhide string with loops on inside of snowshoe frame: ses tl'uul < ses'.

small snowshoe awl: ts'ighu' < ghu'.

snowshoe crossbar: 'aas ts'a' < 'aas, ts'a'.

snowshoe footstrap: c'aa < c'aa.

snowshoe footstrap becomes torn: na+xael#gh+D'+at < at'.

snowshoe frame: 'aas decen < 'aas; 'aas tecen < cen'.

snowshoe handdrill: sesi < ses'.

snowshoe lacing needle: 'aas bes < 'aas, bes'.

tail of snowshoe: 'aas cela' < 'aas, la'.

temporary snowshoes made of woven sticks: datsaaggi < tsak'; ses datl'uu < ses', t'l'uu.
SNUFF: datk'aali < k'aal.
snuff mixed with birch fungus ashes: lts'iis
niidat'aani < ts'licn.

SOGGY
become soggy: nati-tlok' < tlaek'.
be moist, soggy: G+tl'ae < tlaek'.
soggy, mushy: tlo' < tlaek'.

SOIL
dug soil in front of an animal's den: -kacle' < kae'.

SOLDIER: saldaets < saldaets.

SOLE
sole of boot: kekal < kal.
sole of the foot, sole of a boot: -keel'aa < kae', tl'aa'.

SOMETHING
something, indefinite object/subject, unspecified non-human: c' < e'.
something, indefinite postpositional object: c' < e'.
something's, indefinite possessive prefix and postpositional object: c' < e'.

SONG:
c'elisi < lii'.

SONG:
the potlatch song is being sung: 'unggadi kanadalyael < laa'.
dance song: c'edzes c'elisi < dziits'; dghos c'elisi < ghaas'; ndaas 'dliisi < lii'.

SOFT:
area of snow becomes soft: ko+n+i+D+taex < (d)taex.
become soft, relaxed: na#i+uuts' < 'ots'.
be soft, fresh: G+l+'ots' < 'ots'.
be soft, overripe: n+D+tlok' < tlaek'.
be soft snow (in warm weather): ko+n+D+t'ox < t'ox'.
be soft, sticky: G+l+t'ox' < t'uut'.
overcook O, cook O until soft: O+n+O+gak' < gak'.

SOFTEN
become wrinkled, become softened by crumpling, flexing: G+D+dloz < dloz'.
soften O (grass, plant product) by flexing: O+d+O+cet < cet'.
soften O (skin, fabric) by rubbing: O+O+yes < yes'.

SOME
here and there, in some places: nildoxeta < den'.
some of, part of, a portion of: -eldaan' < daan'.
we, someone, first person pl subject, unspecified human: ts' < ts''.

SOMEONE
our, us, a person's, someone's, first person pl object/possessive pronoun: ne < nae':denae.
we, someone, first person pl subject, unspecified human: ts' < ts''.

SOMETIMES
sometimes, now and then: nildentah < den', tah.

SOMETHING
something, indefinite object/subject, unspecified non-human: c' < e'.
something, indefinite postpositional object: c' < e'.
something's, indefinite possessive prefix and postpositional object: c' < e'.

SOMEWHERE:
diisden < den', dii'.
wherever, somewhere: nduu < da'dnada.

SON
woman's son, step-son: -yaaze < yaaaz.
man's son, nephew, man's brother's or sister's son, man's step-son, man's wife's sister's son: -i'aas < eae.
"princess," precious one, favorite child, chief's favorite daughter or son: dzuuggi < dzuuk.

SOLDAYS ARE LONG (summer solstice):
nadzaenidzaat < zet'.
it is winter solstice: duusi lghal < ghel'.

SOLSTICE
winter solstice: tic'e'aasde dzaenn < 'aa';

SOLVENT
become wrinkled, become softened by crumpling, flexing: G+D+dloz < dloz'.
soften O (grass, plant product) by flexing: O+d+O+cet < cet'.
soften O (skin, fabric) by rubbing: O+O+yes < yes'.
Gift song at potlatch: 'unggadi 'dliis < lii', ngg1. 

Ground squirrel song: tseles c'elilige' < lii'. 

Joking song: hnadadit'aendze' c'edilige' < lii'. 

Love song: i'deltaghi 'dliis < lii', tsaga. 

Medicine song: sen c'elilige' < lii'. 

Mourning song: dzitaex c'elilis < tae'; tsaghi 'dliis < tsaeex. 

Mourning song sung while dancing: dzitaex 'dliis < lii'. 

Potlatch host's mourning song: hwtiitl' 'dliis < lii'. 

War song: hnadadit'aendze' c'edilige' < lii'. 

SON-IN-LAW 

Man's daughter's husband, son-in-law: -tse'e ghazdaanen < daa'. 

Woman's daughter's husband, son-in-law: -yats'ae 'el zdaanen < daa'. 

SOON 

Almost, nearly, very soon: k'aatie < k'a1, tie. 

Now, just then, enough, that is all, okay, soon: xona < xona. 

Quickly, soon: ts'ilghu < ts'il, xu. 

SONGSAYER 

Prophet, soothsayer: uni'di c'ilaenen < nic'. 

SORE 

Sore, scab: luut' < luut'. 

Wound, sore: -kak'ae < kaak', k'ae. 

He has a sore throat: uzaegge' nghits'aat, uzaegge' hwghits'aat < zaek'. 

I got sores, blisters on my foot: ske' enhwngpezet < zet. 

I have a sore throat: syidah hwghits'aat, szaegge' ngits'aat < ts'aat'. 

Muscle is sore, stiff: d+n+D+tses < tses'. 

My mouth got chapped, developed canker sores: szaa ts'ikudgheltlet < tlet. 

SOREFINGER 

He has a sore finger: ngaa. 

SORE ON THE HEAD: tsiget < get. 

SORRY 

Be, become sorry, worried, concerned: ta$fl+iz+en < zen'. 

He became concerned, worried, sorry: taniziit < zen'. 

He feels sorry: tege yil'aen < 'aen'. 

SORT 

He is moving them around, is sorting them out: tuyalde' < daetl'. 

SOUL 

Spirit, soul: -enk'aaze' < k'aaz'. 

SOUND 

Be sound (of P): (P+e+)(da#)ko+d+D+niic < niic. 

Animal, inanimate calls, makes noise, makes oral sound: d+(d+)O+nii < nii'. 

Be the sound, noise, voice of comp: comp da#d+O+l+ae < lae. 

Be the sound of waves: ta#d+D+nii < nii'. 

Make sound: p<da#d+O+l+ggaac < ggaac'. 

Noise, sound occurs: da#d+l+yaak < yaak. 

Onomatopoetic, be noise, sound of: d+l < d', p'. 

Pl go making ine oral sound: inc#d+l+daetl' < daetl'. 

Sound made as mother consoles, sings for baby: 'ae < 'ae'. 

Sound moves, echoes: da#ko+d+l+nen < nen'. 

Utter, say, exclaim, express, sound like, make noise like comp: comp (da#)d+D+yaak < yaak. 

SOUP 

Soup, stew: taas < taas'. 

Fish egg soup: k'uun' taas < taas'. 

Juice, liquid, soup, broth: -tu' < tuu. 

Soup made of blood and fat and the liver of the rutting moose: utanay'tnelk'sani < k'aan'. 

SOURDOCK: t'aan' luus < t'aan', luus. 

SOURDOUGH CREEK: Taltsogh Na' < tsogh. 

SOUTH: See Appendix B. 

SPACE 

Be a small space (as a closet): ko+d+l+c'oz < c'oz'. 

Hole, cavity, space, opening extends: ko+G+D+daan < daan'. 

SPAN 

A bridge spans the water: hwtsiil tatesni'aa < 'aa'. 

Connecting, spanning bodies of water: ta+tesl# < ta', tes'. 

Length, span, distance of P: P+gha' < ghaa'. 

SPANK 

Slap, pat, spank O: O+G+O+kaat' < kaat'. 

I spanked them all: tsicdze kooltsez < tsez. 

SPARKLE 

Something flashed, sparkled: I'deznaat' < naat'. 

SPARKS 

White-crowned sparrow: ldzentnestggayi < ggay. 

Call of the white crowned sparrow: cu nts'e t'ilnilidze' da? < nii'; deldzidizi diiuldaets < dziit', laets; naltsiile tse' natiisdyaa < tsi'; tsae' desnii xu' ka'skalayaa < laa'. 

SPASM 

Have muscle spasm, muscle twitches, jerks: G+1c'os < c'ots. 

SPATULA: u'el nakey'nalyaexi < laa'. 

SPEAK 

Ask or speak, speak: k+(n+)O+(y)aa < (y)aa'. 

He speaks truthfully to me: sa k'a'la k'a dadedlii < lii'. 

Pl talk, speak: hne#d+l+ghaa < ghaa'. 

He utters, speaks, talks, says something: c'+k+O+(y)aa < (y)aa'. 

SPEAK 

Ask or speak, speak: k+(n+)O+(y)aa < (y)aa'. 

He speaks truthfully to me: sa k'a'la k'a dadedlii < lii'. 

Pl talk, speak: hne#d+l+ghaa < ghaa'. 

He utters, speaks, talks, says something: c'+k+O+(y)aa < (y)aa'. 

SPEAK
someone quickly spoke out:
kahnaes'dghilnen < nen'.
speak in hushed manner: da+n#{d+n+l+'aen
< 'aen'.
they spoke up: kayahghi'aan < 'aa'.

SPEAR: 'uyuuni < yuun'.
spear for large game: dudaay < daayl,
barbed spearhead: ut'aann st'l'en < tl'en.
bear or caribou spear with bone point and birch
shaft: c'izaeggi < zaek.
fish spear: st'l'en < tl'en.
fish spear with detachable head: dunax <
nax'.
poke, pierce, spear, dig with pointed
instrument, chip (ice): O+G+I+cets' <
cets'.

SKWAY
be magnificent, special, great: d+D+gu' < gu'.
SPECK
be a tiny speck: l+k'ec < k'ec.
SPECKS
be covered with speck, dots: d+n+D+detl' <
dael'.

SPEECH
he is making a potlatch speech: koldogh <
dogh.
he's walking about making a speech:
ludoghdaal < dogh.
make potlatch speech: d+l+taatl' < taatl'.
use a phrase, a manner of speech:
daHko+d+i+l+'aen < 'aen'.
verbally, oral noise, speech: daHd < da'.

SPEED: sel- < sel'.
go at very high speed, go in a blur, streak (like
a weasel): ko+gh+D+taes < ts'es'.
speed, swiftness: ggaal < ggaal'.

SPEEDY
be fast, speedy, swift: u+n+O+ghan < ghan'.
be quick, speedy, fast: n#u+n+l+ta' < ta'.
he is swift, speedy: ggaal 'aenan < ggaal'.

SPELL
place protective spell on oneself:
na#d+D+dzak' < dzak'.
put spell, curse on P: P+ts'e' ts'a+ni#+D+'aen
< 'aen'.

SPEND
camp out, spend a night: n+O+yaal < (y)aal.
cause O to spend the night, keep O a period of
time: O+n+l+yaal < (y)aal.
they spent the summer that way: xu' saen
hghidaek < daek'.

SPEAR
kahnaes'dghilnen < nen'.
speak in hushed manner: da+n#{d+n+l+'aen
< 'aen'.
they spoke up: kayahghi'aan < 'aa'.

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cause O to spend the night, keep O a period of
time: O+n+l+yaal < (y)aal.
they spent the summer that way: xu' saen
hghidaek < daek'.
SPLASH
be splashing, roaring sound (as of waterfowl wings on water or roar of stream): 
tad+l+caats < caats.
make splashing sound: ta#d+n+l+c'oz < c'oz'.
slosh O (liquid in a container), splash O: 
O+n+l+dziis < dziis'.
splash, be a splashing sound: ta#d+l+yoz < yoz'.
splash water: tad+l+dlok' < dlok'.
waves are splashing on shore: 'unggu hwtadeghel < ghel'.
SPLATTER
be sound of liquid sprinkling, splattering, multiple objects rattling: d+l+tl'iit' < tl'iit'.
it splattered against it: kestlox < tlaek'.
mud is splattered here and there: bestl'es nadestlae' < tlaek'.
SPLEEN:
SPLICE
connect, join, tie, splice to P:
P+gha+naHO+d+n+l+ghan < ghan'.
SPLIT
chop, split O with axe: O+G+O+tsaetl' < tsaatl'; O+G+I+knaatl' < kaatl'.
chop, split O with axe, dice O with knife: 
O+G+O+dzel < dzel'.
he broke, split it lengthwise: nildziighilhotl' < ghil'.
he chopped, split it up: kaydghitsaetl' < tsaatl'.
he split them (spruce roots): nildziindelc'el < c'el.
it (log) is split: ldzidalt'ez < t'ez.
separating, dividing, splitting apart lengthwise:
nil+dzi# < dzi', nil.
split O (wood) into kindling: O+l+gic' < gic'; 
O+G+l+to'gh < to'gh'.
tear, rip, split, peel: G+O+c'el < c'el.
SPOL
he spoiled him, raised him badly: tidaydghitset < tset'.
it happened by accident, it spoiled: tnedyaak < yaak.
See Unver. Morgan.
SPOLED
she is favored, spoiled: deldzuuk < dzuuk.
SPOKESMAN
spokesman, officer, appointed political figure: 
dayaan < dayaan.
SPOON: skaa < kaas'kaa.
birch spoon: k'ey skaa < kaas'kaa, k'ey'.
copper spoon: tsedi skaa < tsaatl'.
sheep horn spoon: debae de' skaa < kaas'kaa.
teaspoon: skaggaay < kaas'kaa.
woden spoon: teen skaa < kaas'kaa.
SPOT
glimpse, spot, catch sight of O: 
ka/xa#O+d+l+aen < 'aen'.
SPOTTED
it is, patched, spotted: unan'elkat' < kaat'.
SPOUSE: 'el zdaanen < daa'.
SPOUT:
dedbe nakokledzi < lets.
spout (on kettle): -dazuuze' < zoz'.
SPRAWL
have body in outstretched position, be sprawled, be lying down resting: ts'i#l+c'et' < c'et'.
I fell sprawling: yae' koostlae' < tlaek'.
SPREAD
cut open and spread out O (meat, fish) for drying: O+l+k'aac' < k'aac'.
flat object is in spread-out position: G+O+bets < bets.
he spread it out: xaydighilniic < niic.
spread out: k'aydghi'aets < 'aets.
his hand is outspread: hwtahwdinizet, kutahwdinizet < zet'.
spread out: bedze' < bets.
spread out O (drying fish) with spreading stick: O+l+k'ac' < k'ac'.
spread out O (skin) against P: P+tahO+d+l+bets < bets.
spread out, stretch O (skin, fabric): 
O+G+O+ggez < ggez'.
spread out, stretch O (flat flexible object such as skin or piece of meat): 
O+d+l+bets < bets.
stretch out, spread out, hang O (line, cloth, body, flexible object): 
O+G+O+ggez < ggez'.
spread, stretch O, extend flexible O: 
O+G+O+(y)uus < (y)uus.
SPRING
early springtime (before plants grow): daan' < daan'.
in the spring: 'andze' < 'an'.
weather is warm in spring: ko+l+ggon' < ggon'.
SPRING
spring water, cold water: tak'ats' < k'ats', ta'.
SPRING
he sprung the trap but missed it: yaydal'ael < 'ael.
it springs up and down: 'utgga ninahntgelgga < ggae'.
SPRINKLE
be sound of liquid sprinkling, splattering, multiple objects rattling: d+l+t'l'iit' < t'l'iit'.
he sprinkled water on it: tuu ik'edeltaay' < taac'; tuu ik'e nadeltl'iit' < t'l'iit'.
SPROUT
leaves are starting to sprout: c'et'aan' dezde' < lae.
plants sprouted up: kanlahdghighidaek < daek'.
the plant will sprout: c'et'aan' i'dalaex < lae.
willow shoots sprouted up: k'ay' giis
kanghilyaan < yaan'.

SPRUCE
spruce, white spruce: ts'abaeli < bael.
black spruce: tatsaaye' < bael.
clump-forming plant parasitic on spruce, "brushy" spruce: lay'dzaas < dzaas'.
clump of young spruce trees, spruce seedlings: ts'ebesuus < bael, suus', ts'a'.
dry spruce twigs: dats'iisi dadyuuts'i < yuuts''; latsigha' < la'.
jack spruce: tsaaay < tsay.
peeled spruce bark: c'elaats'i < laats'; c'elats'ii < ts'ii'.
soft wood, rotten spruce: naltsiis tsedze' < ts'ets', tsii's'.
spruce bough: 'el < el'.
spruce cone: lay'duuy < duuy'.
spruce in wet area: sats'uu' < sa', ts'uun'.
stunted spruce found above timberline:
daghasts'agha < ts'agh'.

SPUD
bark-peeling spud: u'dl sc'elyaesi < laa''.

SPURT
blood is spurting out: del dazuusc'ghaitii < taan'.
be crowded, stuffed, full, stacked: delts'ei < ts'ei'.
blood spurted out: del it'ats'iiniitses < tses'.
blood spurted out his nose: benges
the ground squirrel turned a shiny gray color
be squirming, squishing sound: delts'eli < ts'eli', delts'el'.
liquid spurts, drips: x#gh+I+ggaac < ggaac'.

SQUASH
become smashed, squashed: G+D+ts'ic' < ts'ic'.
be squishy, squashing sound: d+l+taeek' < tlaek'.
smash, squash O with the foot: ke'dl+G+D+I+ts'ic' < ts'ic'.

SQUAT
he is squatting, it (porcupine) is sitting huddled: c'ets'uusslaan < 'aa'.
hunched, squatting, crouching, piled: ts'uus- < ts'uus'.
he squatted: nits'uusdiniits'et [] < ts'et'.

SQUEAL
be squeal of rabbit when it is being killed: d+l+naak < naak'; d+l+yank < yaank.

SQUEEZE
clench, grip, clip, squeeze, pinch O with fingers, toes, tweezers, pliers: O+G+l+I+dots' < dots'.
he pinched, squeezed him on the windpipe: idanitu'ti' < ts'ic''.
squeeze, knead O: le#O+n+O+iics < niic.
squeeze O: li#O+n+O+iicts < tset'.

SQUINT
he is squinting: denaegge' nildel'aan < 'aa'.

SQUIRE
arctic ground squirrel: tseles < les'tseles.
renner female ground squirrel, gray in color: delts'eli < ts'eli'.
be call of ground squirrel: d+l+dzic < dzic'.
be call of tree squirrel, be chattering, clattering sound: d+l+tsel < tsel'.
be chattering sound of tree or ground squirrel: d+l+dlic < dlic.
be chatter of tree squirrel: d+G+l+duut < duut.
summer chittering squirrel: kets'elggaeggi < ggaek'.
ground squirrel skin, twenty skins: tseses < les'tseles.
rendered ground squirrel fat: tseles caadze' < caats.
the ground squirrel turned a shiny gray color
in the fall: tseles nadits'aal < 'aa'.
tseles < tsel'.
tseles < tset '.
tseles < 'aa'.
tseles < tset'.
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STAKE
brush or stakes put behind fish weir that constrict openings: c’aeli < c’ael.
See Unver. de Laguna:

STALE
taste raw, stale: G+l ’e’ < ’e’.

STALK
stem, stalk of plant, trunk of tree: decen < cen•.

STALK
track 0 with speed, stalk 0 quickly:
0+n+ggaal < ggaal•.

STANCHION
crossbrace, stanchion: -ts’aa’ < ts’aa’.
sled stanchion: xal ts’aa’ < xatl.

STAND
sg stands: n+gh+D+zen < (d)zen•.
he is standing there 0: yihwnighi’aa < ‘aa•.
pl stand: n#d+l+ya’aa < laa”.
pl stand in a line, in a circle: n+0+c’et’ < c’et’.
rise, get up (to one’s feet), stand up: gge’
di#l+niic < niic.
standing close together: nuu- < nuu.
standing up, lifting up: t’gge’ < dak•.
they stood close together: ninuhw’dinim< nen’.
they stood up in a group: nuu’k’e tkedyaak < yaak.
we got up, stood up: t’gge’ nts’ezdaetl’ < daetl•.
See Unver. Doroshin:

STAR: son’ < son”
a constellation of stars 0: nek’e nekeghaltaex < tae•.
constellation of four stars: c’etutii’ < tiil.
failing star: son’ tsaa’ < son”, tsaa’n•.
morning star: son’ yikaa’ k’edghidaxi < 
dak”; yikaa k’eghтаlаen < k’a’a; yikaa k’eghтаlаenn < tae•.
north star: c’elak’aedi < k’a’e•.

STARE
look, stare, peer in a direction: y+0’aen < ‘aen•.
stare at 0: O+n+0’ggaets’ < ggaets”.

START
beginning, starting 0, inchoative: P+e#ld+n+i < e’.
did you start the car?: nаtнizilduut da? < duut.
he left, started off: tezyaa < (y)aa”.
he started, initiated an activity: ketsiku’aa < ‘aa•.
inceptive, starting to, taking, emit, extending, pointing: t < t•.
I started it (noise of engine) again: benahw’diilnes < niic.
motor, machine starts: n#d+n+D+nii’ < nii”.
the fire started up again: kon’ nakusdlaet < lae.
the potlatch started: hwtiitl’ yahwghi’aa < yaa”.

we are starting off: ’stezdaetl’ < daetl•.

STARTLED
become startled, become hysterical:
0+ts’i#d+D/0+yaa < (y)aa”.
the got startled: bikay’tezts’et < ts’t•.

STARVATION
starvation, famine: tsen < tsin•.
there is starvation: k’ay’det’ae < t’ae•.

STARVE
be starved: s+da+siits’/u+d+0+‘ae’ < t’ae•.
I’m starving: tsen szelghaen < ghae•.
pl go being destitute, starving: n+0+daek < daek•.

STATE
area, place, situation, state, area gender, area qualifier: ko < ko.
state, condition is, appears, seems in manner of comp: comp gh+D’aen < ‘aen•.
state, situation exists in manner of comp: comp (ko+)+d+0+‘aa < ‘aa•.

STATUS
they became higher in status than us: 
neyits’e h’dicaax < caax.

STAY
sg sits, stays: O+daa’ < daa’.
pl sit, stay: d+l+ts’ii’ < ts’ii”.
feeble person stays, reclines, stays humbly, rests from exhaustion or injury: 
ca#n+D+tæ < tæ•.
sg sits down, settles down, stays: n+D+tsaat < tsaat•.
stay mourning 0: P+gha+tsagh#d+l+daa < daa’.

STEAL
steal 0: O+n+0’i’i < ’i’i.
thievery, stealing: c’en’iis < ’ii•.

STEAM
vapor, steam: dzaan < dzaan•.
vapor, steam over a kettle: -dadzaane’ < dzaan•.

STEAMBATH:
sezel < tsae” , zel•.
brush shelter, temporary steambath:
t’ani’siti’ < t’aa’, tsii’.
sod steambath: nen’ sezel < nen”.
steambath mat: sezel taele’ < tae•.
steambath paddle: ts’e’ c’etkadi < kaa’t•.
steambath rock, cooking rock: sezel ts’es’ < ts’es•, zel•.
steambath switch: ts’e’ c’eltsezi < tsez.
steambath switch made of alder or birch leaves:
beniic < beniic.
steambath tongs for moving hot rocks: sezel cene’ < cen•, zel•.
steambath washtub made from hollowed out log:
gulide’ < gulide•.
take a steambath: sezel d+l’ae’n < ‘ae’n•.
willow frame steambath: k’ay’ sezel < k’ay•.
STEAMY
be moist, juicy, steamy, humid: d+1+tu' < tuu.

STEEL
iron, metal, steel: c'etsiy < tsiy'.

STEELHEAD
steelhead trout: dadzeli < dze'l'.

STEEP
be steep, be at a sharp angle: d+n+D+dlen < dlent.
be deep, steep: da##d+n+l+dak < dakt.
into jagged, steep mountain peaks: c'en+ta## < tah.
it is too steep: c'etiye hwnene gge' kulaen < aen'.

STEER
he is steering something (boat with rudder): ti'nif'aa 'aa'.
steer O (boat, sled): x#O+G+gh+O+taan < taan'.
steer O (raft, boat, car): x#O+n+gh+O+'aa < 'aa'.
they are steering a raft around: luhwneska'aal < 'aa'.

STEM
stem, stalk of plant, trunk of tree: decen < cen'.

STEP
kick, step on, shove with sole of foot: 0+G+0+taatl' < taatl'.
move the foot, step: 0+ae's < 'eets.
step on, trample, kick with the foot: 0+G+0+'aets < 'eets.
take a step: d+l+taatl' < taatl'.

STEP-DAUGHTER
woman's daughter, step-daughter, woman's sister's daughter: -yats'ae < ts'ae'.
woman's daughter, step-daughter, woman's sister's daughter, niece: -yats'ae < ya'.

STEP-FATHER
uncle, father's brother, father's sister's husband, step-father: -taay < taay.

STEP-MOTHER
aunt, mother's sister, father's brother's wife, step-mother: -ak'eye < k'ey'.

STEP-SON
man's son, nephew, man's brother's or sister's son, man's step-son, man's wife's sister's son: -i'ae < ae.
woman's son, step-son: -yaaze < yaa.

STEPHAN LAKE: Titi'nitaan Bene' < taan'.

STERN
butt, rear, rump, bottom, posterior, last of a series, stern of boat, back of vehicle: -t'a < t'a'.

STERNUM: -yaadze' < yaats'.
bottom of the brisket, cartilaginous lower end of the sternum: -dzidace' < dzaey'.

STEW
soup, stew: taas < taas'.

STICK (n)
stick, log, pole: decen < cen'.

STICK (v)
he quickly stuck it (pole) in the ground: hwniidghiyl < yel.
he stuck a spear through something: dudaay kae yay'dinilgaac < gaac.
he stuck it (stick) in: hwnidghiisy < tsiy'.
it (stick) is sticking up: kadighi'aa < 'aa'.
it (tree) is sticking out into the water: nic'atadini'aa < 'aa'.
persons have their feet sticking out: koht'aene ke' yits'enlaa < 'aa'.
skewer O, stick fork, spear in: O+G+0+taatl' < taatl'.
small object protrudes, sticks up: d+n+l+dzagh < dzagh.

STICKLEBACK
stickleback, needlefish: dghozi < xos'; lts'eli < ts'el'.

STICKY
be soft, sticky: G+l+t'ot' < t'uut'.
P is, becomes covered with a sticky substance: P#t+n+gh+l+gak' < gak'.

STIFF
be stiff, become stiff: ko+gh+D+ten' < ten'.
be stiff, have arthritis, a cramp: d+n+l+let < let'.
body, muscle, carcass is stiff: G+l+k'aas < k'aas'.
I got stiff in the neck: snik'aasdeln < nen'.
muscle is sore, stiff: d+n+D+tes < tses'.
stickiness: k'aas- < k'aas'.

STILL:
yak'a < k'a'.
still, not yet: dats'ii < ts'ii'.
animate keeps still, is motionless: d+n+l+'aa < 'aa'.
fish is still, motionless in P: P#n+l+'aa < 'aa'.
still, continuously: xuk'a < k'a, xu.

STING
bee stings: O+G+0+k'afet' < k'afet'.
be stinging, irritating,smarting, burning, feel pain: G+O+I+ts'lic < ts'lic'.

599
STINGER
bee's stinger: ts'endziidi tsgoge' < dzii't, tsok'.

STINGY
be stingy with, possessive of P: P+gha'i+n+O+tse'n < tse'n.
he feeds himself, he is stingy: xanay'dilcuut < cuut'.
he is self-centered, stingy [: ninedzet < zet'.
he is stingy, tight with his money: bati'dilt'ae < t'ae'.

STIR
he is stirring it with something: iyii luc'atses < tsiy'.
he stirred up the water: tadzaannghilt'uut' < t'uut'.
mix, stir <: na#O+n+ba' < ba'.
stir, mix <: O+n+0+zet < zet'.

STOCKY
be meaty, hefty, stocky: d+l+tsiin < tsen'.

STOMACH
inner stomach <: yinighiltaani < taan'.
underbelly, chest and stomach area, abdomen: -be < de < bet'.
See ABDOMEN:
See Unver. Morgan:

STONE
hailstone: natsaan'ngelteni < ten'.
rock, stone: tsae < tsae'; ts'es < ts'es'.
stone, rock: baes < baes.

STOP
a car stopped: car ni'ilts'et < ts'et'.
ceasing, quitting, stopping: k'erD < k'e'.
he customarily stops: niyaaas < (y)aa'.
he stopped: nl'ighel < ghe'l.
he stopped, went to a point: niniyaa < (y)aa'.
it broke in two, the wind stopped: uk'e'cil'tson < tson.
it (car) stopped by me: sa nidelnen < nen'.
quit it!, stop it!: osta < tla.
release, quit, stop P: P#d+O+niic < niic; P#d+O+tsel < tsel'.
stop, cease: ko+gh+O+tan < taan'.
stop it, don't: 'uyeh < yeh'.
stop it, quit it, no: 'ene' < ne'.
stop kidding, nonsensel: 'ehw < 'ehw.
the wind stopped: k'er'tse'i < ts'ee'.
they stopped, came to a point: ninhnaetl' < daetl'.
they stopped moving, settled in one place: 'alk'e'a ninidaet < daek'.
ton a point, stopping, terminative: ni# < ni'.
until stopped, until completed: dzl#c+(n+l) < dzl'.

STORE
he is keeping, saving, storing it (food): yilcuut < cuut'.

STOREKEEPER
storekeeper: 'ane telaesen < 'an'; nilghaay t'aenen < ghay'.
See Unver. Pinart:

STORM
the storm passed by: hw'el kuzyaa < (y)aa'.

STORMBOUND
I got stormbound: s'el tidahwghiyaa < (y)aa'.
I (weather) has P stranded, stormbound: P+nit#I+d+lggaet < ggaet'.

STORY
an historical story: ts'utsaede < tsa'.
he made up a story about it [: hwk'e daydghilghel < ghel'.
in story times: yenida'a < da'a'.
myth, story from the time when animals could talk: yenida'a < da'a', yen'.

STORY
second story, upstairs area: hwk'enakultsiinde < tsi'.

STOUT
be big in girth, be stout: G/n+l+k'ots < k'ots.
be stout: G+l+tsaas < tsaa'.
be stout, fat, thick, big in girth: G+l+ggaak < ggaak'.

STOVE: gabiin < gabiin; sdoo < sdoo.
stove damper: udaay di'aani < da'.

STOVEPIPE: gabiin zaegge' < zaek'; gabüin zoze' < zoze'; sdoo zuul < zuul.

STRAIGHT
be erect, pointed, straight: d+D+gots < gots'.
made a straight in cards: ts'itay'diis'aan < 'aa'.
in a straight direction: ts'i#t < ts'it.
the trail goes straight: tene ts'ihwdez'aa < 'aa'.

STRAIGHTEN
he straightened him (his body) out: ts'i'iyiggez < ggez'.
straighten things up nicely!: ugheldze' ninakunilae < lal'.

STRAIN
have a strained muscle: na+n#d+1+taey' < taey'.
muscle becomes pulled, strained: G+O+c'el < c'el.

STRANDED
I (weather) has P stranded, stormbound: P+nit#I+d+lggaet < ggaet'.
oddly, strangely, ominously, dangerously as a foreboding omen: hwdzax < dzax'.

some, strange: hwdzaxgu < dzax',

it got strangled with it: u'el nay'tneltes < tses'.

snowshoe footstrap: c'aal < c'aal.

See Unver. Pinart :

sinew, sinew thread, thread, string: ts'aex < ts'aex'.

mitten string, cord attached to a pair of mittens: gets' tl'uule' < gets'.
STRINGER
fish stringer: c'e'es < 'aes; c'eo's < 'os.

STRIPED
it (cloth) has a striped design: nitanelzaex [l] < zagh'.

STRIPS
cut O in strips, make O (fringe): O+n+Ø+tsak' < tsak'°.

STRONG
be strong: d+G+l+tiy < tiy.
it (tea) is strong, dark in color: tnitsuuk < tsogh.
strongly: diltiydze' < ts'en'.
the tea is strong, dark: tsaey tanat'out' < t'out'.

STRUGGLE
he struggled away: 'estayteltaren < tae'.

STRUT
walk vigorously, strut, go acting important: O+cuut < cuut'.

STUB
strike, bump, stub inc body part: inc#l+kay < kay'.
stub, bump inc body part: inc#l+tats' < tats'.

STUBBORN
how stubborn he has become!: nts'e c'a yinanidil'a'! < 'aat.

STUCK
a bone got stuck in his throat: ts'en uyidah ninighe < ghel'.
become stuck (in snow, mud): G+l+dzak' < dzak'°.
become stuck in sticky substance: G+l+t'out' < t'out'.
be stuck onto, adhere to P: P#n+l+ts'etl' < ts'etl'°.
he got stuck in the mud: hwni'tnalt'out' < t'out'.
it (door, plug) got stuck closed: lidatneltlet < tlet'.
we got stuck in a boat: hwni'snikaen < kae'.

STUCK UP
be proud, vain, conceited, arrogant, stuck up: c'+d+l+aa' < 'aa'; c'+d+l+caax < caax.

STUD
upright pole, post, stud in pole frame: c'enyes < yes'.

STUDY
he is reading, studying a book: giligak dadeldix < den'.

STUFF
be crowded, stuffed, full, stacked: G+n+D+l+t'ots < t'ots'.
put O in confined space, stuff O: O+G+n+l+t'ots < t'ots'.
stuff, chink, plug O: O+G+l+tsuuk < tsuuk'.

STUMBLE
he stumbled: dghaniyaa < (y)aa°.

STUMP
stump, chopping block: d'gha'l < D; gha'.
stumble, stagger: n+D+kay < kay'.

STUMP
I stumbled him on something (a riddle): bastac'enldza' < dzak'°.

STUPID
be stupid, incompetent, crazy: ts'ko+0+niic+e < niic.
be unaware, stupid, naive: ts'ko+0+niic+e < niic.

STUTTER
he stutters, his tongue is abnormal: utsula' sda'udit'eh < tae'.

SUBJECT
he, she, it, third person subject: Ø < Ø'.
I, first person sg subject: es < s°.
something, indefinite object/subject, unspecified non-human: c' < c°.
they, third person pl subject: k < k°.
third person non-human (animal) subject prefix: b < b.
we, someone, first person pl subject, unspecified human: ts' < ts°.
you pl, second person pl subject: oh < oh.
you, second person sg subject prefix: i < n°.

SUBSERVIENTLY
he is living dependently, subserviently: c'egha'utnesdah < daa'.

SUBSIDE
it (frost heave, swollen limb) subsided, the swelling went down: nanangisuul' < sol'°.
surface heaves, sags, subsides: x+n+gh+D+tsak' < tsak'.
swelling of P subsides: P+ena#ko+n+D+tset < tset'°.
swelling subsides: P+ni+ta#G+D+tse < tses'.
water level drops, recedes, subsides, tide ebbs, stream goes dry: (ta#)D+tse < tsat°.
wind subsides, decreases, calms down: l+taan < taan'.

SUBSTANCE
substance that animals like to eat: naa' < naak'.

SUCCESS
wealth, success: kaskae < kae'.

SUCK
be sucking, smacking sound: d+l+t'ot' < t'out'.
suck, kiss O: O+G+l+t'out' < t'out'.
suck O, smoke O (cigarette): O+G+Ø+ts'uuts' < ts'uuts'°.
SUCKER: dahts'adiye < diy¹; dahts'adyeh < yeh⁰; dahts'adye < ts'a².
SUFFER: ka' in#ko+d+I+zen < zen⁰. go suffering, go being about to die: n+D+zagh < zagh². P suffers, is punished: P+gha 'in#ko+d+l+t'ae⁰ < t'ae⁰.
SUFFICIENTLY sufficiently, enough: su# < zuu².
SUDDENLY: c'isnatsə < c'is, tse¹. quickly, suddenly, all of a sudden: gaxan < ghan⁰.
SUMMIT at the summit, peak of, on top of the head: ts'isaenniidze < niits, saen. at the summit, top of P: P+gha+dzh+e < t'aa⁰.
SUMMIT LAKE: Sasnuu' Bene' < saa⁰.
SUMMER: saen < saen. all summer long: saen na'fe' < saen. in the (next) summer: saende' < de¹. in the summer: saende < den⁰; saene < saen. meat harvested in the summer: saene c'etsiine' < tsen⁰. midsummer: ts'isaenniidze < niits, saen.
SURFACE on the surface of: -kaak'e < kaa⁰. on broad surface of: -t'aak'e < t'aa⁰. on the surface of the water: takaak'e < kaa⁰. the surface of, top of (liquid in a container): -daak'e < daa⁰.
USURP he is usurping: na'ay c'a' nek'ets'elyaayi < c'aa⁰.
SUNRISE in the direction of the sunrise: ka'as ts'ene < 'aa⁰.
SUNSET in the direction of the sunset: ti'ilghaelde < ghaetl¹. it is just about sunset: xelts'ë' unse n'di'a < 'aa⁰. there is a red sunset: k'etl'aadze' kenac'it'aan < 'aa⁰. the sun set: ti'n'laan < 'aa⁰.
SUPERIOR more than, superior to, the most of P: P+yits'ae < ts'ene. they are people of superior skill: yen 'iiin xona c'eyits'ae nse² ni't'ae < nse². superlatively, the most, as much as possible: sesdec'a < ses².
SURF THEY certain, for sure: ligu < li². certainly, that's for sure: xuligu < gu. immediately, sure enough, indeed: xukahts'en' < kha¹. indeed, surely: le' < lae. is that so?, yes, okay, sure, that's right: yakan'a < kan². water surges up, overflows: ta#l+ben. water surged up: kataghalket' < ket¹. water surges up, overflows: ta#l+ben < ben¹.
SURPRISE I surprised him: badziggesgaa < dzi². become excited, surprised about P: P+gha+dzi#gh+i+D+(y)aa < (y)aa². surprisingly, contrary to expectation, surprisingly, amazingly, miraculously: c'aa < c'aa. he is surveying, going along placing poles: i'nagos < guuc¹.
SURVIVE he barely survived, is near death: k'etl'aadze' nasdaa < tl'aa². he barely survived, is near death: k'etl'aadze' nasdaa < tl'aa².
he is surviving, living on it: **ikae zdaa < daa**.
he survived the winter: **xay nay’dghi’an < aan**.
he will survive us: **nek’etl’aa tadaal < daa**.
P becomes the only surviving member of his family: **P+ko+n+O+n+aa < naa**.

**SUSITNA:** Ben Ce’e < ben.
**SUSITNA RIVER:** Sasutna’ < saas; ts’itu’ < ts’i, tuu.
upper Susitna River and upper Gulkana River area: **Hwtsaay Nene’ < tsany.**

**SUSLOTA**
Suslota village: **sas luugg’ < saas, luux.**

**SUSPENDERS:** t’asel tl’uul < tl’uun.

**SWALLOW**
swallow (bird): dzuuts < dzuuts; tsic’eht’on’o < t’aan.

**SWALLOW**
swallow O: **O+t+l+nak’ < nak’**.
choke on O (food), swallow, gulp O in chunks: **O+t+n+l+ket’ < ket’**.
gulp O, swallow O whole: **O+t+l+tats’ < tats’**.
gulp stringy O: **O+t+n+l+nuut’ < nuut’**.

**SWAMP**
soft ground with water underneath, swampy area, bog: kael < lel.
swamp water: cen tuu < cen.

**SWAN**
swan calls, be the call of a swan: **d+l+ggok < ggok.**
trumpeter swan: kaggos < ggos.
tundra swan: nalt’uuy < t’uuy.

**SWARM**
birds, insects fly in a flock, in a swarm: **baan’+d+gh+i+n+nen < nen’**.
bugs came out in a swarm: **ggux kanalc’uuk < c’ok’**.
(flock of birds), swarm (of insects): **baan’- < baan’**.
group, swarm moves, fly in a swarm: **n+O+yan < yaa’**.
mosquitoes are crowded, are swarming: **kuggaedi ts’inet’e < t’ots’**.

**SWAY**
he is swaying: **ltaes < tae’**.
he is wiggling, swaying his butt: **utl’a’ dolzes < nen’**.
icc waves, sways, wags, shakes: **inc#l-ts’ace < ts’aac**.
object rocks, shakes, sways: **d+l+k’aye < k’aye’**.
shake, wave, wag, sway: **G+l+ts’ace < ts’aac’**.
swing, sway: **biis < biis.**

they are moving their hands and chests swaying (singing a mourning song): **dzikeylaex < laa’**.

**SWEAT**
scold, ball out, swear at, curse at, cuss at O: **O+d+l+tsiix < tsiix.**
swear, curse: **d+O+tsiix < tsiix.**

**SWEAT:** **sel < zel’**.
the is sweating: **sel ba nezkaan < kaa’**.
If I am starting to sweat: **sel tezt’e’ < t’ae’**.
If I am sweating: **sel teziil < zel’**.
I became sweaty in the face: **setanit’e’ < t’ae’**.
it (his face) is warm, sweaty: **niziil < zel’**.
P is sweating: **P+el ta#d+l+taan < taan’**.

**SWEATER**
pullover garment, sweater: besedetl’uuni < tl’uun.

**SWEEP**
clean, tidy up, sweep O: **G+l+nes < nes’**.
he is sweeping an area: **nakoltsez < tsez.**
he swept, dusted the area: **hnahwdghighaat < ghaat.**
sweep out the area!: **tihwdiniltsiis**
(earth), wears clean, tidy up, sweep: **O+n+gh+O+ggez < ggez’**.

**SWEET**
be tasty, delicious, sweet: **G+l+nes < nes’**.

**SWEETIE**
sweetie, dear: **ghanen**.
See Unver. de Laguna: **SWEETPEA:**

**SWEETPEA:**

**SWELL**
baby swing, hammock: **benes.**

**SWIM**
fish swims, animal or fowl swims underwater, pl fish run: **O+laex < laex.**
fish swims quickly: **c’n+l+tsaat’ < tsaat’**.
pl fish swim: **O-daelt’ < daelt’; l+ghaas < ghaas’**.
pl swim on surface: **l’aelt’ < aelt’**.
swim after O: **O+n+O+bae < baes**.
swimming: **nbae < baes**.
transport, carry O while swimming: **O+l+bae < baes**.

**SWING**
he is swinging, hammock: **benes < nes’; benes.**
he swung it around in a circle on a line: **nekeydelbaal < baal.**
suspended baby cradle, swing: **c’ebiizi < biis; dhaabi < biil, dak’.

**SWEAR**
he is surviving, living on it: **ikae zdaa < daa’**.
he is surviving, living on it: **naba < daa’**.
he is surviving, living on it: **naba < daa’**.
SWING, SWAY: l+biis < biis.

SWIRL
bubbles are swirling around: neke'o'ayaax < (y)aa'.

SWISH
be rustling, swishing sound, be roar of distant stream: d+lyaac' < ynaac'.

SWITCH
I am switching myself (with steambath switch): tse' c'estkat < knat'.
steambath switch: tse' c'eltezo < tsez.
steambath switch made of alder or birch leaves: benic < benic.

SWOLEN:
be swollen: G+l+notl' < notl'; G+l+tots' < tots'.
his face became swollen: nisotl'tnelnen < sotl'.
swell, be swollen: G+l+sotl' < sotl'.
swollen area: sotl' < sotl'.

SYMPATHETIC
he feels sympathetic: c'ahwdit'ae < t'ae'.

SYRUP:
syrup, honey: badiga' < badiga'.

TABLE:
low tea table: tsaey t'aaxi < t'aax < t'aa 3, tsaey 1, tsaey 1.

TABOO
taboo, forbidden, evil: 'engii < gii'.

TAIL:
fish tail: -cela' < ce', la 1.
tail of snowshoe: 'aas cela' < la'.
tapered tail on man's skin shirt: -tl'a' ts'iic < tl'aa, ts'iic 1.
The Tailed One, "monkey people": cet'aeni < ce 1.

TAILOM: -cenitsele' < ce 1.
coccyx, tailbone: -ce' < ce 1.

TAKE
bring, take pl O (people): d+l+daek < daek'.
escaping from P, taking from P by force: P+0+laa# < laa'.
grab, grasp, hold, take, get, obtain, seize O: O+u+0+nic < niic.
grab, grasp, take, get, obtain O: O+l+cuut < cuut 1.
he took his pants off: dits'etl'aghgelghel < ghel 1.
he took it (tent) down: nanayghitses < tses'.
he took something away, he drove (car) away: stay'ni'aan < 'aa 1.
he took something outside: ti'diniyel < yel.
he took it (hat) off!: nats'igiditsi < tset'.
take off O (clothes) from P, undress P: P#O+gh+0+laa < laa'.
take, take out, pull, pick up sg O: O+gh+l+cuut < cuut', cuut'.
take the fire out!: kon' tidonldael < daetl'.
taking from P, out of P's hand: P-laaghe < la'.
taking P's place: P+k'e+ts'i' < k'e.
we will take you back: nan'staltael < ta' 1.

TAKE PLACE
do, act, happen, behave, take place in manner of comp: comp d#D+aen < 'aen'.

TALK
sg or dual talk, speak: k+(n+)0+(y)aa' < (y)aa'.
pl talk, speak: hne#d+l+ghaas < ghaas'.
cause P to move by talking: P#c'+k+l+(y)aa' < (y)aa'.
enjoy talking, be engaged in lively conversation: da#d+n+taa < ta' 1.
he is talking incessantly: nildahdghatsez < tsez.
he talks in a cute way: c'enyu' dadilt'ae < t'ae'.
let him talk: kahnedusiis < nen 1.
sg talks in fear, talking scared: siik+l+(y)aa' < (y)aa'.
sg utters, speaks, talks, says something: c'+k+l+(y)aa' < (y)aa'.
talk in a manner: da#k+0+ggaet < ggaet'.
talk in manner of comp: comp da#d+D+l' < lii'.
talk sarcastically, talk out of turn: hne#(c'+)l+gaac < gaac.

TALKATIVE
the is talkative: uzaa tkoniinen < nii'.
I am talkative with him: u'el szaa tkonii < zaaz'.

TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS PEOPLE:
dghelaay tahwt'aene < laa'.

TALKEETNA RIVER: l'deluut Na' < cuut 1.

TALL
be big, large, tall, high, great in quantity or volume: G+l+caax < caax.
be long, tall, high: G+l+naes < naes.

TALLOW
eoil, lard, solid fat, tallow, grease: tlagh < tlagh.

TALUS
scree, talus, loose rock on mountainside, gravel: tseziil < tsae', ziil 1.

TAMARACK
tamarack, larch 1: let'aes < t'aes'.

TAME
tame animal, pet animal: koldiixi < den'; nelyaei < yaa'.
TAN
be tan, light brown, blonde: G+I/D+baets < baets.
be yellow, tan, brown, blonde: G+I/D+tsogh < tsogh.
TAN
he tanned it (skin) soft like water []: tuu k'e
nayghilnak < nakt.
tan 0 (skin): O+I+zaan' < zaan'.
Tanada Lake: Tanaadi Menn' < naa".
TANAINA
Dena'ina, Tanaina Athabaskans: dastnaey < nae'denae.
Tyonek area people, Cook Inlet Tanaina:
tubaaghne < baa•.
TANA RIVER
Tanana River: Tanaadi Menn' < naa".
TANANA RIVER
Tanaina Athabaskans: dastnaey < nae'denae.
Tyonek area people, Cook Inlet Tanaina:
tubaaghne < baa•.
TANARA
be curly, tangled: G+l+dzie < dzie 1•
be tangled: G+O+ts'ak' < ts'ak".
TANGLE
be tangled, matted, frayed, brushy:
G+I/D+dzaats' < dzaats'.
his hair is tangled, messy: netsihwtnelzagh < zaght.
tangled: dzaadze' < dzaats'.
tangle 0: nil+ta+x#t0+n+gh+0+lie' < lie'.
TAP
he is tapping an area with his hand:
hwladelnen < nent.
TAP
collect, scrape, tap 0 (sap of birch, cottonwood):
O+l+zie' < zie".
scrape off, tap O (birch, cottonwood sap):
O+I+kiil < kiil".
TAPE MEASURE:
u'el gha' hngelyaesi < laa".
TAPE RECORDER:
yiday'delyaesi < laa".
phonograph, tape recorder, jukebox: tnelzael < zael.
TAPEWORM
tapeworm, intestinal worm: c'etsel ghaage' < ghac, tsel'.
TARAL: Taghaelden < ghael.
TARGET-PRACTICING
he is target-practicing, repeatedly shooting it
crossing: nanildeli' < dic'.
TARP
roof, roofing material, tarp, covering: yet < yet'.
TARTAR
tartar of the teeth: -ghu' tsane' < tsaan'.
TASK
work, job, task, chore: hnaa < naa".
TASNUNA RIVER: T'aghes Nuu Na" < nuu.
TASTE
be taste of P: P#ko+G+l+nes < nes'.
it (flavor) tastes good in my mouth:
ugheld' szaghaldogh < dogh.
it tastes bad: ts'elkane < kan'.
meat turns odorous, strong-tasting, musky,
gamey during rutting season: t+D+ts'ael < ts'ael.
savor, desire, like taste of O: O+i+I+kan < kan'.
taste pungent, spicy, bitter:
G+O+ts'ilic' < ts'iic".
taste raw, stale: G+i'e' < 'e'.
TASTY
be tasty: G+l+kan < kan'.
be tasty, delicious, sweet: G+l+nes < nes'.
TATTERED: dzaage' < dzagi".
decrepit, deteriorated, tattered, old, useless,
dilapidated: tlaegge' < klaek'.
he is wearing something tattered:
unica'c'tlae' < klaek'.
torn, tattered: c'el < c'el.
TATTOO
make 0 (mark, tattoo) on P with pointed instrument:
P#O+d+n+I+tats' < tats'.
TAUT
be stretched, taut: G+O+c'el < c'et';
x#t+G+gh+I+ggaae < ggaaet.
be taut, stretched tight, bloated: G+O+don' < don".
taut, firm: don' < don".
TAVERN
bar, tavern: c'etnaande < naa".
TAZLINA
Tazlina village: Tezdlende < len'.
TAZLINA LAKE: Bendilbene' < dil.
TEA: 'eldiil < 'eldii; tsaeq < tsaq'.
he put something in the water, he made tea:
tay'dgilaa < laa".
tea bag: 'alcesi ggaay < ces'.
See Unver. de Laguna:
TEACH
I will teach you verbally: ndahwdgahidiix < den'.
teach skill to P: P#ko+l+den < den'.
TEACHER: c'edahwdeldiixen < den'.
TEAKEETLE: bentsiis koley < tsisi'.
copper teakettle: tsedi tsniie < tsaaet'.
tekettle, teapot: tsenie < tenuic'.
TEAL
green-winged teal: tsos < tsos.
TEAPOT: uyii tay'deltl'edi < laa".
See Unver. de Laguna:
claw, scratch, tear O with fingernails, claws: O+G+O+dzzaac < dznaac. 
he tore it up: karygdhibaal < baa'l. 
skin P (small game) by tearing off skin: P+na+se#l+c'el < c'el. 
snowshoe footstrap becomes torn: na+xael#gh+D+'at < 'at. 

TEARS: tsag tuu < tsae, tuu. 

TEASE 
he is joking with him, he is teasing him: i'el hnadadet'aen < 'aen. 

TEASPOON: skaggaay < kak'skaa. 

TEBAY RIVER: Naghael Na' < ghael. 

TEENAGER 
male, teenaged boy, young man: ciil < ciil. 

be an adolescent, a teenager, be full grown: ko+d+l+tiy < tiy. 

TEETH 
tooth, teeth: -ghu' < ghu'. 
gap in the teeth: -ghuta tsel < tsel. 
space between the teeth: -ghustl'en < tl'en. 

TELEGRAPH: telgaeh < telgaeh. 

TELEPHONE: uyii 'skenaesi < yii. 

TELL 
tell, narrate, recount (P): (P+pp)na##ko+l+nic < nic. 

he advised him, told him something important: idzii hghiya' < dzagh. 

he told the news: nahwnicdini'aan < 'aa 1. 

I tell you not to: 'uyeh ndesnii < nii. 

say, tell comp: comp (d+)0+nii· < nii·t. 

TEMENT 
she tempted me, led me on: tsensghisae' < zaek. 

TEN 
ten things: hwlazaan < la', zaa'. 
multiple of ten: numeral + deztaann < taan; numeral + xundelaayi < laa'. 
ten in cards: dicaaxi < caax. 

TENDERLOIN 
meat from the lower back, tenderloin: -ts'extsiine' < ts'aex'. 

TENDON 
Achilles tendon: -ketanldone' < don'. 
sinew, tendon of the lower back: -ts'extaele' < ts'aex'. 
tendon, sinew in the leg: -nc'ede' < c'et'. 

TENT: balatga' < balatga'. 
conical tent, teepee of birchbark or skin: nults'ugi < ts'ue. 

skin shelter, teepee, tent: 'elbaali < baal'. 

TEPID 
become cool, tepid, cool off: G+d+n+O+k'e' < k'e'. 

TERMINATIVE 
to a point, stopping, terminative: ni# < ni'. 

TERMITE 
carpenter ant, "termite": cen'lghats'i < cen', ghaats'. 

TERN 
arctic tern: cidelggezi < ci, ggez; tl'ests'aey < tl'es, ts'aey. 

TERRIFY 
$something terrified him: bikay'teznie < niic. 

TEST 
try, attempt, sample, test O: O+u+t+l+dzes < dzes'. 

TESTICLE: -ghaeze' < ghaes'. 

TETHER 
held, attached, constrained on one end, tethered, pivoting: x#gh < gh', x'. 
tie up, tether, bind (boat, dog): (da)#O+n+gh+l+tl'uu < tl'uu. 

THANK 
thanks, thank you: tsin'aen < 'aen', tsin'. 

he is thankful to him: tsin'aen yutnii < nii'. 

I am thankful to you: tsin'aen hwgha 'elaen < lae. 

THAT 
in that way, in that direction: yae' < yae'. 

that person: ghaneen < gha'. 

that place: ghayet < gha'. 

that, those (non-human): ghani < gha'. 

that way: xuyae' < xu. 

the one which, that which, the thing that: (yi) < (yi). 

there, at that place: gha < gha'. 

there, then, at that time, at that place: ye < ye', ye'. 

V-ing, that V, in manner of V: ts'en' < ts'en'. 

THAW 
melt, thaw: G+l+ghae < ghae'. 

THEIR 
their own: hde < d'. 

their, them, third person plural object/possessive prefix: ku < ku'. 

THEM 
their, them, third person plural object/possessive prefix: ku < ku'. 

them, third pl direct object: hw < hw. 

them, third pl postpositional object: hw < hw. 

they themselves, on their own: kaydii < dii'. 

they, them, third person pl human: yene < yen'. 

THEMATIC 
x-thematic: x < x'. 
y-thematic: y < y'. 
z-qualifier, z-thematic: z < z'.
THAN
and then: te'el < 'el.
connective particle, and then, well then: yet.
Idu' < ye'.
just then, just now: xonagu < gu.
just then, that's all: k'axona < ka'.
then and now he helps me: ni'hwdezedi gha
sanatax < zet'.
now, just then, enough, that is all, okay, soon:
xona < xona.
there, then, at that time, at that place: ye < ye'.
when, whenever, then, at that time: den < den'.
THERE
around there: yuughe < yae'.
from there: yehwdze' < ye'.
over there: naxu < na'.
right there: ghadu' < gha'.
right there, right over there: ghayedu' < gha'.
there, at that place: gha < gha'.
there, over there: ghat < gha', gha'.
there, at that time, at that place: ye < ye'.
to there, as far as there: yehwk'e < ye'.
where, there, at that place: gha < gha'.
there, over there: ghat < gha', gha'.
there, over there: ye < ye'.
to there, as far as there: yehwk'e < ye'.
where, there, at that place: gha < gha'.
there, over there: ghat < gha', gha'.
there, then, at that time, at that place: ye < ye'.
to there, as far as there: yehwk'e < ye'.
there, over there: ghat < gha', gha'.
there, over there: ye < ye'.
to there, as far as there: yehwk'e < ye'.
there, over there: ghat < gha', gha'.
there, then, at that time, at that place: ye < ye'.
to there, as far as there: yehwk'e < ye'.
THERMOMETER: c'ek'ats' uyii tnal'aeni < k'ats'.
THERMOS: tsaey uyii nelkon'i < kon'.
THICK
be thick: d+G+l+dzel < dzel'; d+G+l+taan < taan'.
area is brushy, thickly vegetated, overgrown:
ko+i+D+nots < nots'.
big, thick in diameter, in girth: G+l+tsaas < tsaa'.
be cover of thick brush, dense vegetation, thicket:
G+O+ts'ak' < ts'ak'.
be stout, fat, thick, big in girth: G+l+ggaak < ggaak'.
be thickly branched, thickly wooded: 
del+D+ten < ten'.
the brush is thick: stl'uuni k'ent'ae < t'uu. the soup is thick: tatneldes < des'.
THIEVERY
thievery, stealing: c'en'iis < 'ii'.
THIGH: -ghosken' < ghos'.
THIMBLE: lay'dak < dak', la'.
skin thimble: [bets'u'snif'aayi] < ts'ul'.
THIN
be narrow, thin, skinny: G+l+ts'aek'+e < ts'aek'.
be thin: ts'd+G+l+taan+e < ts'aan'.
fabric is thin: ts'd+G+l+dzos+e < dzos'.
the is thin: ucaan tests'uuts' < ts'uuts'.
it (fabric) is worn thin: tanzeznaan < naa'.
underweight, skinny, thin: ts'en ggan < ggan'.
THING
the one which, that which, the thing that:
(yi) < (yi).
thing, object: di < di'.
THINK
sg thinks: ni#c+O+zet < zet'; ni#D+zet < zet'.
pl think: ni#c+D+daek < daek'.
contemplate, think about P: P+gha yi+na+iD+yaa' < (yi)a'.
he is thinking: ninie'ezet < iin.
he is thinking about a situation: keyini'naa < 'aa'.
think, consider, deem, intend, anticipate O as
comp: comp O+u+d+O+nii' < nii'.
think of, want, desire comp: comp
(i+)n+O+zen < zen'.
THIRSTY
I got thirsty, got to craving water: tuu sdila' < laa'.
I had been thirsty: tuu sdighila' < laa'.
See Unver. Morgan:
THIRTY: taa xundelaayi < taa'.
THIS
this thing, this one (non-human): gaani < gaa.
at this time, at this place, now, here: gaade < gaa.
in this way, in this direction, thus: dae' < dae'.
in this way, in this manner, thus, as if:
xodze' < xo'.
this person: gaanen < gaa.
thus, in this way: xu' < xu'.
THORAX
thorax, inner chest, rib cage: -t'aayk'e < t'ay.
THORN: xos < xos'.
be spiny, thorny, full of quills, thorns:
G+l+c'ok < c'ok', c'ok'. be thorny: D+l+ghoz < xos'.
THOSE
that, those (non-human): ghani < gha'.
those people: ghane < gha'.
THOUGHTS
mind, thoughts: -iine' < iin; ni- < iin.
THREAD
sinew, sinew thread, thread, string: ts'aex < ts'aex'.
strong sinew thread used for boots: kets'aex < ts'aex'.
thread 0: O+G+O+ggez < ggez'.
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THREATEN
threatening, ready to fight: P+ghanii < nii1.

THREE
three people: taan < ta1.
three things (non-human): taak'i < ta1.
three times: taade < ta1.
three ways: taaxu < ta1.
two or three in cards: tene < ten 2.

THRIFTY
be thrifty with, save O: n1O+n+G+n+O+nii1 < nii1.

THROAT
in the throat, larynx: yidah < da1, yii1.
voice, larynx, throat: -zaege < zaek 1.

THROUGH
entering, (going) through a doorway: da# < da1.
through hole of P: P+nu1 < nu1.
through P: xa# < gha1.

THROW
he threw it away: yae' iteztlae' < slaek1.
he threw mud at me once: sneztlox < slaek1.
he threw things out, cleared off a place: stabwdiniitaa'y < taac1.
I threw them away: yae' tsatisses < yel1.
move enclosed O quickly, throw enclosed O: O+G+t+ghakts < ghaets.
move flat, flexible, fabric-like O quickly, throw O: O+G+O+at < at1.
move multiple O quickly, throw multiple O: O+G+t+uu'k < uu'k 2.
move pl O quickly, throw pl O: O+G+t+daetl < daetl 1.
move sg compact O quickly, throw compact O: O+d+G+t+nen < nen1.
play O (catch), throw, toss O (a ball): naaO+d+kaat < kaat1.
throw, hit, strike pl O against P: P#O+G+t+daetl < daetl1.
throw, hurl sg O (rock, compact O): tsiO+G+t+tsalt < tsalt1.
throwing away, consuming: yae' t < yae'1.
throw, move animate O quickly: O+ltak < t'ak1.
throw, move elongated O quickly: O+d+l+ltak < t'ak2.
throw O (spear), hit O with thrown spear: O+G+l+koy < koy1.

THRUSH
northern waterthrush: be'l ggaek < bet1.
ggaek1; ts'aht'uu < t'uu.
varied thrush: natl'izi < tl'iis.
be whistling noise, be call of varied thrush: d+l+tl'iis < tl'iis.

THRUST
he thrust it (pole) between them: ye yatgge
dghilaan < gaa1.
he thrust it through a hole in the house:
nitsiil nu1 xayilees < cets.

TIBIA
shin bone,ibia: -dzats'ene < dzaat, ts'en1.

TICK
be ticking, clicking sound: d+l+t'ots < t'ots.
be ticking, snapping noise: d+l+detl < detl 1.
be ticking sound: d+l+tlak < tlak1.
tick, be ticking, sound: c+d+n+l+tsalt < tsalt1.

TICKLE
tickle P: P#c+1+bats < bats; P+is#c+1+dzak < dzak.

TICKLISH
itchy, be itchy, be ticklish: O+ghaes < ghaes1.
P is tickish: P#c1+D+bats < bats1.

TIDE
water level rises, become high tide: ta#D+daan < daan1.

TIDY UP
clean, tidy up, sweep O: O+G+l+zuu < zuu.

TIE
tie O: O+n+gh+l+yaats < yaats.
tie O (line) to P: P#O+G+l+cez < cez1.
tie O, tie a knot in O (a line): O+O+yats < yaats1.
bale, bundle P, tie P into a bundle: P#c+1+G+cez < cez.
be lashed, bound, tied to P: P#l+t'uu < t'uu1.
be tied to P: P#G+l+cez < cez.
connect, join, tie, splice O to P: P+gha+naaO+d+n+l+ghan < ghan1.
he tied edge knots on a snowshoe: nahaan'ngezdlaa < laa1.
it (knot) is tied together tightly: nilghatnelllet < tlet1.
tie, bind O tightly to P: P#O+l+O+tson < tson1.
tie, lash O to P: P(e)#G+i+tl'uu < tl'uu.
tie O (bow knot, noose, slip knot for snare): 
O+n+dzel < dzel'.
tie O closed with a tight knot: 
dafO+en+thl'uu < tson'.
tie up, tether, bind O (boat, dog): 
(da)#O+en+thl'uu < tl'uu.
untie O: na#O+l'at < 'at'; O+l+dogh < dogh.

TIEKLE RIVER
lower Tiekle River and Tsina River: Lts'aay Na' < ts'aay.

TIGHT
become, be tight, full, pinched, clogged, congested: 
d+n+l+tel < tel'.
be taut, stretched tight, bloated: G+0+l+don' < don'.
be tight, be confined, a small space: G+l+tl'et < tl'et'.
he tightened it some more: cu yits'e inilduun' < don'.

TIMBERED
be thickly timbered, dark in forested area: 
ko+d+l+ghel < ghaetl'.
woods, timbered area: tic'aa < c'aa'.

TIMBERLINE
above timberline: hwdaaghe < daa'.
spruce timberline: t's'abaell laaghe < la'.

TIME
specific place, time: -den < den'.
adverbial of time: dii < dii'.
for a long time: l+da# < l', da'.
for the last time: xanduughe < dae'.
the is taking his time: yik'e nt'ae < t'ae'.
how many times, how many places: nduude < den 2 .
it is the wrong time: stahghinighel < ghel'.
period of time, day's journey, distance travelled in one day: yuul < yuul.
sg abstract S occurs, time passes: ko+d+l+nen < nen'.
situation, event occurs, time passes: G+l+ts'e < ts'et'.
there, then, at that time, at that place: ye < ye'.
the time is going by fast: ndaantac'a hghahgal < ghel'.
the time is up, it is quitting time: yenihwdghelnen < nen'.
time passes: d+0+t'ae' < t'ae'.
time passes, abstract event occurs, sickness occurs: (ko+d)+0+zet < zet'.
times: den < den'.
what time is it?: ndoxe hghinighel? < ghel';
when, whenever, then, at that time: den < den'.

TOAST
become toasted, lightly scorched, hardened by heating: d+n+D+yaac' < yaac'.

TOBACCO
chewing tobacco: lasgih < lasgih.
leaf tobacco: c'edet'ann' < t'ann'.
Star Tobacco: natngestl'eni < tlen'.
tobacco pipe: let cene' < cene'.

TOBOGGAN: decen xatl < xatl.
skin toboggan, skin sled for dragging loads: bes < bes².
wooden toboggan, sled with flat deck: teen bes < bes².

TODAY: dzaene < dzaen; k'adii dzaene < k'a¹.

TOE: -kelaghose' < gho².
big toe: -kelacoghe' < caax; -kelacots' < cots².
space between toes: -kelaggeze < ggez².
toe, claw: -kelazuuge' < zuuc.

TOENAIL

he reassembled it, put them back together: lenayinilaa < IP.
standing close together: nuu- < nuu.

TOILET
he went outside, he went to the toilet: ba'ane tiniyaa < 'an•.
outhouse, toilet: tsaan' hwnax < nax', tsaan 01 •
toilet, outhouse: ba'ane tinatnedelde < daetl'.

TOK RIVER: Ts'etiy Na'< tiy.

TOMORROW:
the day after tomorrow: bende' ka'aa < 'an•.
tomorrow night: bende' tedze < tets.

TONGS
steambath tongs for moving hot rocks: sezel cine' < cen¹, zel¹.

TONGUE: -tsula' < tsu~:tsula'.
frenulum of the tongue: -tsulatl'uule' < tl'uu, tsu~:tsula'.
tongue of shoe: ketsula' < tsu~:tsula'.

TONIGHT: tetsde' < deº.
TONSINA RIVER
Tonsina River, Lower Tonsina: Kentsii Na' < tsiP.
Upper Tonsina: Kay' Gese' < gesº.

TOO
lots, really, too much, many: c'etiy < tiy.
more, also, next, too, again, plus, else: cu < cu.
really, too much, excessively: gedadze' < da', too, also, else: c'a < c'aº.

TOOL
tools: u'el hwghetnanyi < naa'¹; ut'ahwdilt'aeyi < t'ae¹.
beaming tool: c'igaeyi < gae·.
tool bag, sewing bag: hnaa tsesi < naa'², tses².

TOOTH

tooth, teeth: -ghu'; xu- < ghu².
baby tooth: sc'aen ghu' < ghu¹.
canine tooth, fang: -lighu' < ghu².
fossil tooth: dzax c'eghu' < dzax².
his mouth is toothless: uzaa xu'uztlae' < tl'aek'.

TOOTHPICK: neghustl'en detsiyi' < tl'en, tsiy'.
hand towel: ula'sdeldedi < kaet².

TOY: u'el hants'et'aeni < 'aen'; u'el 'sdelghosi < ghaas¹.

TRACE
cavity, hole, depression, opening, place, trace (of something absent): -k'ae < k'ae.

TRACK
track O with speed, stalk O quickly: O+G+O+gaal < ggaal¹.
track, trail O: O+l+k'ek' < kaek'.

TRACKS
tracks, footprints: -k'e < k'ê.
tracks extend: d+n+D+ke' < kek'.
tracks in snow, animal's characteristic track pattern: -dzak' < dzant, k'ê.

TRACTOR
caterpillar tractor: tene kolc'eli.

TRADE
buy, pay for O, obtain O by trade: O+u+O+k'ae < kaet².
far that is exchanged for trade or credit: desnen' koley < kol.
he traded something for it to me: sa ik'ey'gilila < lal₁.
he was trading: gaan' telyaa < gaa'n.
trade goods, personal belongings, wealth: gaan' < gaa'n.
trading, exchanging P: P+dilghaay < dil.
trading, shopping: nighaay < ghaay¹.
trading to P: P+ke' < k'ê.
we traded with each other: nik'esk'gilila < lal₁.

TRADE: c'ukeden < kaet².

TRADITION
habit, tradition, custom: xu'ka keni'aadze' < 'aa¹.

TRAGICALLY
tragically, sadly: tanizii < zen¹.

TRAIL
trail extends: ti+O+taan < taan¹.
trail, road: tene < ten².
animal trail: c'etene < ten².
break a trail through snow: tehluu'O+tsiy < tsiy¹.
coming to a trail: tik'êf < k'nel¹.
have a trail: l+t+tene < ten².
horse trail: gaan' tene < ten².
make a visible sign, a trail marker: P+e+yax'ko+u+d+gh+i+t+aen i < 'aen².
meat trail: c'ayaaas tene < ten², (y)aa'n.
packed snow trail: tehluu < luu.
sign, trail marker: kayaxkudghil'itden < 'aen¹, yax¹.
sled trail: xal tene < ten².
summer trail: saen tene < ten².
track O: O+l+kaek' < kaek'.
well worn trail: tene done' < don², ten⁵.
wood trail: ts'ets ka tene < ten².

TRAIN
exercise, train O: O+G+O+k'ats' < k'ats'².
TRAIN: c'etsiy tene doolaxi < dek².

TRAMPLE
step on, trample, kick O, touch O with the foot: O+G+O+aets < 'aets.

TRAMPLED
trampled snow: ggaet < ggaet¹.

TRANSITIONAL: i < t¹.
s transitional suffix: t < t¹.
transitional, change of state or condition, remaining: i < t¹.

TRANSITIVE
derived transitive: O+t < t¹; O+O < O².
transitive, incorporate as object: incëO < œ.
transitive, incorporate: incët < t¹.
transitive with incorporated subject: incëO+G+O < O³.
transitive with incorporate of manner: incëO+t+l < t¹; incëO+l < t¹.

TRANSLATE
he translated, straightened out a situation by talking: ts'idahwdez'aan < 'aa¹.
how can it be nicely translated?: nts'e c'a ugheldze' nidut'aali di? < 'aa¹.
I am translating: ts'inakost'aas < 'aa¹.
send O (words, message), translate O, make O (promise, agreement): da#O+d+O+lan < lan².
translate for him!: u'el ts'inaku'it'aas < 'aa¹.

TRANSLATOR
interpreter, translator: ts'inakot'aasen < 'aa¹.

TRANSPORT
transport, carry O while swimming: O+l+bæ < bæ¹.
transport O/P in an boat: O+l+kæ < kæ¹.

TRAP
deadfall trap: 'ael < 'ael.
steel trap: c'etsiy 'ael < tsiy¹; c'ilecdi < niic; te'ali < 'aatl¹.
catch O in trap, trap O: O+l+'ael < 'ael.
deadfall trap for lynx: c'ezogh < zogh².
I set a trap: ni'aelnas'aan < 'ael.
I trapped something: sa c'atgge ghiyaa < (y)aa'n².
jump trap: 'ael tel'eyeli < yaa¹.
large deadfall trap for lynx, wolverine: taadzi < taat².
muskrat trap: dzen tiz'aani < 'aa¹.
pitfall trap for beaver: kakalyaade < laa¹.
pit trap set with spikes for bear: telghali < ghel¹.
snare lock, trap trigger: -zigë < zic.
they set a trap underground: k'e'nelghhi'aan < 'aa¹.
trapline: 'aelta tene < ton'.
trap P, catch P in trap: P+0+O+aatl' < 'aatl'.
trap prop, "samson post": uyii nelkayi < ka'i.
trap prop stick: kaghali < ghel'.
trap seizes, catches O: 0+G+O+aatl' < 'aatl'.
trap spring: 'ael ten < ten'.
trap toggle which holds trap in place: 'ael dekase < kas'.

TRASH
box, trash bin: uyii kolyaesi < laa'.

TRAVEL
dream, travel in one's sleep: Ø+tae < tae'.
travel, move nomadically, move with one's household: Ø+naa' < naa'.

TREAT
he doesn't treat me well: 'ele' ugheldze' c'a
tesi'ne < zen'.
he treats his wife like a drudge: de'aat inaa
laen' < 'nen'.
take care of, treat P: P+k'a##n+l+taa < taa'

TREE: ts'abaeli < bael.
area under a standing tree: scent'aa < t'aa';
scent'aa < cen'.
black bear's marked tree: -denez < nez'.
clamp of young spruce trees, spruce seedlings:
ts'ebesuus < bael.
fallen tree, windfall tree: ineni < nen'.
stenched, undersized tree that grows on
permafrost or at high elevation: tsaa' <
tsaay.
top of tree: -delaaghe < la'; -delacii < la'.
tree intentionally killed by peeling the bark,
standing dead tree: k'elts'ii < ts'ih.
tree trunk and roots: c'eghaadze' < ghaats'.
water line, tree line extends: n+l+aa < 'aa'.

TREMBLE
be shaking, shivering, trembling, bobbing,
vibrating, nervous, excited: d+G+D+nii'' <
nii''.
movement, tremble, shake: G+gh+0+naa' < naa''.
tremble, shiver, twitch: G+l+tsat' < tsat'.

TRIANGULAR
it has three edges, it is triangular: taaxu
tngetk'aan < k'aan'.

TRICK
deceive, trick, fool O: da#0+d+n+O+aax <
'aax'.
See Unver. Shinen:
TRICKLE
water trickles, small rivulet flows:
ta#d+l+dzuu{n+e < dzuun.

TRIGGER: ut'aditnesi < nic.
TRIP
make a trip on a trail: l+ten < ten'.

TROUBLE
have trouble, difficulty getting along with P:
c'ets'e' P+gha#u+n+D+daa < daa'.

TROUT
dolly varden char, "trout": ts'engastlaeggi <
tlaek'.
fish with white flesh (generic term), "trout":
tsabaey < baey, tsa'.
lake trout: baet < baet'.
rainbow trout: bii delxi < xi'; t'aan'
delk'esi < k'ay'.
small fish, "trout": segole < gel.
steelhead trout: dadzeli < dzei'.

TRUDGE
walk in snow without snowshoes, wade, trudge
through snow: yes##d+D+uus < (d)uus.

TRUE
comp (prediction) comes true: comp u+D+laa <
laa'.
good, real, true: gheli < ghel'.
true, correct, right: 'al < 'al'.
true, single: 'al- < 'al'.
true, truthfully: laa' < laa'.
what I dreamed came true: tiistaeni
k'ehwghizet < zet'.

TRULY
really, very, quite, truly: ht'ae' < t'ae''.
truly, correctly: 'alts'e' < 'al'.

TRUNK
stem, stalk of plant, trunk of tree: decen <
 'cen'.
tree trunk and roots: c'eghaadze' < ghaats'.

TRUST
remember, believe, trust P: P##l+niic
< niic.

TRUTHFULLY
true, truthfully: laa' < laa'.

TRY
try, attempt, sample, test O: O+u+t+l+dzes <
dzes'.
try to return: na#0+u+l+dzes < dzes'.

TUBE
swan wing-bone drinking tube: c'ets'enla'
zuul < zuul.
windpipe, tube, pipe: -zuul < zuul.

TUBERCULOSIS:
delkosts'e' < kos'.

TUFT
cock, tuft of hair: -tsiluudze' < luuts'.

TULSONA CREEK: Taltsogh Na' < tsogh.

TUMP-LINE: tsintaeli < tae'.

TUNDRA
flat level surface, open ground, tundra,
meadow: cen < cen'.
tundra, open flat terrain (with or without
 timber): takaak'e < kaa'.

TURN
be turned facing in the direction of P: P+ts'e'
D+bet < bet.
he is turning it, causing it to revolve:
nekeyalbas < baats'.
he turned around: nakeltaen < tae'; nekelghel < ghel'. he turned his head: neketsidghelnen < nen'; nekey'nez'aan < 'aa'. he turned his rear toward him: its'e' neketl'aztsiy < tsiy'. it became, turned into a mountain: dghelaay zdlaen < lae. it (box) turned over: nekelts'et < ts'et'. it is your turn: nehwdghelnen < nen'. let it turn into dry celery: gguus tsedze'dule' < lae. TURQUOISE turquoise color: sol k'os < k'os'. TUSsock hummock, tussock: nen' tuus < tots'. tuuscoK of grass and soil, hummock: nacenyaeSi < yae'si. Tutchone Tutchone Athabaskans: nin' hwt'aenn < nen''. TWangs be sound of stringed instrument, twang: d+n+I+don' < don'' TWE EZERS tweezers, pliers: u'el koldots'i < dots'. grip, pinch O with tweezers: O+I+t'let < t'let'. tweezers for plucking whiskers: dagha' c'it'leSi < t'let'. TWENTY: naa dextaann < taan'; naa xundelaayi < naa'. ground squirrel skin, twenty skins: tsel'ses < lest'seles. twenty dollars: guun < guun. twenty things: ts'ilghatne < ts'il. TWENTY-ONE: ts'ilghatne ts'elkle yk'edi < ts'il. TWIGS humus, duff, rotting twigs, leaves on forest floor: hwduule' < duul'. TWIght become twilight: hwbaa#d+D+taac' < taac'. it became twilight: hwbaatdezghel < ghel'. it is twilight: kalban < baa'. light, morning twilight, daylight: yikaas < kaa'. morning twilight, predawn light: hwbaa < baa'. TWINKLE I (light) shines, twinkles, flashes: l+d+O+naat' < naat'. star twinkles: d+i+k'aey' < k'aey'. TWINS: 'alden ni'ilyaane < laa'. TWIRL I twirled it (rope) around: nekehngiiltses < tses'. TWIST be twisted: G+D+ggets' < ggets''. twist, turn O: O+G+O+dets < dets'. wring, twist O: O+G+O+ggets' < ggets''. TWITCH have muscle spasm, muscle twitches, jerks: G+I+c'os < c'ots'. tremble, shiver, twitch: G+I+tsat' < tsat'. TWO two (non-human): nadaeggi < naa'. two or three in cards: tene < ten'. two people: naatne < naa'. two times, places: naade < naa'. two ways: naaxu < xu. TYONE LAKE: Hwtsuughe Ben Ce'e < tsen'. TYONE VILLAGE: Ben K'atgge < gge'tgge'. UGLY f you are ugly: ts'anitt'eh < t'ae'. Ulu ulu, semilunar knife: baet tsel < baet'; betsel < tsel'. UMBILICAL CORD: -ts'ilege' < ts'ile'. UMBRELLA umbrella, raincoat: caan c'a'i < c'aa', caan'. UNABLE be unable, incapable, incompetent, feel helpless, timid (about P, to do P): (P+)ts' #fu+d+l+nii' < nii''. not know, be unable to do, be incompetent at O: ts'#O+l+den+e < den'. UNATTAINABLE animal becomes elusive, offended, aloof, hard to kill, unattainable: l+c'aen' < c'aen'. UNAware be unaware, stupid, naive: ts'#ko+O+niic+e < niic. UNCLE uncle, father's brother, father's sister's husband, step-father: -taay < taay. uncle, mother's brother, father's sister's husband: -ez'ae < 'ae.
UNCOMFORTABLE
he is uncomfortable: 'ole' htyaditeh < tae'.

UNCONSCIOUS
\[ P+el \ t'es+t+a+ggaet < ggaet'. \]
s g lies dead, comatose, unconscious: l+tae < tae'.
they are unconscious: kezdlaa < laa'.
unconsciously, in one's sleep: caghandze' < ghan'.

UNDECIDED
he is undecided: ninic'elzet < zet'.

UNDER
area under a standing tree: scent'aax < cen'.
beneath, under, within: -t'aa < t'aa'.
genera n area beneath, under: -t'aax < t'aa'.
passing under P: P+yiltd+i < yii'.

UNDERCOOK
meat is rare, undercooked: l+tuu < tuu.

UNDERPANTS
underpants, long johns: c'et'aaxi tl'asel < c'et'aaxi dghaec < dghaec, t'aa 

UNDERSIZED
be tiny, undersized, dwarfed: l/0+duuts'+e < duuts'.

UNDERSTAND
listen to, understand 0: 0+d+i+0+ts'ak < ts'aan'.
hear, understand 0: 0+d+0+ts'aan < ts'aan'.
do you know, understand the Ahtna language?: koh'taenek'e u'el diditnes da? < niic.
do you understand, comprehend it?: uk'edani'dizet? < zet'.
I don't know, understand it (story, song): u'el 'sdade'estnige < niic.

UNDERWATER
underwater, bottom of body of water: taeghe < xu.

UNDERWEIGHT
be underweight: d+l+zax < zax'.
underweight person: ts'en ggan < ts'en'.
underweight, skinny, thin: ts'en ggan < ggan'.

UNDRESS
he took his own clothes off, he undressed: nic'ac'ildaetl' < dael'.
he undressed: nic'ac'ilyaa < laa'.
he undressed him: inic'ac'ildaetl' < daetl'.
take off O (clothes) from P, undress P: P#O+gh+0+laa < laa'.
take something (clothes) off him, undress him!: unic'ac'ilaie < laa'.

UNFOLD
leaves unfold, plant develops leaves: ts'i+na+x#O+gh+l+dogh < dogh.

UNROLL
unroll, unfold O: ts'i+na+x#O+gh+l+dogh < dogh.

UNITED
they became united: ts'elk'ey kezdlaen < ts'il.

UNLUCKY
he is unlucky: uc'a' hwde'aa < 'aa', c'aa'.

UNPLEASANT
it is unpleasant to you: ngha sda'udit'eh < t'ae'.

UNROLL
unroll, unfold O: ts'i+na+x#O+gh+l+dogh < dogh.

UNSPECIFIED
something, indefinite object/subject, unspecified non-human: c' < c'.
we, someone, first person pl subject, unspecified human: ts' < ts'.

UNTANGLE
I untangled it: ts'itahngii'laa < laa'.

UNTIE
untie: naHO+G+'at < 'at'; O+l+dogh < dogh.

UNTIL
up to, until: hwk'e < k'e.

UNTRUTH
a lie, untruth: sol < sol; yak < yak'.

UP
up, upward: -tgge < dak'.
against, up to, on P: P+eH < e'.
from below, up from below: -ygedde < ygge.
getting up: di# < di'.
get up quickly from prone position, rise: gge' di#+tset < tset'.
hanging over, up and over, catching on, snagging on P: P+nilld < nil.
up and onto P (as when putting on a hat or coat), wearing P: P+ni < ni'.
up and out, up from below: ka# < ka'.
up, ascending: da# < da'.
up a slope, ascending: ka# < ka'.
up, at an elevation: da# < da'.
up from shore: ta# < ta'.
up in the air: ya# < ya'.
up vertically: ni-c'a# < c'a'ni', ni'.
upward, upright, up: tgge' < dak'.

UPDRAFT
the wind went up, there was an updraft: kals'tighiyaa < (y)aa'.

UPLAND: -ngge < ngge'.
at a specific place upland: -nggat < ngg'.
from the uplands: -nggadze < ngge'.
from the uplands, toward water: nggadze < ngge'.
in the general area upland: -nggu < ngge'.
upland, away from water: ngge' < ngge'.
upland from P: P+ghangga < ngge'.
uplands, foothills near mountains: c'enentah < nen'.
UPON
- upon, upon P: P+k’edze’ < ts’en’.
- upon, mounting P: P+k’e+da# < da’, k’e.
UPPER
- extremity of, end of, upper limits of: -laaghe < la’.
UPRIGHT
- bet’igge’ < dak”.
UPRIVER
- at a place upriver: -nii < nae”.
- from upriver: -niidze < nae”.
- in general area upriver: -nuuxe < nae”.
- in upriver direction: ·n’e < nae”.
UPSET
- he is nervous, upset: nadziighalts’et < ts’et•.
- my stomach is upset, growling: syii tatnelghots < ghots 1 •
UPSIDE DOWN
- backwards, upside down: cit’aa’adze’ < cii, t’aa•.
UPSTAGED
- we were upstaged by the dancing: ndaas kae nedaltsiix < tsii’.
UPSTAIRS
- second story, upstairs area: hwk’enakultsiinde < tsii”.
UPWARD
- up, upward: -tgge’ < dak”.
- upward, upright, up: tgge’ < dak”.
UPWIND
- he is upwind of it (): uts’e’ na’its’iis < ts’ii’.
URINARY:
- Urinate: 0+lets < lets.
- Sj utters, speaks, talks, says something: c’+k+0+(y)aa’ < (y)aa”.
- Uter, say, exclaim, express, sound like, make noise like comp: comp (da#d+D+yaak < yank).
UTTER
- sg utters, speaks, talks, says something: c’+k+0+(y)aa’ < (y)aa”.
- utter, say, exclaim, express, sound like, make noise like comp: comp (da#d+D+yaak < yank).
UVULA
- -yidah logge’ < da’, lok.
VAGINA
- -luune’ < luun’; -t’ose’ < t’ots’;
- -tse’ < tsen’.
VAIN
- be proud, vain, conceited, arrogant, stuck up: c’+d+l+’aa’ < ’aa’; c’+d+l+caax < caax.
VALDEZ
- Valdez Arm, Valdez: Tatitl’aa < tl’aa’.
VALDEZ CREEK
- Valdez Creek village: C’ilaan Na’ < laa’.
VALERIAN
- sa’dih < dih, sa’.
VALLEY
- timbered river valley: tak’ae < k’ae’.
VALENT
- be valuable, valuable: c’+d+O+caax < caax.
VAPOR
- breath, life, vapor: -yiits’ < yiits”.
- mirage, vapor waves: hwyiis < yiits”.
- there is vapor, a layer of fog against a place: iyiits’ kenildogh < dogh.
- vaporous heat waves: nen’ dzaane’ < dzaan’.
- vapor, steam: dzaan < dzaan’.
- vapor, steam over a kettle: -dadzaane’ < dzaan’.
VARIETY
- various, variety, assorted, differently: nilc’aaydze’ < c’aa’.
VARYING
- various, variety, assorted, differently: nilc’aaydze’ < c’aa’.
VAULT
- vault with pole: (c’+)l+t’on’ < t’on”.
VEGETABLE
- garden fruit or vegetable: nanelyaxi < yaa’.
VEGETATION
- vegetation, plants: hwtnelyaexi < yaa’.
- be cover of thick brush, dense vegetation, thicket: G+O+ts’ak’ < ts’ak”.
- thick brush, dense vegetation: dets’a’ < ts’ak”.
VEHICLE
- car, automobile, motorized vehicle: loodaxi < daek’.
VEIN
- blood vein, blood vessel: -c’uuze’ < c’uuz.
VELVET
- antler velvet: c’ede’ dezes < zea’.
VERBAL
identify oneself verbally:
-de+ntha+ko+d+l+D+t'ae
VERBALLY
verbally, oral noise, speech:
-da+d+t'ae
spine, vertebral:
-yents'uu
VERY
bad, badly, very bad, really, very:
ht'ae

VESSEL
container, vessel, pail, can, bottle:
-cene
VEST:
-dehts'ughelzo'i

VIBRATE
be shaking, shivering, trembling, bobbing, vibrating, nervous, excited:
-tse

VICINITY
in relation to, by, in the vicinity of, to, from, for, about, concerning, on P:
P+gha

VISCERA
viscera, abdomen:
-caan

VIZION
vision left by shaman for others to see:
-estae

VODKA:
lazeni tuu

VOICE
be the sound, noise, voice of comp:
-da+d+t'ae
booming noise, loud voice:
tatl'<taatl'


WADDLE
it (porcupine, rabbit) is waddling, hopping:
c'ets'usgha'aa

WADE
pl wade, walk in water, snow:
ta=yes+d+D+taetl'
sg wades in water, snow:
ta=yes+d+O+(y)aa'<(y)aa'
wade, fall, break through P (snow):
P+gha+t+n+D+cen

WAG
inc waves, sways, wags, shakes:
ic=l+ts'aac'<ts'aac'
it is wagging its tail:
-celts'aas'

WAGON
car, automobile, wagon:
-ghalbasi

WAKE
he woke up:
ts'enizet
he waited for him:
ibaa zdaa
he is waiting in concealment (for game):
hwghaell'an'<an'
hold it, wait:
y'aatse

WALK
sg, dual goes, walks:
(y)aa•t

WAGON
car, automobile, wagon:
-ghalbasi

WAIST:
-t'l'ede

WAIT: tsae
he is waiting for him:
ibaa zdaa
he is waiting in concealment (for game):
hwghaell'an'<an'
hold it, wait:
y'aatse

WASHINGTON:
car, automobile, wagon:
-ghalbasi

WAIST:
-t'l'ede

WAIT: tsae
he is waiting for him:
ibaa zdaa
he is waiting in concealment (for game):
hwghaell'an'<an'
hold it, wait:
y'aatse

WAKE
he woke up:
ts'enizet
uk'enhaewdelen <nen'
I (P) woke up:
sk'ehwtezet <zet'
I woke him up:
uk'ehwtiis'aan'<aa'
I woke them up:
kuk'ehwlditsaay'<taae'
they woke up:
kuk'ehwtezdak <daek'
tsi'inhidaak <daek'

WAKE
wave, wake (of boat, animal):
taat <taat

WALK
sg, dual goes, walks:
(y)aa'<(y)aa'
pl go, walk:
O+daetl'<daetl'

elderly person barely walks, hobbles, limps:
x+c+gh+D+taaa

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flock of birds walks: 1+t'aa' < t'aa'.
he is walking along: ghayaal < (y)aa'.
he is walking back with a cane: natets'datiiil <
tets'.
he is walking in falling snow: yaasdaduus <
yaats'.
he is walking with a heavy load (swaying his
rear): nati'analyael < laa'.
he went out walking on snowshoes: yaatst'.
his walkway enters the building: datinitaan
wall of house or tent: ben'.
scamper, walk quickly: D+c'ots.
they were walking around: luhdelggez.
they were walking around: luhdelggez.
scramble, walk quickly: D+c'ots.
someone, animal moves quickly, walks quickly,
runs, leaps, jumps: l+tlet < tlet'.
walk with wet footgear, walk tracking mud:
d+O+D+taek' < tlaek', tlaek'.
WALKWAY
the walkway enters the building: datinitaan <
taan'.
WALL
wall of house or tent: ben' < ben'.
WALLET: dicaaxi zes < zes'.
WALL-HANGING
printed wall-hanging: tsicogh sde' <
de'ʦ'ede'.
WANT
P craves, desires, wants S: P#d+O+laa < laa'.
think of, want, desire comp: comp
(i+1)n+O+zen < zen'.
wish for, want, long for comp: comp
+c+kO+D+laa'e < laa'.
WAR: c'eghaan < ghaa'; nayes < yiits'.
a war took place: c'eghaan dat'aen' < 'nen'.
go to war, attack: D+yiits' < yiits'.
pl go in a group, war party marches:
'echw#d+I+nen < nen'.
there is a war moon, a sign of war: c'eghaan
taulak < yaak.
WASH
he washed his hair, stuck his head in the
water: titsinitsiy < ts'el'.
pl objects, obstructions in water wash out,
brack free in current: O+aetl' < aetl'.
wash one's hands, face: la/naen'Hc'+l+daek.
water washed out a place: ts'itakuni'aan <
taak'.
WASHBOARD:
steambath washtub made from hollowed out
log: gulide'.
WASHING
we are washing its blood out of it: udele' c'a'
u'el tats'elkaax < kaa'.
WASHHOUSE
we are washing its blood out of it: udele' c'a'
u'el tats'elkaax < kaa'.
WASHING BOARD: uk'e nay'c'uuts' < c'ots'.
WASHING TUB: uyii nay'c'uuts' < c'ots'.
steam bath washtub made from hollowed out
log: gulide' < gulide'.
WASP
yellow jocket, wasp: ts'endziidi ts'ae'i <
ts'ae'; luk'ae ts'endziide' < dz'it'.
WASTE
go to waste, become depleted, exhausted, used
up, worn out: G+O+naa < naa'.

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WATCH
be on the alert for P, watch out for P, protect P:
P+gha'ti'su+d+gh+la'a'en < 'aen'.
he is sitting watching: hwnaexdghesdaa < nae'k'.
they are going along watching:
naxhdaandel, naexhdghadel < dael'.
watch over P: P+nex+ko+d+D+aa'en < 'aen'.
watch, see O move: O+d+l+aa'en < 'aa'en'.
watch until P disappears: P+nex+t+gh+O+daek < 'daek'.

WATCH
clock, watch: deldet'i < del'1'; deltlaagga < tlaak; tateh'todzi < t'ots'; tsesi < tsesi.
fancy pocket watch: dzincbaas < dzincbaas.
pocket watch: t'atsel'aani < t'aa'.

WATCHFUL
be on guard, prepared, ready, alert, watchful
(for P): (P+gha'su+l+yuun < yuun'.
he is watchful, he takes care of himself:
dekuleaan < yaa'.
watchful, careful, alert: 'ax < 'ax'.

WATCH OUT
danger, watch out, be careful: 'ezgii' < gig'.

WATER:
ta- < ta'; tuu < tuu.
at a specific place by the water: -tsiis < tsen'.
be open water amidst ice: taf+di+ggon' < ggon'.
big waves, rough water: tacogh < caax.
brackish water: tatsu < tsen'.
bring water up quickly!: tanaziltsaas < tses'.
bubbling water: 'ok' < 'ok'.
descending toward water:
ko+tsi+i < tsen'.
from body of water: tsiidze' < tsen'.
from body of water, from lowlands:
-tsiidze < tsen'.
headwaters of stream:
-tl'aa < tl'aa'.
in general area by the water, in the lowlands:
-taungha < tsen'.
ta' < ta'.
lake extends, liquid, body of water is in position:
d+t+taa < taan'.
melted snow water:
tacaes < caats, ta'.
murky, cloudy, silty water: dzaan < dzaan'.
occhre-colored water: tsiis tu' < tsiis.
off from shore, out into water:
ns' < nse'.
on the surface of the water:
takaak'e < kaa'.
sg wades in water, snow:
ta'yes+di+O+(y)aa < (y)aa'.
spring water, cold water:
tak'ats' < k'ats'.
ta'.
swamp water:
tuun < nse'.
toward body of water, down toward water,
toward lowlands:
-tsenha < tsen'.
toward the water from P, below P:
P+ghatsii < tsen'.
underwater:
taex < tae'; ti < tae'.
upper margin of high water mark of lake,
stream:
tak'elt'anee < tl'aa'.
water line, tree line extends:
E+l+aa < 'aa'.
water melted from compacted snow:
-ses' < ses'.
water pitcher:
tuu yizkaani < kaa'.

we customarily make water holes:
katats'eeb' < l'aa'.
yellowish overflow water:
tatsog < tseog.

WATERFALL:
tuu naghil'aayi < tuu.
it is flowing down, there is a waterfall:
naghil'a < 'aa'; naghil'en < le'nt.
water rushed down, there is a small waterfall:
naghitael < tae'nt.

WATERFOWL
waterfowl (ducks or geese in general):
phayeni < te'eni; dza'dzii < dzeits'.

WATER HOLE
water hole, well:
tuu k'aa < k'ae', tuu.
chop a water hole:
kat'aik'an < kay'.
chop a water hole (in the ice!):
kata'itsael < tsaen'.
chop a water hole through the ice!:
kata'iddzuun' < dzo'.

WATERTHRUSH
northern waterthrush:
be'l ggaek < bet', ggaek'; ts'aht'udi < t'uul'.

WAVE
wave, wake (of boat, animal):
taat < taa't.
be the sound of waves:
taf+d+D+nii' < nii'.
big waves, rough water:
tacogh < caax.

WAVE
he is waving his hand:
dela' ghelnaa < naa'.
he was waving his hand at him:
its'e' laat'aas < 'aa'.
he waved his hand:
ladelon < nsen'.
inc waves, sways, wags, shakes:
in+l+ts'aac' < ts'aac'.
I wave my hand at you:
uhats'en' sla'
ya'es'aas < 'aa'.
shake, wave, wag, sway:
in+l+ts'aac' < ts'aac'.

WAVY
it is bumpy, wavy [I]: nangelyaa < l'aa'.

WAXWING
Bohemian waxwing:
tsiluuts' t'aeni < 'aeni', luuts'; utsiit'aagge dighi'aay
d wave my hand at you: nuhts'en' sla'.

WAY
he has a habit, a way of acting toward it:
xuk'a u'el kutesdaandze' < daa'.
in a line, in one direction, one way:
'aghu < 'al'.
in that way, in that direction:
yae' < yae'.
in this way, in this direction, thus:
dae' < dae'.
in this way, in this manner, thus, as if:
xodze' < xo'.
number of ways, directions:
xu < xu.
that way: xuyae' < xu.
thus, in this way:
xu < xu'.
where, which way, in which direction
ndu < da'mda.

WE:
naene < nae'denae'.
we, someone, first person pl subject,
unspecified human:
ts < ts'.

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WEAK
I have no strength, I am weak: stiye' kole < tiy.
the tea is weak: tsay nelggay < ggay.

WEALTH
trade goods, personal belongings, wealth: gaan' < gaan'.
wealth, potlatch gifts: ghali < gha', lli'.
wealth, success: kaska < kae'.

WEALTHY
he has a lot, he is wealthy: ba c'ilaan < lla'.
wealthy man, leader, chief: denae < nae': denae.
you are wealthy: nyii tadeltaan < taan'.

WEAPON:
act with a weapon (bow, gun): xa# < xa•.

WEAR
he is wearing glasses: nak'ec'elyaa < lla'.
he is wearing something tattered: unic'ac'itlae' < tlaek'.
I am wearing a shirt: dghaec ndghezelniic < niic.
I am wearing them: ndezelyaa < lla'.
up and onto P (as when putting on a hat or coat), wearing P: P+n# < n'.
wear 0 (belt, scarf): x#O+l+cez < cez.
wear 0 (garment, robe) over the shoulders: O+d+O+ts'es < ts'es'.
wear P (gloves): P+yi#d+l+niic < niic.
wear P (shoes, footwear): P+yi#d+l+'aets < 'aets.
wear P (gloves): P+yi#d+l+niic < niic.
wear P (shoes, footwear): P+yi#d+l+'aets < 'aets.
wear P (gloves): P+yi#d+l+niic < niic.
wear P (shoes, footwear): P+yi#d+l+'aets < 'aets.
wear P (gloves): P+yi#d+l+niic < niic.

WEARING OUT, WEAR AWAY
a hole wore through it: banitlae' < tlaek'.
P's shoes, footwear become worn out: P+ke#O+taa' < tlaek'.
wear away, break, disappear: d+D+taac' < tlae'.
wear out: D+ts'en < ts'en'.
wear out inc by foot contact: inc#gh+0+'aets < 'aets.
(weath) erosion, sweeps O (earth), wears O clear of vegetation: O+n+gh+0+ggez < ggez'.

WEASEL
least weasel: cuuy < cuuy.
short tailed weasel: ceghaznae < ce', zen'; nihbaay < ba'.

WEATHER
cold, cold weather: c'ek'ats' < k'ats'.
how is the weather outside?: ba'aaxe nts'e tkut'ne? < t'ae'.
the weather became bad: tidahwghiyaa < (y)aa'.
warm weather: hwtae < t'ae'.
warm weather during spring: hwwgon' < ggon'.
weather, inanimate is cold: G+O+k'ats' < k'ats'.
weather is starting to change: yazaan hwtxeznaa < naa'.
weather occurs for, on P: P+e < e'.

WEAVE
lace, weave fine webbing on O (snowshoes): O+n+O+ghati < ghati.
weave, lash O: O+G+O+tl'uu < tl'uu.

WEBBED
its hind feet are webbed: 'unii uke'
ukelaggeze nay'nesthets < bets.

WEBBING
broad webbing in center of snowshoe: kelen < kae', len'.
short tail weasel: ceghaznae < ce', zen'; nihbaay < baa'.

WEDGE: nel < nel'.

WEEK
one week: kont's'aghi yuul < yuul; sezel yuule' < zel'.

WEIGHT
put on weight, regain strength: na#n+l+k'ots < k'ots.

WELD
handle mushy, wet, deteriorated O:
handle mushy, wet, deteriorated O: O+G+O+tl'aa' < taak'.
mushy, wet, deteriorated, rotten object moves independently, falls: G+O+taa' < taak'.
mushy, wet, deteriorated, rotten object is in position: G+O+taa' < taak'.
the skin is raw, wet, walk tracking mud: d+O+D+taa' < taak'.

WELL
and then, well then: yet ldu' < du'.
connective particle, and then, well then: yet ldu' < ye'.
good, fine, well, excellent: ugheli < ghel'.
hel became well, recovered, back to normal again: ugheldze' uyi' nhwdalts'et < ts'et'.
nicely, well: ugheldze' < ghe'.

WELL
water hole, well: tuu k'ae < k'ae', tuu.

WELT
and then, well then: yet ldu' < du'.
connective particle, and then, well then: yet ldu' < ye'.
good, fine, well, excellent: ugheli < ghel'.
hel became well, recovered, back to normal again: ugheldze' uyi' nhwdalts'et < ts'et'.
nicely, well: ugheldze' < ghe'.

WELL
water hole, well: tuu k'ae < k'ae', tuu.

WELT STRIP
welt at seam: c'e'kana' k'aaedi < kaa'.

WEST
See Appendix B:

WET
become damp, moist, wet: na#G+l+tsel < tsel'.
handle mushy, wet, deteriorated O: O+G+O+tl'aa' < taak'.
mushy, wet, deteriorated object moves independently, falls: G+O+taa' < taak'.
mushy, wet, deteriorated, rotten object is in position: G+O+taa' < taak'.
the skin is raw, wet, walk tracking mud: d+O+D+taa' < taak'.

WHALE: telaani < laan.
beluga whale: kayaasi < (y)aa".

WHAT
how, what: nts'e < ts'e'nts'e.
what, whatever: yidi < yidi.

WHEEL: nekoghalbsi < baats'.
fish wheel: ciisi nekoghalts'eli < ts'et 1 •

WHEN
at times when, whenever: tah < tah.
general area where, general time when: xu < xu.
if, when: de' < de".
the times when, the places where: P+tah < tah.
when (in the future): ndede' < da"nda, do".
when (in the past or customarily): ndeden < da"nda, den".
when, whenever, then, at that time: den < den".
while, when, whenever: hwna < na".

WHERE: ndope < xu.
everywhere: kughilenadze' < caax.
from where: nduu ts'en < ts'en'.
general area where, general time when: xu < xu.
the times when, the places where: P+tah < tah.
where, at what place: ndaan < da"nda.
where (non-human): tiyi < t'iint'iil.
where (pl human): tiiline < t'iint'iil.
where (sg human): tiilen < t'iint'iil.
where, there, at the: den < den".
where, which way, in which direction: nduu < da"nda.

WHICH
the one which, that which, the thing that: (y)i < (y)i.
where, which way, in which direction: nduu < da"nda.
which one (human), who: ndaan < da"nda, naa".
which one (non-human): ndaanay < da"nda, naa".

WHILE
for quite a while: ndanaay c'ec'a < da"nda.
while, when, whenever: hwna < na".

WHIMPER
grieve, sob, whimper: ke#(d+D+tsagh < tsaex.

WHINE
be hissing, humming, whining, purring sound,
be sound of heavy breathing: d+n+l+yuuts' < yuuts".
be whining sound: d+n+naay' < naay'.
be whining sound (of dog), groaning sound (of ice): d+n+l+ts'iis < ts'iis'.
whine, meow, be shrill cry (as fox, cat): d+0+kaal < kaal'.

WHIP
a branch is whipping about: lulahgeltas < tses'.
whip, switch O: O+G+l+tes < tsez.

WHIRL
wind gusts, whirls up: ka#0-dets < dets'.

WHISKERS
beard, whiskers: -dayane' < yaa'.
he has whiskers, a beard: datnesyuuts' < yuuts".
whiskers, facial hair: -dagha' < gha'.

WHISKEY : kon' tu' < tuu; tniitiiy < tiy; uyaieni < uyaieni.

WHISPER: d+l+dets < dets'.

WHISTLE: uyii c'udelyisi < yiits'; uyii desuuli < zuul.
to whistle: c'p+u+d+yiis < yiits'.
be whistling noise, be call of varied thrush: d+l+tl'iis < tl'iis.
be whistling sound, be noise of flute, be raspy-voiced: d+l+zuul < zuul.
shrilj whistle: uyii c'udell'iisi < tl'iis.
the arrow is whistling in flight: cenk'a' dahwda'aal < 'a'a.
they returned whistling: nac'udylisildalts < daetl'.

WHISTLER
marmot, "whistler": kuyxi < xi'kuyxi.

WHEREVER: ndaa < da"nda.
wherever, somewhere: nduu < da"nda.

WHETSTONE: ts'es ka'el < ka'al.
whetstone, file: ka'al < ka'el.

WHO
who, whose: bede < bede.
sg person, the one who: (n)en < (n)en.
the persons who: ne < nae'denae, nae'denae. 
whiskers, facial hair: -dagha' < gha'.

WHITEFISH
Alaska whitefish: luux < luux.
round whitefish, "pinnose": xasten' < ten".
whitefish caught in fall at freeze-up: nen' ten luugge' < luux.

WHITE RIVER: Nadzax Na' < dzax'.

WHITTLE
carve on, whittle O: O+G+l+zaec < zaec'.

WHO
who, whose: bede < bede.
sg person, the one who: (n)en < (n)en.
the persons who: ne < nae'denae, nae'denae.
which one (human), who: ndaan < naa".
which plural: bede'ene < bede.
WHOLE
be whole, complete: la#G+1-tsie < tsie'.
completely, entirely, whole, all: laltsicdz'e'a <
tsie'.
the whole day: dzaen ce'e < dzaen.
WHOOISH
be sound of footsteps in soft snow: whoosh:
ko+d+n+1-ghuuts' < ghuuts'.
snowshoes are making a whooshing sound: 'aas
tnelggaets' < ggaets".
WHOSE
who, whose: bede < bede.
WHY
nts'ehwts'en < ts'en'.
why: die
why, how come: yidaghe'
WHOLE
be whole, complete: la#G+l+tsie < tsie'.
completely, entirely, whole, all: laltsicdz'e'a <
tsie'.
the whole day: dzaen ee'e < dzaen.
WHOOSH
be sound of footsteps in soft snow: whoosh:
ko+d+n+1-ghuuts' < ghuuts'.
snowshoes are making a whooshing sound: 'aas
tnelggaets' < ggaets".
WHOLE
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completely, entirely, whole, all: laltsicdz'e'a <
tsie'.
the whole day: dzaen ee'e < dzaen.
WHOOSH
be sound of footsteps in soft snow: whoosh:
ko+d+n+1-ghuuts' < ghuuts'.
snowshoes are making a whooshing sound: 'aas
tnelggaets' < ggaets".

WIN
he put something ashore, the won something: kee'ezdlaa < laa'.
he took it uphill, the won it: kaydeztaan <
ta'an'.
he won everything back: ht'ae'
WINCH: u'el kabildesesi < biil.
WIND: ts'ii < ts'ii".
a mountain willow used as bedding []: k'ay' cede' < c'et', k'ay'.
a type of willow []: k'ay' giis < giits', k'ay'';
eterminate, entirely, whole, all: laltsicdz'e'a <
tsie'.
his snowshoes are making a whooshing sound: 'aas
tnelggaets' < ggaets".

WIDOW
she became a widow: titaniset < zet'.
widow, widower: kayaax < yaax'.
WIFE
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
WICK
lamp wick: bediile' < bediile'; nel'tl'uu'l <
tluu.
WICKED
that person is wicked: ganen su
ts'aghl't'ehen < gha'.
WIDE
be wide, broad: G+1+bets < bets.
be wide, flat: d+G+1+tael < tae'.
have eyes open wide, be wide-eyed, open one's
eyes: l+gaets' < ggaets".
WIFE
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
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WIND: ts'ii < ts'ii".
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eterminate, entirely, whole, all: laltsicdz'e'a <
tsie'.
his snowshoes are making a whooshing sound: 'aas
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tluu.
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be wide, flat: d+G+1+tael < tae'.
have eyes open wide, be wide-eyed, open one's
eyes: l+gaets' < ggaets".
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WINCH: u'el kabildesesi < biil.
WIND: ts'ii < ts'ii".
a mountain willow used as bedding []: k'ay' cede' < c'et', k'ay'.
a type of willow []: k'ay' giis < giits', k'ay'';
a mountain willow used as bedding []: k'ay' cede' < c'et', k'ay'.
a type of willow []: k'ay' giis < giits', k'ay'';
eterminate, entirely, whole, all: laltsicdz'e'a <
tsie'.
his snowshoes are making a whooshing sound: 'aas
tnelggaets' < ggaets".

WIDOW
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wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
WICK
lamp wick: bediile' < bediile'; nel'tl'uu'l <
tluu.
WICKED
that person is wicked: ganen su
ts'aghl't'ehen < gha'.
WIDE
be wide, broad: G+1+bets < bets.
be wide, flat: d+G+1+tael < tae'.
have eyes open wide, be wide-eyed, open one's
eyes: l+gaets' < ggaets".
WIFE
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
wife, female mate of animal: 'aat < 'aat.
WICK
lamp wick: bediile' < bediile'; nel'tl'uu'l <
tluu.
wind subsides, decreases, calms down: ts'aa •

WIND
coil, wind, roll into a coil, a ball, a ring: O+G+O+t'sag < t'sag•
his coiled, wound something around it: ikecdelbaatl < baal•
the (line) came unwound: nilkedelbaatl < baal•

WINDED
he got winded, out of breath: nidzedeldogh <

WINDFALL
fallen tree, windfall tree: lneni <

WINDOW:
yelok <
bear gut window covering: tsaani ts'iige' <
window glass, windowpane: unu' hwnal'aeni <
window opening: yelok k'ae <

WINDPIECE
windpipe, tube, pipe: -zuul <

WINE
berry juice, wine: gigi tu' <

WING: -ts'enla' <

WINK
he is winking: denaegge' ledases <

WINNOW
clean (berries) by winnowing out twigs and leaves: O+n+G+I+duul <
she winnowed them (berries) in the wind: utats'ilts'ihwdinilaa <

WINTER
winter, year: x:ay <

WINTERGREEN: ts'a' dzaghe' <

WIPE
wipe off, wipe up P: P#O+G+I+kaet <
wipe P (rectum) with O (toilet tissue, moss): P+G+I+daek <

WIRE: c'etsiy ts'aex: <

WISDOM
intelligence, wisdom: hwyaa <

WISE
become wise, mature: ko+n+G+yaa <

WISH
blow (and make a wish)! [tilyol, kulyol] <
wish, desire: ts'i#ko+I+t'aen <
wish for, want, long for comp: comp s+da#ko+G+I+laa• <

WISHING STICK: ts'its'aange <

WITCHCRAFT
he tugged it, pulled it off, she killed it with witchcraft: i'el tezniic <

WITH
with P: P#el <

WITHER
plant began to dry up, wither, die: nalac'eltses <
become overly dry, withered: G+n+G+I+ggan <

WITHIN
beneath, under, within: -t'aa <

WITHOUT
alone, without family: dezaane <

WOBBLE
P wobbles: P#k'e ke#G+I+let <
The, be rickety: n+O+ggots' <

WOLF
nickname for bear, wolf, wolverine: nunyae <

WOLVERINE: naltsiis <
nickname for bear, wolf, wolverine: nunyae <

WOMAN:

WOMEN:

WOOD
wood, wooden object: decen <
a type of dry wood: its'ibaay tsedze' <
be partly rotten wood, wood is rotten at the core: d#I+cuuts <
charred, burnt wood: hwk'aane' <
dry wood: ts'ets <
green wood: delaeni <
hardwood: ggac <
heartwood, core at center of tree: -zutele' <

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lumber, board, plank, flat piece of wood: *lets' < lets'.
partially burned wood: *kon' ghaan' < ghaan'.
partly rotten wood: *ghilcuudzi < cuuts.
rotten wood used to smoke-dye skins: *tsoghi < tsogh.
soft wood, rotten spruce: naltsis tsedze' < tsedze', tsis'.
wood chips: *etsaale' < tsael'.
wood chips or dust left by beaver, muskrat, or carpenter ant: *edec'uude' < c'uut.

WOOD CAMP: *T'aghes Tah < T'aghes.
WOOD CANYON: Deyighil'aadde < Deyihil'aade.
WOODED
be thickly branched, thickly wooded: *d'iid't'en < t'en 2.
wooded area near river: *sdacen < cent.

WOODPECKER
woodpecker (various species): *cenc'elkadi < elkadi; *cen'lkatl'i < cen•, kaatl'.

WOODS
into the woods: *ti+c'aH < c'aa 1.
woods, timbered area: *tic'aa < c'aa.

"WOODS MAN"
"brush man", "woods man": *nts'el'eni < el'eni.
"brush man", "woods man", evil spirit, devil: *c'eyuuni < yuun 3.

"WOODY"
it (plant) became woody: *aa 1.

WOOL
heavy wool fabric: *sutnak < sutnak.

WORD:
hnae; hne- < hnae; hnae 3: *hnae; hnae (y)aa•.
language, words: *kenaege' < hnae, (y)aa•.

WORK:
gh+n+naa' < naa 1.
he is a good worker: *nidelt'ae < t'ae' 1.
work, job, task, chore: *hnaa < naa 1•.

WORKBENCH
counter, work bench: *benghaan' se'i < ghaan" < se'i.

WORKER
man working for chief, clan helper, worker: *ciile' < ciit.

WORM
insect, bug, worm: *gguux < gguux.
tapeworm, intestinal worm: *c'etsel ghaage' < ghaac, tsel'.

WORMWOOD: *t'ogh tsen < t'ogh, tsen 1.

WORN
became worn by friction: *G+d+ggez < ggez'.
become worn, shapeless: *G+O+tlaek' < tlaek'.
go to waste, become depleted, exhausted, used up, worn out: *G+O+naa < naa'.

WORRY
be, become sorry, worried, concerned: *ta+n+v+zen < zen'.
be, become worried, concerned about O: *tsei'O+u+O+liil' < liil'.
he became concerned, worried, sorry: *tanizit < zen'.
the is worried: *uyii tkut'ae < t'ae".
I got worried: *syii sdakudit'aele < t'ae"; *tandingheln < nen'.

WORSE
he got worse, his health deteriorated: *konse dyaak < nse'.
I got worse: *konse t'esdyaak < yaak.

WORTH
*it is not worth much: *k'alii 'unse dilaale < nse'.

WOUND
wound, sore: *kak'ae < ka'a', k'ae'.
do, wound P by accident, make a mistake about P: *P+ghafn+D+aax < 'aax'.
go being in pain, being wounded: *c+n+l+k'aatl' < k'aatl'.
his wounded it: *nkay yiltsiin < tsii'.
wounded animal, person: *nalkay < kaay.

WRAP
he wrapped something in it: *ye+c'ughen < niic; ye+c'ughetsees < tes'; ye+c'ugheltset < tsel'.
surrounding, wrapping P: *P+e+f+gh < e', u'.
wrap, bandage P with O: *P+o+G+li+cez < cez.
wrapping in P, attaching to P: *P+k'e+f+u+d < k'e.
wrap up, bundle up P (in cloth, bark, paper): *P(e)P+g+h+G+li+cez < t'uu.

WRIGGLE
someone is wriggling against it: *uts'elyaex < laa".

WRING
wring, twist O: *O+G+O+ggets' < ggets' n.

WRINKLE
become crushed, dented, bent out of shape, wrinkled, bumpy: *G+d+ih+e+o'tl' < c'ot'il'.
become wrinkled, become softened by crumpling, flexing: *G+D+dloz < dloz'.
become wrinkled on the face: *n+l/O+ghaal < ghaal.
be wrinkled (in the face): *na#n+D+tes < tes'.
his face became deeply wrinkled: *unaen' nats'i' < ts'ic'.
the clothes are wrinkled: *yu' kadats'i' < ts'ic'.

WRIST: *nicene' < cen'.
bony knob on wrist, radial sesamoid: *kadzaghe' < dzagh.
bow guard, wrist protector: *lay'keh < keh'.

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WRITE
make mark on O, write O: O+G+Ω+tsiic < tsiic.
write O: O+Ω+λt'ets < 0t'ets\textsuperscript{2}.
drawing a picture (of O) on P, writing on P:
\textup{P+ke\#} < \textup{ke\#}.
write something (word) down on it: 
\textup{uke\'dizi\'aas} < \textup{\textquotesingle aas}.
write them on this!: gaani k\'e i'kadizilae < laa\textsuperscript{1}.

WRITER
writer, literate person: c\'etsesen < tsiic.
WRITING: stsesi < tsiic.
WRONG
he did wrong: cu\textquotesingle ts'endze' dghat\'aen' < cu.
that's wrong!: n\textup{denen} da cu < cu.
they have gone wrong, have become insane,
mentally ill: tida\textup{ghidaak} < daak\textsuperscript{1}.
wrongly, badly, forbiddingly, ominously: ti+da\# < da\textsuperscript{1}, ti\textsuperscript{1}.

YANERT FORK: Tl\textup{ahwdicaaxi Na\textquotesingle} < caax.

YARN: yaan < yaan\textsuperscript{1}.

YARROW: utsit\textup{\textquotesingle ahwdelggeyi} < ggay; utsit\textup{\textquotesingle ahwdeltsogho} < tsogh.

YAWN
\textup{\textquoteright}yawned: naal stnits\textup{\textquotesingle sex} < ts\textsuperscript{1}agh\textsuperscript{1}.
to yawn: h\textup{zaatl} < zaatl.
yawn, yawn: saal < zaatl.

YEAR
last year: senda\textquotesingle a < da\textsuperscript{a}, sen\textsuperscript{2}.
winter, year: xay < xay\textsuperscript{1}.

YEARLING
baby or yearling animal, e.g. calf moose, caribou: -g\textsuperscript{2}gaay < g\textsuperscript{2}gaay.

YELL
yell, shout, holler: Ω+zel < zel\textsuperscript{1}.

YELLOW
be yellow-orange in color: G+Ω/l+tsiic < tsiic.
be yellow, tan, brown, blonde: G+Ω/d+tsogh < tsogh.
yellow-brown: tsogh < tsogh.
yellowish object: tsiis < tsiic.
yellow-orange color: tsiic < tsiic.

YELLOWJACKET
yellowjacket, wasp: ts\textsuperscript{2}endziidi ts\textsuperscript{ae'i} < ts\textsuperscript{ae'i}; luk\textsuperscript{\textquotesingle}ae ts\textsuperscript{2}endziide\textsuperscript{1} < dziit\textsuperscript{1}.

YELLOWLEGS: sadiye < diy\textsuperscript{2}.

YES
yes, okay: \textquoteright aen\textquotesingle < \textquoteright aen\textquotesingle; nae\textquotesingle < nae\textsuperscript{1}.
good!, yes: hox < hox.
is that so?, yes, okay, sure, that's right:
yakan\textquotesingle a < kan\textsuperscript{1}.

YESTERDAY: k\textup{ad\textsuperscript{a}'a} < da\textsuperscript{a}; k\textup{ad\textsuperscript{a}'a} dzaen < dzaen; k\textup{ad\textsuperscript{a}'a} < k\textsuperscript{a}.

YET
not yet: dats\textsuperscript{ii} \textquotesingle\textquotesingle ele\textquotesingle < le\textsuperscript{1}.
still, not yet: dats\textsuperscript{ii} < ts\textsuperscript{ii}.
Appendices
Appendix A. Loanwords

There are 107 loanwords recorded in Ahtna. This small number of borrowed words reflects the relative isolation of the Ahtna prior to the beginning of the twentieth century. Only a handful of loanwords from other Alaska Native languages have been found (seven from Eskimo and three from Tlingit). Most Ahtna loanwords (more than 60) are nouns for Russian trade goods which entered the Copper River from about 1780 to 1850. The loanwords are distributed unevenly, and this is indicative of some subtle differences in the contact histories of the dialects:

a. All Ahtna dialects: 41
b. Western: 98
c. Central: 87
d. Lower: 75
e. Mentasta: 51

Russian era trade goods entered the area primarily from the West, via Kenai or Knik in Cook Inlet, and secondarily from the south via Nuchek. The Upper Ahtna were relatively more isolated from trade goods than were the other Ahtna. It is interesting that three French origin words entered the Upper Ahtna dialect via Canadian French jargon (known as "Slavey"). Also see the discussion of loanwords in the Mentasta dialect in Kari 1986:87-88.

Ahtna has borrowed three verb roots: dlen and luuts, meaning 'lock O' have been innovated from nouns for 'lock', and pine 'paint O' from English 'paint'.

Note also that some shared vocabulary between Ahtna and Tlingit may be very ancient; e.g. Ahtna tuuts' 'black' and Tlingit tuuch' 'charcoal'. Also compare Ahtna sacaan, sadghan 'morning' and Upper Inlet Tanaina sukan and Tlingit seígán 'tomorrow'. These forms, which may be old diffusions, are not identified as loanwords in this dictionary, but comments on wider distributions are noted. In addition, no attempt has been made to distinguish intra-Athabaskan loanwords although these can often be detected by regional vocabulary comparison. For example, in the Mentasta dialect there is a stratum of Tanacross/Upper Tanana vocabulary. Some of these words can be readily recognized, such as nominalized verbs with h for the l classifier, e.g. ts'udahkeyi 'shrew'.

The loanwords are entered in the main entries by their initial sound. Refer to the main entries for information on possessed form, gender, and other specific details. Thanks are extended to Mike Krauss and Jeff Leer for identification of the more obscure sources.

uyaeni whiskey from Russian pyányy 'drunk'
'aal all from English 'all'
'eldiil M tea from French le thé 'tea', via Upper Tanana and Slavey jargon
'unlaes CLW menlaes M holy picture, icon from Russian obraz 'image'
'utniil C oatmeal from English 'oatmeal'
badiga' CLW syrup, honey from Russian pátoke 'syrup'
balatga', balega' CLW tent from Russian palátka 'tent'
basdlah butter from Russian máslo 'butter'
baedze' badly from English bad plus dze' in the manner of
bedesnii medicine from English 'medicine'
bediile' CLW wick from Russian fitil 'wick'
begin bacon from English 'bacon'
beldih coat from Russian pal’tó ‘coat’
belos CL sail from Russian párus ‘sail’
bendahga’ CLW single-shot .22 rifle from Russian vintóvka ‘rifle’
beniic CLW menic M steambath switch from Russian vénik ‘broom, whisk’
bentse CW marriage from Russian ventsý ‘crowns’
besde’ W coal from uncertain source; cf. Tanaina bashda
biile’ soap from Russian myló ‘soap’
miinn M beans from English ‘bean’
miizi CL beans from English ‘beans’
pine M to paint from English ‘paint’
bitgael W tent canvas from Russian mitkál ‘cotton’
cenuu canoe from English ‘canoe’
dagoli axe from Russian topór ‘axe’
dahbaac CW dahbaay L skirt from Alutiiq taqmak ‘dress’, also cf. Tanaina dahmak ‘skirt, dress’
dahdaak L clam from Alutiiq taugtaaq ‘cockle’
dayaan spokesman, appointed political leader from Siberian Russian toyón ‘chief, rich man’
dembah CLW demba’ M checkers from Russian dáma ‘lady, queen at checkers’
dingi CLW money from Russian den’gi ‘money’
dlen’ M lock O from French la cléf ‘key’ via Upper Tanana lidlin, cf. Kutchin lidljii; see ldleni
dzaabaas L dzaavaas W dzoobaas C Russian coin from Upper Inlet Tanaina dzabas, possibly reanalyzed from Outer Inlet Tanaina dasbaldina, possibly from Russian poldina ‘fifty kopeks’
dzenax fermented fish from Alutiiq cin’aq ‘fermented fish’
dzigundak L wild sweet pea origin uncertain, cf. Tlingit kantaqw and Alutiiq akataq ‘lupine’ and Eyak gaandeq ‘plant, unidentified’
dzinchaas CLW fancy pocket watch from uncertain source
gaan’ horse; trade goods from Russian kon’ ‘horse’; see gon.
gaas L drum from uncertain source; cf. Eyak O+ggahch-k ‘make O resound by striking’ and Tlingit gaaw ‘drum’
gabiin CW stove from Russian kamín ‘stove’
galdi CLW galdas M cards from Russian kárty ‘pl cards’; Mentasta form galdas may be of distinct origin, source uncertain
galdiine’ CW picture, photograph from Russian kartína ‘picture’
galedaan C incense from Russian ládan ‘incense’, via Tanaina galadan
-gelbaane’, -galebaane’ CLW pocket from Russian karmán ‘pocket’
geliis cross from Russian krest ‘cross’
geluuts CLW lock from Russian klyuch ‘key’
gel CLW hwgel M bag, tool bag from uncertain source, cf. Tlingit gweit ‘bag’
gendzuuy Tlingit from Tlingit kinjichaaw, kinjooshwaaw ‘Canadians, Englishmen’, originally from English King George’s (men)

giinhaey M preacher, Protestant minister from Kutchin ginkhii ‘he is speaking’
giliba’ CLW cow from Russian koróva ‘cow’; via Tanaina.
giligak CLW book, paper from Chugach Alutiiq kalikaq, originally from Chukchi kelikel ‘paper, book’
gizaeldle CW frame building, lodge from Russian kazárma ‘barracks’
gol W gold from English gold
gon C horse from Russian kon ‘horse’; see gaan’
guuxxi coffee from Russian kófe ‘coffee’
guuxiniic CW coffee pot from Russian koféynik ‘coffee pot’
guun CL twenty dollars from English gold via Tlingit gu:n ‘gold’
guuzdi, guzdi CW nail, spike from Russian gvozdi ‘nails’
guxaa, guhuaa C guhaat L guhwaa W button from Tlingit guxa: ‘abalone’ or perhaps an early diffusion
gulide’ L steambath washtub from Russian kóryo ‘trough’
gusgeggay cat from Russian kóshka ‘cat’ plus ggaay little

xay’vaen W white man from English ‘white man’

xoos CMW horse from English horse

hwgii, hwgih waterproof spruce root basket from Alutiiq rraakiq or Tanaina hagi ‘basket, grass basket’
hwillits W pepper from Russian pérets ‘pepper’
kayaxbic CL kelahwbi’ W kayak from Alutiiq qayarpak ‘two-holed kayak’
ladinen’ hemp rope from Russian kanátnyy ‘rope’ via Upper Inlet Tanaina geladina ‘hemp rope’
ladok CLW handkerchief from Russian platók ‘shawl, scarf’
lahga’, hwlahga’ CLW store from Russian lávka ‘store’
lazene CLW lazeni M Russians from English ‘Russian’
lasgih chewing tobacco from Russian próška 'snuff' perhaps via Tanaina lushgi 'snuff'
ldleni M lock from French la clé 'key' via Upper Tanana and Slavey jargon
liba' W bread from Russian khleb 'bread'
luuts CLW lock O from Russian klyuch 'key'; see geluuts
lzaasi M money from French l'argent 'money', via Upper Tanana and Slavey jargon
nadic pistol from uncertain source
nadic W butcher knife from Russian nozhik 'knife'
ndalasdii hello from Russian zdrávstvuy 'how do you do'
ninak CMW nunak L lamp, stone lamp from Koniag Alutiiq naniq 'stone lamp' perhaps via Tanaina naneq 'stone lamp'
telgaeh telegraph from English 'telegraph'
tsaey' tea from Russian chay 'tea'
tselse nen' whole wheat flour from Russian pšinìtsa 'wheat' via Upper Inlet Tanaina chinishna; reshaped by Ahtna tseles 'artic ground squirrel'
tseniic CLW tsenii M tea kettle from Russian cháynik 'teakettle'
tsesga' W cup from Russian čáshka 'cup'
tsesi W clock, watch from Russian chasy 'clock, watch, hour'
tsilgah, tsilgak church from Russian tsérkov' 'church'
ts'iits'i CLW denim from Russian sittsa 'chintz, cotton print (gen. sg.)', via Tanaina sitsa; then blended with Ahtna ts'iits' rustling noise
yaabel CW devil from Russian d'yávol 'devil'
yaan' yarn from English 'yarn'
yelok CWM yalok L window from Alutiiq gaaleq or Tanaina yuleq 'window'
yiba' W beer from Russian pivo 'beer'
zaali lard from Russian sálo 'fat, shortening, lard'
zaay M rice from English 'rice'
saghadusgah, sabadusgah CLW saghudusgah W cross fox from Siberian Russian sivodúshka 'cross fox'
saxaal W sugar from Russian sákhár 'sugar'
saldaets, seldaets, seldaedze' soldier from Russian saldát 'soldier'
satbagi CLW sacbagi W rubber boots from Russian sapogi 'shoes, boots'
sdaal M sdaali CLW chair from Russian stul 'chair' or stol 'table'
sdagaan CLW glass from Russian stakán 'drinking glass'
sdagel window glass from Russian steklo 'window glass'
sdoo stove from English 'stove'
sgulak CLW bald eagle from Alutiiq quckalaq 'bald eagle'; cf. Eyak gguujigelek
sgulide' CW sguuli L frying pan from Russian skovoroda 'skillet'
ssdingah CW pig from Russian sadinka 'hindquarter'
silic silk from English silk
slatba' CW hat with brim from Russian shlyapa 'hat'
suus W shoes from English shoes
ssutnae CW steamboat from Russian súdno 'steamboat'
sutnak heavy wool fabric from Russian súkno 'cloth, broadcloth', via Chugach Alutiiq
Appendix B. Directionals

A directional (or locational) word in Ahtna is made up of three elements: 1) a prefix expressing distance (‘near’, ‘far’, ‘directly’, or ‘adjacent’); 2) a directional root expressing orientation; and 3) a suffix indicating a specific point, a general area, or a direction to or from a point.

Five of these roots are oriented to stream flow, which gives the system a basic riverine character. Ahtna speakers, when referring to the English directional words ‘north’, ‘south’, ‘east’, and ‘west’, can make use of a wide range of directional words, depending on where they are referring typically in relation to the Copper River. Combining prefixes, roots, and suffixes, many directional words may be formed. The nine directional roots also occur in an adverbial form which takes no prefix or suffix. Note the rather radical vowel alternations of many of the directional stems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prefixes</th>
<th>suffixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>da- 'near'</td>
<td>-e ‘to’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na- 'intermediate'</td>
<td>-dze ‘from’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'u- 'distant'</td>
<td>-t ‘at a point’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ts'i- ‘straight, directly’</td>
<td>-xu ‘in a general area’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka- ‘next to, adjacent’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P+gha- ‘from P’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n- ‘neutral’ (rare)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hw- ‘area’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

roots plus suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adverb</th>
<th>suffixes</th>
<th>suffixed stems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>upriver, behind (no suffix)</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-dze -t -xu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>downriver</td>
<td>-n'e</td>
<td>-niidze -niit -nuuxe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from water, upland</td>
<td>-d'a'a</td>
<td>-daadze -daat -daaxe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toward water, lowland</td>
<td>-ngge</td>
<td>-nggdze -nggat -nggu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>across</td>
<td>-tsene</td>
<td>-tsiidze -tsiit -tsuughe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>-naan</td>
<td>-naadze -naat -naaxe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down, inside</td>
<td>-ngge</td>
<td>-tggadze -tggat -tggu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>away, off</td>
<td>'yax</td>
<td>-ygge -yggdze -yggat -yggu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahead</td>
<td>'ane</td>
<td>'-aadze '-aat '-aaxe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the nine roots and the sets of prefixes and suffixes it is possible to state locations very precisely, e.g.,

'udaat at a place far downriver,

'udaat at a place far downriver,

ts'inadze from directly across,

na'aaxe over there in a general area outside,

dangge nearby in a direction upland,

katsiidze from the next place toward the water.

Directionals are common in place names:

Dadaa'i Na' Bremner River, 'downriver river',

Hwtsuughe Bence'e Tyone Lake, 'lower big lake'.

For further discussion of directionals in Ahtna see Kari 1985 and 1989c and in comparative Athabaskan and Na-Dene see Leer 1989.
## Appendix C. Numerals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Times, Places</th>
<th>Ways</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ts'ilk'ey (CWM)</td>
<td>ts'ilghan</td>
<td>ts'iliden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ts'alk'ey (L)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>nadaeggi</td>
<td>naatne</td>
<td>naade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>taa'i (CL)</td>
<td>taane</td>
<td>taade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>denc'ih (CL)</td>
<td>denesne</td>
<td>denesde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>denc'ii (WM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>'alts'eni</td>
<td>'alts'enne</td>
<td>'alts'ende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>gistaani</td>
<td>gistaanne</td>
<td>gistaande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>k'onts'aghi</td>
<td>k'onts'aghne</td>
<td>k'onts'aghe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>lk'edenc'ih (CL)</td>
<td>lk'edenc'ine</td>
<td>lk'edenc'iden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lk'edenc'ii (WM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ts'ilk'ey kole (CLW)</td>
<td>ts'ilk'ey kolne</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k'etnesi (M)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>hwlaazaan</td>
<td>hwlaazaanne</td>
<td>hwlaaande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ts'ilk'ey uk'edi</td>
<td>ts'ilk'ey uk'etne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>nadaeggi uk'edi</td>
<td>nadaeggi uk'etne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>taa'k'i uk'edi</td>
<td>taa'k'i uk'etne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>denc'ii uk'edi</td>
<td>denc'ii uk'etne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>'alts'eni uk'edi</td>
<td>'alts'eni uk'etne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>gistaani uk'edi</td>
<td>gistaani uk'etne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>k'onts'aghi uk'edi</td>
<td>k'onts'aghi uk'etne</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>lk'edenc'ii uk'edi</td>
<td>lk'edenc'ii uk'etne</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>ts'ilk'ey kole uk'edi</td>
<td>ts'ilk'ey kole uk'etne</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k'etnes uk'edi (M)</td>
<td>k'etnes uk'etne (M)</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>ts'ilghatne (C)</td>
<td>ts'ilghatne</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naa xundelaayi (CLW)</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>ts'ilghatne ts'ilk'ey uk'edi (CLW)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naa deztaann (M)</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>taa xundelaayi (CLW)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>taa deztaann (M)</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>denes xundelaayi (CLW)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>denc'ii deztaann (M)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>'alts'en xundelaayi (CLW)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'alts'eni deztaann (M)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>gistaan xundelaayi (CLW)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>gistaann deztaann (M)</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>k'onts'agha xundelaayi (CLW)</td>
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<td>k'onts'agha deztaann (M)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lk'edenc'ii deztaann (M)</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>ts'ilk'ey kole xundelaayi (CLW)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k'etnes deztaann (M)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>dghesdlaani (CW)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ggesdlaani (L)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>tseles desdlaann (M)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dghesdlaani ts'ilk'ey uk'edi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D. Theme formation strings

\(\emptyset^3\) /zero classifier/
- \(\emptyset\) (ts) derived intransitive
- \(\text{inc}\#\emptyset\) (ts) derived intransitive with incorporate
- \(O+\emptyset\) (ts) derived transitive
- \(\text{inc}\#O\) (ts) derived transitive with incorporated object
- \(\text{inc}\#O+G+\emptyset\) (ts) derived transitive with incorporated subject

\(\emptyset^7\) /zero qualifier/
- \(\emptyset\) (ts) thematized gender

\(\emptyset^8\) /null postposition/
- \(P#l\) (ts) derived indirect causative

(h)e /negative/
- \(ts'\#\text{root}+(h)e\) (ts) pejorative, not
- \(ts'a\#(h)e\) (ts) badly
- \((h)e\) (ts) negative dimensional

u^2 /conative/
- \(u\) (ts) thematized conative, attempting

caan^1 /abdomen/
- \(ca\) (ts) feebly, meekly, humbly

\(c^1\) /indefinite/
- \(c'\) (ts) thematized indefinite

\(d^1\) /thus/
- \(d\#\) (ts) proverb prefix

\(d^3\) /D-classifier/
- \(D\) (ts) derived intransitive
- \(\text{inc}\#D\) (ts) derived intransitive with incorporate
- \(\text{inc}\#d+gh+D\) (ts) derived intransitive with incorporated body part
- \(\text{inc}\#D\) (ts) derived transitive with incorporate

\(d^4, de^1\) /d-qualifier/
- \(d\) (ts) thematized gender
- \(d+l\) (ts) onomatopoetic, be noise, sound of
- \(\text{inc}\#d+l\) (ts) go making noise in manner of incorporate
- \(d+l\) (ts) move oneself

\(da^1, daa^e\) /orifice/
- \(da\#d\) (ts) verbally
\textbf{\textit{gh}\textsuperscript{2} /gh qualifier/}
\textit{x\textsuperscript{#}gh (ts) held, attached, constrained on one end, tethered, pivoting
n+gh+l (ts) into a condition}

\textbf{x}\textsuperscript{2}
\textit{x\textsuperscript{#}gh (ts) held, attached, constrained on one end, tethered, pivoting}

\textbf{\textit{xa}\textsuperscript{2} /weapon/}
\textit{xa\textsuperscript{#} (ts) act with a weapon (bow, gun)}

\textbf{\textit{ko} /area/}
\textit{ko (ts) thematized gender or areal object/subject}

\textbf{\textit{l}\textsuperscript{1} /l-classifier/}
\textit{l (ts) derived intransitive
inc\textsuperscript{#}l (ts) derived intransitive with incorporate
inc\textsuperscript{#}l (ts) derived transitive with incorporate as object
inc\textsuperscript{#O+l} (ts) derived transitive with incorporate of manner
l (ts) descriptive
d+l (ts) move oneself
d+l (ts) onomatopoetic, be noise, sound of
inc\textsuperscript{#d+l} (ts) derived intransitive with incorporate of oral noise}

\textbf{\textit{l}\textsuperscript{1} /l-classifier/}
\textit{O+l (ts) derived transitive
O+l (ts) derived causative
inc\textsuperscript{#}l (ts) derived transitive with incorporate as object
inc\textsuperscript{#O+l} (ts) derived transitive with incorporate of manner
inc\textsuperscript{#}l (ts) derived intransitive with incorporate of manner
P\textsuperscript{#}l (ts) derived indirect causative}

\textbf{\textit{n}\textsuperscript{1} /distributed/}
\textit{n\textsuperscript{#} (ts) thematized distributive}

\textbf{\textit{n}\textsuperscript{2} /n-gender/}
\textit{n (ts) thematized gender
n (ts) flying
O+n+0 (ts) following O
n+gh+l (ts) into a condition []}

\textbf{\textit{n}\textsuperscript{5} /perfective/}
\textit{n (ts) thematized perfective prefix}

\textbf{\textit{na}\textsuperscript{2} /iterative/}
\textit{na\textsuperscript{#} (ts) thematized iterative, again, over again}
t\textsuperscript{1} /inceptive/
    O+t (ts) swallowing O

ta\textsuperscript{1} /skin/
    ta#d (ts) act with a skin

ts\textsuperscript{2} /perjorative/
    ts'\#root+(h)e (ts) negative descriptive, pejorative

ts'a\textsuperscript{3} /badly/
    ts'a#root+(h)e (ts) badly

si\textsuperscript{1} /fear/
    si# (ts) fright
Appendix E. Aspectual derivational strings

\[\emptyset^a\]
- \(\emptyset\) (ads:conc) conclusive, to a conclusion
- \(\emptyset\) (ads:dur) durative
- \(\emptyset\) (ads:cons) consecutive
- \(\emptyset\) (ads:n mom, n neu) arriving; extending
- \(\emptyset\) (ads:Ø neu) Ø neuter
- \(\emptyset\) (sds:xust) customary

\[\emptyset^8\]
- \(\emptyset\) (ads:Ø neu) directly against, touching, contiguous with, on P
- \(\emptyset\) (ads:pers, rev) rubbing against P
- \(\emptyset\) (ads:gh mom) leaving P behind, releasing P
- \(\emptyset\) (ads:gh neu) grazing, glancing off, sideswiping P
- \(\emptyset\) (ads:gh neu) comparative, be as V as P

ae
- \(P+e\#\) (ads:gh mom) in, into P

e\[\]
- \(P+e\#\) (ads:n mom, n neu) against, up to, on P
- \(P+e\#n+(+D)\) (ads:n neu, n mom) leaning against P
- \(P+e\#d+n+i\) (ads:Ø mom) beginning, starting P, inchoative
- \(P+e\#u+gh\) (ads:ss mom) surrounding, wrapping P

i\[\]
- i (ads:tran) transitional, change of state or condition, remaining
- i (ads:i mom) finding
- i (ads:i mom) down
- i (ads:sem) do V once

u\[\]
- u (ads:sem-cust) customarily do V once
- u+n (ads:n mom) directive, do V at O
- u (ads:drv-cust) customarily do V at O
- O+u, P+gha#u (ads:ss mom) passing O, P
- P+e#u+gh (ads:ss mom) reaching P (a destination); surrounding, wrapping P
- P+k'e#u+d (ads:ss mom) wrapping in P
- P+na+ke#u+gh (ads:rev) surrounding P
- P+dzi+da+tes#u (ads:ss mom) over P (a barrier)
- u+n (ads:s tran) change of psychological state

'a
- 'a#n+(+D) (ads:s mom) overdo V, do V excessively
'an²
P+gha'aaxe (ads:gh mom) around P, circumventing P

'e¹
P+'e+hw+k'e# (ads:gh mom) attacking, leaping upon P

'el²
P+'el t+ (ads:ss mom) toppling, knocking down, detaching, severing, amputating P
P+'el k'e# (ads:ss mom) owing to P
P+'el k'e+da# (ads:ss mom) lending to P

'ii⁴
P+ii, P+'iidze' (ads:gh mom, s neu) blocked, concealed, hidden by, in the shade of P
P+nal'ii (ads:ss neu, gh mom) in the shade of, hidden by, obscured by P
kol'ii (ads:gh mom, gh neu, s neu) out of view, hidden

baa²
P+baa d+i (ads:O mom) reaching the edge of P

caex
P+dacaex (ads:ss neu, gh mom) blocking the way of P, intercepting P, heading off P

caek'
ko+ce#d+i (ads:i mom) down the river

ce³
P+ce+t'a# (ads:ss neu, gh mom) between flat surfaces of P

cen¹
scent'aa (ads:gh mom) under a standing tree
ce+t'a# (ads:n mom) down to the base (of mountain)
le+cen#D (ads:ss mom) gathering into a group

cii
P+ci# (ads:gh mom) onto the tip, point of P
P+ci#d+i (ads:i mom) to a point of P (land)
P+k'e+la+ci# (ads:gh mom) onto the tip of P

c'aa¹
P+c'a# (ads:n mom, i mom) away from P
ni+c'a# (ads:n mom) off from shore
ni+c'a#i (ads:i mom) up vertically
P+ni+c'a#i (ads:i mom) off P, undressing P
ni+ni+c'a#i (ads:n mom) opening
ti+c'a# (ads:n mom) into the woods
c'a²
   c'a#t (ads:s mom) fetching meat, going for meat

c'en
   c'en+ta# (ads:n mom) into jagged, steep mountain peaks

d¹
   d#gh (ads:gh/Ø neu) S is

d²
   d+gha# (ads:n mom) snagging, stumbling

d⁴, de¹
   areal noun d+i (ads:i mom) out into an area

da¹
   hwdaaghe (ads:gh mom) above timberline

da¹, daa¹
   P+da+caex (ads:s neu, gh mom) blocking the way of P, intercepting P, heading off P
daa#, ko+da# (ads:n mom) entering, (going) through a doorway
   P+yi+da# (ads:n mom) out from P (enclosure)
   da#(u) (ads:ss mom) closing off an opening
   li+da#, l+da# (ads:n mom) closing off an opening
   P+da# (ads:n mom, gh mom) closing off an opening []
   P+da# (ads:s mom) opening P
   da#d+n (ads:n mom, n neu) filling, full

da³
   da# (ads:neu-neg) don't V

da⁴, de¹
   da# (ads:ss mom) up, ascending
   da#, de# (ads:s neu) up, at an elevation
   da#d (ads:gh mom, gh neu) hanging up
   P+k'e+da# (ads:ss mom) upon, mounting P
   P+dzi+da+tes#u (ads:ss mom) over P (a barrier)

da⁵
   ko+da#d+i, da#d+i (ads:i mom) down, descending

da⁶
   ti+da# (ads:gh mom) wrongly, badly, forbodingly, ominously

da⁷
   l+da# (ads:n mom) for a long time
da¹²
- da#d (adss:n mom) scattering, cluttering

da¹³
- P+da# (adss:gh mom) escaping from P
- P+gha+da+ts'i#d+gh+i (adss:i mom) slipping away from P

dak², (tgge¹)
- tgge', gge' n# (adss:rev) standing up, lifting up

di²
- di# (adss:gh mom) in, into
- di+ts'i# (adss:n mom) out from an enclosure

di³
- di# (adss:n mom) getting up

dlok'
- dlok' (adss:gh mom) enter laughing

dzaen
- dzaen c¹+ (adss:prog-gh mom) all day long

dzi¹
- nil+dzi# (adss:gh mom) separating, dividing, splitting apart lengthwise
- P+dzi+da+tes#u (adss:s mom) over P (a barrier)

dzi²
- dzi#c'+(n+)l (adss:lid) until stopped, until completed

gh¹
- neke# (adss:prog-rev) around and around, in a circle

gh²
- gh (adss:neu) []
- P+c#u+gh (adss:ss mom) surrounding, wrapping P; reaching P (a destination)
- P+ke#gh+i (adss:i mom) climbing P
- P+d+gh (adss:gh mom) grazing, glancing off, sideswiping P
- P+gha#gh (adss:s mom) part of P, partially from P

ghaa¹
- P+ghaa d+i (adss:Ø mom) length of P
- P+engaay (adss:gh mom) meeting P

gha¹
- P+gha#u (adss:ss mom) passing by, exceeding, overdoing P
- P+gha#gh (adss:s mom) part of P, partially from P
- P+gha#d+D-effect (adss:gh mom) missing P

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d+gha# (ads:n mom) snagging, stumbling
P+gha#l (ads:s neu) loaning to P
P+gha+s+ta# (ads:n mom, n neu) out-V-ing P, the most of, superlative of P

gha^2, xa^1
xa#, P+gha# (ads:n mom) through (P)

xa^3
xa# (ads:gh mom) spreading []

xa^4
xa#d (ads:n mom) []

kaa^4
P+ka# (ads:ss mom) placing on
P+ti+ka#d+i (ads:i mom) glancing off, missing, going past P

ka^2
ka# (ads:gh mom) up and out, up from below
ka# (ads:ss mom) up a slope, ascending
ka#d(+D) (ads:gh mom, gh neu) randomly, completely, into pieces

ka^4, xa^3
ka#, xa# (ads:n mom) selling

ka^5, xa^8
xa+na#n+i (ads:i mom) turning back

ka^6
s+ka#ko (ads:gh mom) fighting, impoverished []

ke^2
ke# (ads:ss mom) ashore
P+ke# (ads:ss mom) drawing a picture (of O) on P, writing on P
l+ke# (ads:n mom) crossing, across
P+ke#gh+i (ads:i mom) climbing P
na+ke#(d) (ads:rev) down and back
nil+ke# (ads:s mom, rev, s neu) turning over
ke+ts'i#d+i (ads:i mom) loosen []

ko
ko+ce#d+i (ads:i mom) down the river
ko+da#d+i (ads:i mom) down, descending
ko+tsi#d+i (ads:i mom, i neu) descending toward water

ku^1
ku# (ads:gh mom) into enclosure
yae' ku# (ads:gh mom) falling down
k'ae'

P+k'e# (ads:gh mom) into cavity, hole of P, descending upon P
P+la+a+k'e# (ads:gh mom) into the palm of, handing to P
tik'e# (ads:n mom) coming to a trail

k'e

P+k'e# (ads:n mom) following, after P
k'e#D (ads:n mom) ceasing, quitting, stopping
P+k'e# (ads:n mom) severing P in two crosswise
P+k'e# (ads:rev) loosening P
k'e# (ads:gh mom) disassembling
P+k'e# (ads:ss mom) onto, covering P
P+k'e#t (ads:ss mom) striking, waking P
P+el k'e# (ads:ss mom) owing to P
P+k'e+a+da# (ads:ss mom) upon, mounting P
P+el k'e+a+da# (ads:ss mom) lending to P
P+k'e+u+d (ads:ss mom) wrapping in P, attaching to P
P+k'e# (ads:gh mom) trading to P
ts'i+k'e# (ads:ss mom) overdoing, shredding
P+k'e+ts'i# (ads:n mom) taking P's place
P+e+hw+k'e# (ads:gh mom) attacking, leaping upon P
ni+k'e# (ads:n mom) []

k'e83

P+k'e# (ads:neu) less than, the least of P

k'ez2

P+k'ez d+i (ads:i mom) passing by P
P+k'ez (ads:gh mom) passing by P

l'4

l+da# (ads:n mom) for a long time

l'5

l+ke# (ads:n mom) crossing, across

lao2

P+dghelaa d+ (ads:gh mom) to the summit, top of P

laa', laa3

cila' d+ (ads:s mom) move drying fish
P+la# (ads:gh mom) escaping from P, taking from P by force
P+la+k'e# (ads:gh mom) handing to P
P+laaghe (ads:gh mom) taking from P, out of P's hand

laa3

P+tsi+la# (ads:ss mom) ahead of P
le

P+le' (ads:gh mom) handing to P

li', le

li,le#d (ads:s mom) joining, halfway, part way
li#n (ads:gh mom, repI) squeezing
li+da# (ads:n mom, n neu) closing
le+na# (ads:n mom) reassembling
li,le##(u+)+d+gh+i+D (ads:O neu) intersecting, joining
le+cen#D (ads:s mom) gathering into a group
le+d+yi# (ads:gh mom) into a V-formation

lu

lu# (ads:per) around, about, perambulative

n

momentaneous derivation + n# (sds:dist) at separate intervals, places, distributive
superaspect
n# (ads:cont) keep on Ving
tgge' n# (ads:rev) getting up, lifting up
P+n# (ads:gh mom, s neu) up and onto P (as when putting on a hat or coat), wearing P

n

n (ads:s mom) assume a position
momentaneous derivation + n+D (pds:s mom, 0 mom) erratic, do V accidentally,
inaccurately

n

0 (+n) (ads:n mom, n neu) arriving, extending

naan

na# (ads:n mom) crossing, across

na

na# (ads:gh mom, gh neu) down, descending, dropping

na

na#d(+D) (ads:s mom, s neu) scattering around
na#i (ads:i mom) finding
na#t (ads:s mom) beginning again
na#t, lu (ads:per) around, about, perambulative
(P+)na+ke#(d) (ads:rev) turning back, reversing; in a circle, encircling (P), around (P)
na+ke#d+(D) (ads:s neu) down and back; with D arranged in a circle
P+na+ke#u+gh (ads:rev) surrounding P
nil+na# (ads:rev) making a round trip

naek

P+nak'ae, P+nek'ae (ads:gh mom, gh neu) into the eye of P
niits

P+niidze, P+tandze (ads:gh mom) crossing P's path, meeting, intercepting P
P+taniidze (ads:gh mom) in the middle of P
tandze (ads:n mom) mid

ni

ni# (ads:n mom, n neu) to a point, stopping, terminative
P+ni# (ads:gh mom) embedding into P
P+ni#d (ads:gh mom) hanging over, up and over, catching on, snagging on P
ni+c'a#i (ads:i mom) up vertically
ni+c'a# (ads:n mom) off from shore
P+ni+c'a#i (ads:i mom) off P, undressing P
h+ni#i (ads:i mom) []

nil

nil# (ads:gh mom) together
nil+ke# (ads:rev, s mom) turning over
nil+dzi# (ads:gh mom) separating, dividing, splitting apart lengthwise
nil+k'e# (ads:pers) zig-zagging, back and forth
nil+na# (ads:rev) making a round trip
nil+ta# (ads:n mom) mixing, combining
nil+c'a# (ads:n mom) opening

nu

P+nu' (ads:gh mom) through hole of P

t

t (ads:pds:s mom, s neu) inceptive, starting to, taking, emit, extending, pointing
P+el t (ads:s mom) toppling, knocking down, detaching, severing P
yae' t (ads:s mom) throwing away, consuming
ta#t (ads:s mom) losing object

ta

ta# (ads:ss mom) up from shore
ta# (ads:gh mom, gh neu, s neu) into the water
ta#d+i (ads:i mom) dyeing, coloring
ta+tes# (ads:n mom, n neu) connecting, spanning bodies of water

ta

s+ta# (ads:n mom) off, away, lost

tah

P+ta# (ads:n mom) among P, distributing to P
nil+ta# (ads:n mom) mixing, combining
c'en+ta# (ads:n mom) into jagged, steep mountain peaks
ce+ta# (ads:n mom) down to the base (of mountain)
ta#t (ads:s mom) losing (object)
ts'i+ta# (ads:ss mom, s neu) level, smooth
P+ta+t'a# (ads:gh mom) between, under flat surfaces of P
P+ta+ts'i# (ads:n mom) from among P
P+tandze# (ads:gh mom) intercepting P

tae

 ti, te# (ads:n mom, s neu) underwater
tes

sdates (ads:gh mom) making a shortcut
tes

P+tes# (ads:gh mom) over P
ta+tes# (ads:n mom, n new) connecting, spanning bodies of water
P+dzi+da+tes#u (ads:ss mom) over P (a barrier)
tets
tets c'+ (ads:prog-gh mom) all night long
ti

 tik'e# (ads:n mom) meeting a trail
ti

 ti# (ads:n mom) out, out into the country
 ti+c'a# (ads:n mom) into the woods
 P+ti+ka#d+i (ads:i mom) glancing off, missing, going past P
ti

 ti+da# (ads:gh mom) wrongly, badly, forbodingly, ominously
t'aa

P+t'a# (ads:gh mom, gh new) into P (small enclosure)
P+t'a# (ads:ss mom, s new) into pocket, pack of P
P+t'a#n+D (ads:s mom) obstructed by, blocked by P
P+t'a#d+i (ads:i mom) catching, snagging P
P+ce+t'a# (ads:gh mom, s new) between flat surfaces of P
P+ta+t'a# (ads:gh mom, s new) between, under flat surfaces of P
t'aay

P+t'aay (ads:gh mom) meeting P
tl'aa

P+t'l'a# (ads:ss mom) to the completion of, catching up with P
P+t'l'a# (ads:gh mom) exterminating P
tse¹, tsae³
   P+tsi+la# (ads:ss mom) ahead of P
tsen³
   ko+tsi#d+i (ads:i mom, i neu) descending toward water
ts³
   ts'# (ads:ss mom) out into the open
ts'agh³, ts'ax¹
   P+ts'axe (ads:gh mom) blocking, obstructing P
ts'agh¹, ts'ax¹, ts'aex¹
   P+k'ets'aghe (ads:n mom) directly to, making shortcut to P
ts'i¹
   ts'i# (ads:ss mom, s neu) in a straight direction
ts'i+ta# (ads:ss mom, s neu) level, smooth
ts'i²
   ts'i# (ads:n mom) from, off from, out from
   P+ts'i# (ads:n mom) out from, away from P
   P+yi+ts'i# (ads:n mom) out from inside P
   P+gha+da+ts'i#d+gh+i (ads:i mom) slipping off from P
   P+ta+ts'i# (ads:n mom) from among P
ts'i³
   ts'i+k'e#n+gh [] (ads:ss mom) overdoing, shredding
yaa¹
   ya# (ads:gh mom) up in the air; into pieces, apart
yae', yuuge
   yae' t (ads:s mom) throwing away, consuming
   yae' t+d (ads:s mom) opening
   yae' u (ads:gh mom) all over the area
   yae' ku# (ads:gh mom) falling down
yii²
   P+yi#d+i (ads:i mom) passing under P
   P+yi+ts'i# (ads:n mom) out from inside P
   P+yi+da# (ads:n mom) out from P (enclosure)
s⁵
   s# (ads:ss mom) out to edge (of bank)
   s# (ads:gh mom) downriver
s# (ads:gh mom) peeling bark

s#d (ads:gh mom) into the fire

s+ta# (ads:n mom) off, away, lost
s+ta#u (ads:gh mom) crookedly, zig-zagging
P+gha+s+ta# (ads:n mom, n neu) out-V-ing P, the most of, superlative of P

s+ka#ko (ads:gh mom) difficulty

zaa¹
P+za# (ads:gh mom, s neu) into the mouth of P

zaa², zaan
P+zaa d+i (ads:i mom) out into P (the open area)

saen
saen na#c' (ads:prog-gh mom) all summer long

zuu
su# (ads:Ø neu) sufficiently, enough
Appendix F. Non-aspectual derivational strings

$\emptyset^7$ /zero qualifier/
  $\emptyset$ (nds) gender

$\emptyset^8$ /null postposition/
  $P+\text{cin}'#d+l$ (nds) pretending to $V$ at $P$

$\text{cin}'$, $\text{ci}$ /pretending/
  $\text{cin}'#d+l$ (nds) pretending to $V$

$\text{d}^8$ /D-classifier/
  D-effect (nds) passive
  $\emptyset+\text{pp}#(#)(d+)\text{D-effect}$ (nds) indirect reflexive

$\text{d}^4$, $\text{de}^1$ /d-qualifier/
  d (nds) gender
  $\text{da}#d$ (nds) verbally, oral noise, speech
  $d+\text{D-effect}$ (nds) reflexive
  $d+\text{D-effect}$ (nds) benefactive, for one's own benefit

$\text{da}^1$, $\text{daa}^1$ /orifice/
  $\text{da}#d$ (nds) verbally, oral noise, speech

$\text{gha}^1$ /in relation to/
  $\text{xa}#d+D$ (nds) for oneself

$\text{ko}$ /area/
  $\text{ko}$ (nds) gender, areal direct object

$\text{l}^1$ /l-classifier/
  D-effect (nds) passive
  $d+\text{D-effect}$ (nds) reflexive
  $\emptyset+\text{pp}#(#)(d+)\text{D-effect}$ (nds) indirect reflexive

$\text{n}^2$ /n-qualifier/
  n (nds) gender, roundish, rope-like

$\text{na}^2$ /iterative/
  $\text{na}#(D)$ (nds) iterative, again, back

$\text{nil}$ /reciprocal/
  $\text{nil}+\text{D-effect}$ (nds) each other, reciprocal

Although not included in the main entries, the insertion of incorporated stems is an analogous non-aspectual derivation. See Figure 2, p. 39.
  inc# (nds) incorporate insertion
Appendix G. Topics in Ahtna verb phonology

Ahtna, like other Athabaskan languages, has an elaborate set of phonological and morphological rules that applies to verbs.¹ The verb paradigms in Appendix H give a fairly complete account of the conjugation types, inflectional patterns, and common phonological alternations in Central Ahtna. In this appendix we make note of the common phonological rules and morphologically conditioned rules that apply to the Ahtna verb. This presentation complements Appendix H. Some special problems and counter-examples are noted which suggest some areas for further research.

The section is divided into following topics: 1.0 subject-classifier-stem initial consonant rules; 2.0 other general rules affecting prefixes; 3.0 mode-specific and morpheme specific rules; 4.0 rules affecting verb stems. Reference is made to the numbered paradigms in Appendix H.

1.0 Subject-classifier-stem initial consonant rules

1.1 D-effect

The D classifier prefix combines with some stem initial consonants. See also the entry for d', D classifier combines as a syllable onset with the stem initial voiced fricatives, glottal stop, and zero.

\[
\begin{align*}
D + \{ & l, z, y, gh, \emptyset \} \rightarrow \{ & dl, dz, dy (CWM), g (L) \} \\
& dgh (CWM), gg (L) \}
\end{align*}
\]

staninesdget he became lonely,
na'idyaa, na'igaa he returned,
na'it'aan it was found,
kahnesgaa he accidentally spoke out.

With stem initial b, n, and velar stops, D appears as a syllable coda.

kutba' it became twilight,
a'tnaa he is working,
destget it is smoky,
dakt'aali snuff.

Before alveolar stops, the D classifier deletes but its presence can be detected by vowel patterns:

tanat'ut' it (tea) is strong,
dat'ets' it is blue,
naatsiil' it snowed.

See also rule 2.14 below where this rule can apply to other prefixes.

1.2 Fricative devoicing and fricative deletion

Stems beginning with the coronal fricatives l and z devoice when preceded by a voiceless fricative. These are usually the prefixes es, oh, l.

[+fric] \rightarrow [-fric] / [-fric]

¹ Thanks to Sharon Hargus for comments on this section.
Note that stems with the velar fricatives y and gh do not devoice; cf. 'esghaat 'I am shaking it', where the devoicing rule does not apply. Also note that in Ahtna the l classifier does not devoice, as in a 1st sg verb such as zelk'as 'I am stiff'. Also cf. the fricative voicing rule that applies to stem final fricatives in possessed nouns (sec. 5.5) and to verb stems (rule 4.1.9 below). Note that Rice (1989) treats similar alternations in Slave in the opposite manner, by assuming underlying voiceless fricatives with a voicing rule.

Following fricative devoicing is a fricative deletion rule. The fricatives s- of the first sg subject pronoun, the h- of the second plural pronoun, and the s- or z- of the s perfective-negative prefix delete before a) stems beginning with voiceless fricative or b) the l- or l- classifiers.

\[ [+\text{fric}] \rightarrow \emptyset / \begin{cases} [+\text{fric}] \\ [-\text{voic}] \end{cases} \]

Typical examples are H: 3.2, 4.5, 4.8 and 11.2. Both rules are exemplified below:

**fricative devoicing**
- /es+laen/ > 'eslaen I am,
- /oh+laen/ > 'ohlaen you are,
- /u+es+zii/ > 'uosii you are calling his name,
- /y+d+l+let > idelet he is smoking it,

**fricative deletion**
- /es+l+tsii/ > 'eltsii I am making it,
- /d+es+l+kos/ > delkos I am coughing,
- /oh+l+tsii/ > 'oltsii you pl are making it,
- /k+d+z+l+ts'ii/ > hdelts'ii they are sitting,
- /y+z+l+tsin/ > yiltsiin he made it.

### 1.3 d insertion

An epenthetic d appears when a stem beginning with l- is preceded by the z- or s- form of the s-perfective-negative prefix. See H: 11.2

\[ \emptyset \rightarrow d / \begin{cases} z \\ s \end{cases} \]

- /z+lets/ > zdlets he urinated,
- /z+laen/ > zdlaen it became,
- /l+gh+s+l+e > taslæle it won't be.

### 2.0 Other general rules applying to verb prefixes

#### 2.1 Basic e insertion

As discussed in sec. 6.3 Ahtna can have some verbs without a preceding peg syllable. However, a very common epenthesis in Ahtna has e inserted before [ (which stands for the stem or classifier or s/z plus stem) if there is a preceding prefix of the shape C. The preceding prefix may be conjunct or disjunct. If the preceding prefix is a labiovelar, the epenthetic vowel is o.

\[ \emptyset \rightarrow \begin{cases} e \\ 0 \end{cases} / \begin{cases} C \\ C' \end{cases} \]

- /c'+yaan/ > c'uyaan he is eating something,
- /c'+k+yaan/ > i'kyaan they are eating something,
This rule accounts for the presence of many instances of e- as well as the absence of vowels before l, where the four classifiers, n-, or z prefixes can appear, as well as the common series of clusters of consonantal conjunct prefixes, e.g. in 'they are snoring' above.

The insertion of rounded o following the few labiovelar prefixes is interesting. This raises the possibility that the 'area' prefix is actually /k\- (without a vowel), although it has been treated as /ko/ in this dictionary.

Since Ahtna has no 'peg' prefix, as noted in sec. 6.3, no epenthesis occurs before a classifier or s mode prefix or n-perfective prefix plus stem when there is no preceding prefix.

tsagh he is crying,
zdaa he is sitting,
Icaan it is raining,
tuu tnaan he is drinking water.

Also note that no epenthesis occurs when there is a CV or CVC syllable followed by the disjunct boundary.
daztsaan he died,
daxaelz'aan a packed is elevated,
dac'etl'esl'aan it sits huddled,
nek'ets'iilltaan he is shading his eyes.

2.2 Some conditions on basic e-insertion

There seem to be several general conditions on syllable shape that effect basic e-insertion when the several prefixes of the shape /h/ are involved.

a) e insertion applies regularly, so long as there is a following l-classifier:
/n/ qualifier: gigi neldael he is eating berries,
/n/ distributive: demba nelye' he is playing checkers

b) The following verbs do not take basic e-insertion and have a syllabic n before Ø, l, or D classifiers:
/n/ perfective: nts'aat he is sick,
/n/ direct object: nyaan he is eating you,
/n/ qualifier: c'unbae he is picking,
c'enlgets' he is fishing with a hook,
/n/ distributive: nic'anke' he is paddling off at several intervals,

nya' he keeps on walking,
c) Some verbs with /n/ qualifier and a following Ø, l, or D classifier vary as to e-insertion:
nyaex-neyaex he is growing,
yenlyaex-inelyaex he is growing, raising it,
scaen nlyaex he is raising the child.

See also the discussion of distributive n gemination in 3.12 below.

In addition, there are occasions when the c' indefinite prefix vocalizes to y' before l (see sec. 2.7 below); i.e., where c' vocalization has bled e insertion:
nay'daan he is eating something again,
Tay'laatden 'Spawning Place',
bent'aa key'aas hwt'aaene black people.

There is some variation with forms with c'e- in the above.
2.3 Secondary e-insertion: $\emptyset \rightarrow e / C__CCV$

As noted in sec. 6.3, at the left-hand edge of the syllable before the stem, clusters of two to five consonants can occur. However, it is also possible to find a second e-inserted to break up some clusters of conjunct prefixes. The exact clusters and rule ordering conditions are not yet worked out. Note also that the Mentasta dialect has a more liberal version of this rule.

\[ /s'ts'+ko+t+gh+nes/ \rightarrow ts'chwntanes \text{ we will be alive},
/s'ts'+d+z+l+ts'i/ \rightarrow ts'gdelts'ii M we stay; cf. 'sdelts'ii CLW,
/ni#c'+ko+d+n+n+zet+i/ \rightarrow nic'ghwdinizedi time passed,
/ta#c'+k+d+l+zaex/ \rightarrow tac'ghdesaex they tanned some skins M.\]

2.4 Basic glottal stop insertion: $\emptyset \rightarrow ' / (#(#))_V$

Glottal stop is inserted before a vowel if the vowel is word initial or is before the disjunct boundary.

\[ /u+n+i+baen/ \rightarrow 'unibaen you picked it,
/es+laen/ \rightarrow 'elaen I am,
/hna#oh+b+on+en/ \rightarrow hna'0ht'en you pl are playing,
/i+tsgah/ \rightarrow 'tsagh you are crying,
/y+gha#u+z+yaa/ \rightarrow ya'uzyaan he passed him by,
/k+a+ta#i+dzuun'/ \rightarrow katu'idzuun' chop a water hole!,
/b+e+let#i+'a'l/ \rightarrow belet-'i'a' smoke reached it.\]

Note that the last two examples have an incorporated stem at the disjunct boundary.

2.5 Conjunct vowel glottal stop insertion: $\emptyset \rightarrow ' / V+_V$

Verbs with two adjacent conjunct vowels have another epenthetic glottal stop if preceding a vowel. See H: 4.8 and 4.9 11.4-6, 12.2, 12.4. Note that in some instances the left-most vowel has been inserted by a phonological rule; e.g. rules 3.18 and 3.19 below.

\[ /u+i+ziil \rightarrow 'u'izii you call his name,
/u+d+V+es+l+ket/ \rightarrow 'ude'elket I am asking him,
/n+i+es+zen/ \rightarrow ne'esen I wish, intend.\]

2.6 y/b/nhw vocalization:

\[ \{ \begin{array}{c}
    \{ y \\
    \{ b \\
    \{ nhw \\
\end{array} \} \rightarrow \{ \begin{array}{c}
    \{ i \\
    \{ u \\
    \{ nhw \\
\end{array} \} / ___C (C \neq l+STEM) \}
\]

The pronominal prefixes y, b and nhw vocalize before a consonant. Note however that the l classifier does not trigger this rule. Unlike gh-vocalization and z-vocalization, this rule is in all of the Ahtna dialects.

\[ /b+ghaan/ \rightarrow ughaan half of it,
/nhw+n+gh+l+aeen \rightarrow unhn'aen he is looking at you pl,
/y+yaaan/ \rightarrow iyaan he is eating it,
/na#y+gh+n+l+ta/ \rightarrow nayghilt'ak he put her down,
/k+y+yaaan/ \rightarrow kiiyaan they are eating it.\]

Note in the last example that y- vocalizes to a long vowel when preceded by a consonant: y > ii / C_. Also cf. these two examples without vocalization: yeldael he is eating them, beldaan' some of it. These forms have a following l-classifier before the stem.
We also find that this vocalization rule, as well as the other vocalization rules discussed in sec. 3 below, seem to follow basic glottal insertion. For example, in the following derivations the reverse rule order would add glottal stop incorrectly.

\[
\text{glot inser} \quad \begin{array}{c}
/b\#oh+l+nes/ \\
\text{b/y vocal} \\
[u'] \\
\text{vocal} \\
\end{array} \text{ } \begin{array}{c}
/sta+bes#y+d+n+n+l+daetl'1/ \\
\end{array}
\]

2.7 Lenition

Lenition is a common Ahtna phonological rule which affects several pronominal and qualifier prefixes and which creates consonant clusters. The basic form of the prefix occurs before a vowel and the lenited form occurs before a consonant.

\[
\begin{cases}
\{ts'\} \\
\{c'\} \\
\text{ko} \\
\text{k} \\
\end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\{'s\} \\
\{i'\} \\
\text{hw} \\
\text{h} \\
\end{cases} / \text{ } \text{-C}
\]

\[
\text{ts'+t+gh+yiil/ } \rightarrow \text{'stayiil we will eat it,}
\text{/c'+t+gh+yiil/ } \rightarrow \text{i'tayiil he will eat something,}
\text{/ko+t+gh+yiil/ } \rightarrow \text{hw'tayiil he will eat, graze an area,}
\text{/k+t+gh+yiil/ } \rightarrow \text{htayiil they will eat it.}
\]

In addition, in CLW c' reduces to ' when between n and C.
\[
c' \rightarrow ' / \text{n}_C
\]

\[
/n#c'+k+l+ye'l > n'kelye' they are playing.
\]

As noted in sec. 4.5 in Mentasta ts' and c' deglottalize when preceded by CV and followed by C:
\[
\begin{cases}
\{c'\} \\
\{ts\} \rightarrow \{'s\} / \text{CV}_C
\end{cases}
\]

\[
/\text{na}#ts'+t+gh+D+iil/ \rightarrow \text{nastadiil we will eat it again,}
/\text{na}#c'+t+gh+D+iil/ \rightarrow \text{nactadiil he will eat something again.}
\]

2.8 ts'/c' metathesis

When ts' 1st pl and c' indefinite both appear before [ or V], ts' appears to the left of c'.

We assume that this is the basic order of these prefixes (Kari 1989a).

'sc'eldzes we are dancing,
'sc'aldziits' we danced.

However, when a consonant follows ts'+c', a metathesis takes place.

\[
\text{ts' + c' } \rightarrow \text{c' + ts' / } \text{-CV[}
\]

\[
/c'+ts'+t+gh+l+dz/es/ \rightarrow \text{istaldzes (CLW) c'estaldzes (M)}.
\]

Whereas this metathesis always applies in CLW, we note from Mentasta verbs such as niscne'l' inu 'we sneaked to a point', that the metathesis does not occur when there is a preceding CV prefix.

2.9 ko vowel deletion: ko > k+_V#

The ko- 'area' prefix becomes k- before vowel initial postpositions.

\[
/ko+e#c'+n+n+hann/ \rightarrow \text{keyni'aan the sun is shining against a place.}
\]
2.10 gh devoicing: t + gh → tx

gh- becomes x- after t- in CWM. (In L this velarizes to k-.) See sec. 4.2 and future paradigms in Appendix H. Compare this rule with 2.11 below.
/t+gh+es+l+tsiil/ > txaltsiil CWM kelsiil L I will make it,
/t+gh+s+D+na'/ > txestna' CWM kestna' L he started working.

2.11 Velarization rules

As noted in sec 4.2, there are several velarization rules, and these rules are most robust in the Lower dialect.

a) \[ \begin{align*}
& \{d + y\} \\
& \{d + gh\} \rightarrow \{g\}
\end{align*} \]

This rule occurs in Lower only.

dyen > gen he is acting as a shaman
adghaan' > aggaan' it is moldy
txaltsiil > kelsiil I will make it,

b) n + gh

This rule seems to be most prominent in the Central and Lower dialects. See H: 4.2.

/n+gh+n+l+aen'/ > ngi'laen' you saw him
/t+n+gh+es+l'il/ > tngal'il I will see him

c) t + n + gh

This rule, a subrule of b above, seems to be mainly in Lower.

/na+ca#t+n+gh+es+bes/ > nakacngashes I'll dump it out
/da#t+n+gh+es+l+tl'uul/ > dakngaaltl'uul I will tie it up

2.12 gh deletion: C + ghi, C + xi → Ci (M only)

In Mentasta in the gh-perfective and future modes Cghi becomes Ci.
/d+gh+n+n'e'/ > dine' he said M; cf. dghine' CLW,
/t+gh+i+l+tsiil/ > tiltsiil you will make it M; cf. txiltsiil CW.

2.13 t/d neutralization: t, d + n → tn

The conjunct prefixes t- and d- do not contrast before n.

/y+t+n+z'erin/ > itnez'erin he started to steal it,
/na#d+n+gh+l+nen/ > natnalnen it flew down quickly.

2.14 t deaspiration: t → d /\{Vd\} \\

In the future mode the t- inceptive prefix becomes d- if it is followed by V + d or a z- prefix. See H:4.9 and 10.2.

/ut+t+i+d+gh+es+l+ket/ > 'udidaalke' I will ask him,
/t's+t+i+d+gh+l+ts'iil/ > 'sjidalts'iil we will stay,
/t+z+gh+es+tsiil+e/ > 'ele' dzghalsiile I won't make it.
2.15 t or d affrication: t, d + z → dz

The D-effect rule (1.1 above) applies when t- or d- appears before the z- in negative paradigms or with z- in the theme O+l+ghae 'kill sg O'. The consonants merge to dz-.
/t+z+gh+es+tsiil+e/ > 'ele' dzghatsiile I won't make it,
/d+z+l+ghae/ > dzelghaen he killed himself.

2.16 d glottalization: d → t' /_#V

The disjunct d-proverb prefix becomes t' when followed by a vowel. See Appendix H:13.1.
/d#es+laak/ > t'elaak I fixed it; cf. dyilaak he fixed it.

2.17 Vowel assimilations

Although we have not formalized the rules, we recognize that a number of vowel assimilation patterns occur throughout the verb prefix complex.
a) VV assimilations
oo
u+z+es > 'uus
lu#gh > loo
gh+gho+es > ghoos

a a
u+gh+es > 'oos
na#gh > naa
si#gh > saa
ghono+es > ghoos

uu
u+z+es > 'uus
C+z+oh > duuh
ghono+es > ghoos

b) No assimilation
ei
ke#z+es > keis
c'a#gho > c'a
ke#z+es > keis
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#gho > c'a

ti#gho > tio
c'a#z+es > c'ais

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#z+oh > c'auh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh

c'a#gho > c'a

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#n+n+oh > c'aonh
c'a#z+oh > c'auh

2.18 Stress assignment

There are two phases to stress assignment: a rule which assigns primary stress to the rightmost stem, and a rule which assigns a second or a third primary stress to a prefixal long vowel. Thus stress assignment must follow the various vocalization rules discussed in the next section that affect the conjunct prefixes. See examples in secs. 3.4 and 4.6 in the introduction.

3.0 Mode specific phonological rules and morpheme specific rules

3.1 n absorption: n → {i, u, o, C}

The n-perfective prefix only rarely appears on the surface in Ahtna but it is assumed to be in the underlying forms of the o-neuter, the gh-perfective and the n-perfective. See Table 13 for conjugation patterns which contain n; cf. nlaen it is and ts'ilaen we are.
/ts'+n+laen/ > ts'ilaen we are,
/gh+n+yaan'/ > ghiyaan' he ate it,
3.2 Vocalic n deletion: n --> Ø / __V

It is also assumed that the n-perfective deletes before a following vowel.
/n+n+laen/ > 'elaen I am,
/gh+n+i+le' > ghile' you were.

3.3 d/l classifier n deletion: n --> Ø / __D

This rule, which is very widespread in Athabaskan, accounts for the lack of an overt n-

prefix in 0-neuter, gh-perfective, and n-perfective when there is a D or l classifier.
/n+1+ggay/ > lggay it is white,
/y+gh+n+D+naan/' > yatnaan' he drank it,
/sta#c'+d+n+n+l+iin/ > stay'tnel'iin he sneaked away.

3.4 Conjunct gh-vocalization:

Distinct from disjunct gh-vocalization (3.5) is a rule that is widespread in Athabaskan in

which gh- vocalizes to a- and gho- to u- when preceded by a conjunct prefix and followed by l.
This rule is in all the dialects.
/ts'+gh+kael/ > ts'akael we are going along in a boat,
/c'+gho+yaan' > c'uyaan' let him eat something,
/y+gh+n+D+naan' > yatnaan' he drank it.

3.5 Disjunct gh-vocalization

In sec. 4.3 we presented a number of examples of gh-vocalization, which is most prominent

in the Central and Lower dialects. Any prefix with gh (mode or qualifier) can vocalize. The

preceding environment is a word or disjunct boundary or a V+ and the following environment is
VC (es or oh prefixes) or a Ø, l, or D classifier.

/gh+es+t'aats'/ > ast'aats' CL I cut it,
/gh+kael/ > aakael CL he is paddling,
/gh+D+n+n/ > atnaa CL he is working,
/na#gh+D+aal/ > naadaal CL he is returning,
/gho+yaan'/ > oyaan' CL he should eat it,
/u+gh+es+ze'/ > 'oose' I called his name.

Also compare this dialect specific rule with two other rules that alter gh-, 3.4 and 3.6, both

of which occur in all the dialects.
3.6 2nd pl gh-vocalization: gh > u / ___oh

Ahtna has a rule in which the gh of the gh and gho mode prefixes turns into a high vowel before the 2nd pl subject prefix and with any preceding element.

\[
\begin{align*}
/\text{gh+oh+kael/} & > '\text{uhkael you pl are going along in a boat,} \\
/\text{gh+oh+yaan'/} & > '\text{uhyaan you should eat it,} \\
/\text{t+gh+oh+yiil/} & > '\text{tuhyiil you will eat it,} \\
/\text{gh+oh+D+naa/} & > '\text{uhtnaa you pl are working.}
\end{align*}
\]

3.7 Gh qualifier vowel epenthesis: \(\emptyset \rightarrow V / \text{gh} \% \text{gh}

Yet another gh-vocalization rule is the epenthesis rule that applies when the gh- qualifier prefix precedes gh or gho in the mode position. There is vowel epenthesis and vowel assimilation. See Appendix H:2.3, 4.3.

\[
\begin{align*}
/\text{gh+gh+n+i+D+na'l/} & > '\text{ghi.ghitna' you worked,} \\
/\text{gh+gh+n+oh+D+naa/} & > '\text{ghy'uhtna' you pl worked,} \\
/\text{t+gh+gh+es+D+naal/} & > '\text{txaastnaal I will work,} \\
/\text{naf+gh+gho+es+l+niis/} & > '\text{naghyghulniis let me find it (fabric).}
\end{align*}
\]

There is evidence that this same rule applies to the one verb theme with the z- qualifier prefix, 'kill sg O' as in /t+z+gh+es+l+ghael/ > 'dzqalghael I will kill it. See H:3.5.

Rule 3.4, conjunct gh/gho vocalization, bleeds this rule as epenthesis does not occur in the following verb with gh-qualifier:

/ \text{t+gh+gh+D+naal/} \\
\text{conj gh vocal / t+gh+a+D+naal/} \\
\text{gh deaspir / t+x+a+D+naal/}

[txaatnaal] 'he will work'

3.8 z devoicing: \(z \rightarrow s / \_\_D

Like other Athabaskan languages, Ahtna devoices the z- mode prefix before the D classifier.

\[
\begin{align*}
/\text{z+D+laets/} & > '\text{sdlaets it is boiled,} \\
/\text{t+gh+z+D+na'/} & > '\text{txestna' he started working.}
\end{align*}
\]

Recall from 1.2 that z/s deletes entirely before the 1- and l-classifiers.

3.9 z vocalization

In sec. 4.4 we presented examples of z-vocalization which occurs in the Central, Lower, and Western dialects.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{z} & \rightarrow \begin{cases}
\text{u} & / \_ \_ VC+1 \_ (I \neq I+STEM) \\
/\text{z+es+daa/} & > '\text{isdaa CLW I am sitting,} \\
/\text{z+oh+daa/} & > '\text{uhdaa CLW you are sitting,} \\
/\text{d+n+es+D+da'/} & > '\text{tniisda' I got hurt CLW.}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

Note in the last example that z- vocalizes to a long vowel when preceded by C+. Also cf. these examples without vocalization due to the presence of an I classifier or the absence of following VC: \text{zelk'aas I am stiff, zidaa you are sitting, 'ele' zghostsaghe you shouldn't cry.}

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3.10 Z metathesis

In Table 9 we treat the z/s of the s-perfective and the s-negative as being the same underlying prefix in position 3C. In a future-negative or optative-negative a metathesis rule is required to move the s/z to the right of the gh or gho mode prefix when the subject pronoun slot is empty. Also the z-negative prefix is always s before [..

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{metath } & \text{ gh s } \text{ ultimately [itasdzaeghe] [dzghasdzaeghe] [ts'usdzaeghe]} \\
\text{he won't caulk it} & \text{ 'I won't caulk it'} \text{ 'we should not caulk it'}
\end{align*}
\]

The second example has no metathesis.

3.11 Z negative-2sg reduplication

Ahtna has a curious reduplication of the z-negative prefix in the 2sg form. Numerous examples are in H, e.g. 3.1, 1.1.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{z } (C) & \text{ i } \text{ s} \\
/\text{z+i+dzaex+e/} & \text{ /zsdzaeghe you aren't caulking it,} \\
/\text{z+gh+i+kael+e/} & \text{ /zghiskaele you aren't going along in a boat.}
\end{align*}
\]

3.12 Distributive n gemination

The /n/ distributive prefix geminates in two environments. 1) If there is no other intervening conjunct prefix before the z mode prefix (and there is no I classifier); then basic e insertion applies to create a CV conjunct syllable. See H:1.1 ‘paddle from shore’:

\[
\begin{align*}
n & \text{ --> nn /} \text{#z+es[ (l = l)} \\
/\text{nic'a+n#z+kaen/} & \text{ /nic'annezkaen he paddled off from shore at several intervals,} \\
/\text{na+n#z+c'et'/} & \text{ /nannecz'et' pl (curtains) are hanging down.}
\end{align*}
\]

cf. nants'elc'et' 'we have pl (curtains) hanging down', without n gemination.

2) The distributive also geminates if a z-mode/negative prefix has been deleted via rule 3.9 and there are no other intervening conjunct prefixes. See H:1.1 ‘keep on paddling’:

\[
\begin{align*}
/\text{n#z+es+ke'el/} & \text{ /nniske'e I am not continuing to paddle,} \\
/\text{n#z+oh+ke'el/} & \text{ /nnuuhke'e you pl are not continuing to paddle,} \\
/\text{tgge' n#z+es+ya'/} & \text{ /tgge' nniisya' I stood up.}
\end{align*}
\]

3.13 Vocalic Z deletion

There is an incompatibility in the negative inflection of paradigms in which several prefixes cluster around the z- in the future and optative with the subject pronoun slot filled; cf. H:11.3 nidzghalgede ‘I won't be afraid’ and ni'itinaghalgede ‘I won't become afraid’ where the second verb lacks the z-negative prefix. Verbs in Appendix H in which this pattern of z-deletion occur (e.g. 1.2, 2.2, 2.4, 4.8, 4.9, 6.1 (semelfactive), 8.2, 8.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 12.1, 12.2, 12.4) have an underlying u or i vowel, or a derived vowel (via rules 3.18-20), or a vocalized gh in the vicinity of the z-negative prefix. Tentatively, vocalic z deletion seems to be:

\[
z \text{ --> } \emptyset / \text{V(C)_gh(o)+X (where X is a prefix in subject position)}
\]
3.14 Qualifier+s/n vowel epenthesis

An s- or n-perfective verb or an s-negative verb preceded by one of the qualifier prefixes has an epenthetic vowel which then agrees with the features of the vowel to its right. See Kari 1989a for a more detailed presentation of this rule. See also Appendix H:2.1 and 3.1. In s-perfective, or s-negative verbs with Ø subject pronoun, the vowel is always e-, which could also be derived by basic e- insertion. Note that % is the symbol for a boundary that occurs between the qualifier zone and the conjugation zone (see Table 9).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\emptyset \\
+ \mathrm{V} \\
\mathrm{C}\% \\
\mathrm{z} \\
\mathrm{n}
\end{array}
\]

\[
/\mathrm{n+z+i+\imath+iin/} \rightarrow \mathrm{nizi'iin} \text{ you stole it,}
\]
\[
/n%z+oh+iin/ \rightarrow \mathrm{nuuh'iin} \text{ you pl stole it,}
\]
\[
/y+n%z+iin/ \rightarrow \mathrm{ingz'iin} \text{ he stole it,}
\]
\[
/\mathrm{sta}+d+n%n+n+l+iin/ \rightarrow \mathrm{staytnognol'iin} \text{ you pl sneaked away,}
\]
\[
/y+d%n+n+l+aa/ \rightarrow \mathrm{idinilaan} \text{ he arrived carrying them,}
\]
\[
/\mathrm{ko}+z+l+t\mathrm{tsiin}/ \rightarrow \mathrm{kuutsiin} \text{ he built it,}
\]
\[
/\mathrm{kn%z+i+l+tsiin}/ \rightarrow \mathrm{kuzitsiin} \text{ you built it,}
\]
\[
/\mathrm{ts'i+kn+n+ya} + \mathrm{a}/ \rightarrow \mathrm{ts'iikuni'aan} \text{ you became a shaman,}
\]
\[
/\mathrm{n%z+i+iige}/ \rightarrow \mathrm{nizis'iige} \text{ you aren't stealing.}
\]

On the other hand, compare the following verbs where a pronominal zone prefix precedes n or z and this vowel epenthesis does not occur:

- \text{hnidaetl'} they arrived,
- \text{'snidaetl'} we arrived,
- \text{qezdlets} they urinated,
- \text{ts'ezdlets} we urinated.

3.15 S/n perfective i insertion

A morphologically marked rule occurs in s- or n-perfective verbs when there is 3rd person sg subject and a prefix in the direct object position (excluding ne 'us') precedes the s or n mode prefixes.

\[
\emptyset \rightarrow \mathrm{i} \\
\left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{s} \\
\mathrm{n}
\end{array} \right\} + \mathrm{O}[3\text{pers}]
\]

\text{yijdlaa} he's keeping pl objects in position,
\text{yijdzae'} he caulked it with pitch,
\text{sjdzae'} he caulked me,
\text{siniltaen} he brought me,
\text{njinltan} he brought you sg,
nhwijnilaa he brought you pl,
yini'aa he is keeping rigid object extended.

We can't assume this i is in underlying representation; cf. with the first of the above examples: 'ael zdlaa 'he is keeping traps', eezdlaa 'he is keeping some things', nezdlaa 'he is keeping us', and zilaar 'you are keeping pl objects in position', none of which has an i. Thus this is a classic morphologically marked rule.

3.16 N perfective zero subject alternations:

\[ n + n \rightarrow \{e\} / \{\%\} \rightarrow \{D\} \]

(where % is the qualifier boundary and + is any other boundary)

The n-perfective has e and i alternations when there is zero in subject pronoun position and a D or I classifier. See H:4.3 and 4.5.

/k'e#gh%n+n+D+na'/ > k'eghetna' he quit working,
/na#ts'=n+n+D+yaa/ > nats'idyaa we returned,
/na#n+n+I+ggaac/ > na'ilggaac he returned.

3.17 N perfective 1sg and 2pl coalescence

In Central, Lower and Western a coalescence occurs in the n-perfective with the VC pronouns es and oh if there is \( \emptyset \), I, or D classifier. See H:1.1 'paddle away from shore', 2.1 'arrive carrying O'

\[ n + n + \{es\} \rightarrow \{ns\}/ \{onh\} \rightarrow \{D\}/ \{\emptyset\} \]

/\(n+n+es+yaa/ > nsyaa I arrived
/hu#n+n+oh+kaen/ > luonhkaen you went around by boat
/d+n+n+oh+taan/ > donhtaan you arrived with it (stick).

Cf. the Mentasta forms without coalescence, nesyaa and lunohkaen. Also cf. (in all dialects) nelset 'I arrived running' and noltset 'you arrived running', where n remains to the left of the prefix vowel when there is a following l classifier. Thus the n- mode prefix becomes syllabic before \( \emptyset \), I, D, s, and h, like other /n/ prefixes illustrated in 2.2.

3.18 Neuter vowel insertion

An epenthetic vowel appears before the mode position in all neuter verbs preceded by C+.
See Appendix H:8.2-3, 9.1, 10.2, 11.2, 11.4-6, 12.2, 12.4. This vowel agrees in features with the vowel to its right. This rule needs to be marked [+neuter] to be distinguished from active verbs with the same structure that do not take this epenthesis.

\[ \emptyset \rightarrow V / \ C+_C [+NEUTER] \]

/d+z+oh+l+ts'i/i > dazolti'sii you are sitting,
/d+gh+n+le'/ > dighilte' it (d) is,
/n+n+es+zen/ > ng'esen I wish, intend,
/n+gh+n+es+ziin'/ > ngasiin' I wished, intended,
/sku+d+n+oh+D+niic+t'/ > skudu'uhntiige you pl are lazy,
/b+k'e' y+gh+n+l+ts'i'i/ > uk'e'e yighiitsi'i he is smaller than him
3.19 Conative vowel insertion

Verbs with the u- conative prefix and a following prefix C+, have an epenthetic vowel before the mode prefix slot. This vowel assimilates with the vowel to its right. Also another glottal insertion rule operates between the inserted vowel and a subject pronoun. See rule 2.5 above and Appendix H: 4.8 and 4.9.

\[ \emptyset \rightarrow V / \ u+C+_(C)V(C)\]

'utaasiil I'll call his name,
'utu'usil you pl will call his name,
'udjiilket you ask him
'yudighilkkaet he asked him,
'yudgolket I should ask him,
'yudgelket I ask him.

However, this insertion does not occur in forms such as the following where there is no vocalic prefix before t: yudeelket he is asking him.

3.20 Transitional metathesis and vowel reduplication

Verbs with the i transitional prefix in the future mode undergo either a metathesis, when there is zero subject pronoun, or a vowel reduplication, when subject pronoun is present. See Appendix H: 2.1-3.

a) t+i+gh+I \rightarrow i+t+gh+I

/na#t+i+gh+i+tael/ > naijaltael he will find him,
/na#y+t+d+i+gh+tiil/ > nayjdatifil he will find it.

b) t+i+gh+X \rightarrow i+t+V+gh+X (where X is a prefix in subject position)

/na#t+i+gh+es+l+tael/ > na'itgaatael I will find him,
/na#t+i+gh+i+l+tael/ > na'itgihiltael you will find him,
/na#t+d+i+gh+oh+tiil/ > nadjudu'uhtael you will find it.

4.0 Verb stem variation

Ahtna verb stem variation can be accounted for with 1) a consistent analysis of underlying verb roots (which is indicated in this dictionary in the 12 pt. headword for a verb root); 2) a set of aspectual suffixation formulae; and 3) a set of phonological rules. Stem variation involves the interplay of the various final elements of the verb root with the eight suffixes in the verb suffix1 position, three vowel modification processes, other suffixes in vsf2-4 positions.

4.1.0 Verb suffix1 alternations

In Table 16 we present the complete set of aspectual suffixation formula that have been distinguished in Ahtna. In Ahtna and other Athabaskan languages the aspect suffixation formulae are sensitive to the canonical shape of the root in subtle ways. Thus the chart is divided into subsections A-D. Included in the table are a few "hyphenated" aspects such as 'momentaneous, the durative-continuative, and the four distinct transitionals, which are subtly different from other patterns. The durative-continuative in Ahtna has gh-perfective and a ' suffix in all modes. This is actually more common in Ahtna than the s-perfective continuative. Both kinds of continuatives are attested in only a few verb themes.
Three aspects--consecutive, directive, and neuter-negative--have been added since the treatment in Kari 1979. The consecutive aspect is a reinterpretation of the durative aspect as treated in Kari 1979:112-116. Based on comparative evidence from Koyukon (Axelrod 1990) and Babine-Witsu Wit'en, we now recognize that Ahtna stem sets with a reduced vowel from an underlying root with a full vowel are not simply derived roots in the durative aspect, but are a distinct aspect we are calling 'consecutive'. As noted by Axelrod, whereas durative is an action sustained over a period of time the consecutive refers to the replication of single instances of an action. Very few if any themes in Ahtna take both a durative and a consecutive (whereas there are a number of such themes in Koyukon), but the contrast is present across sets of verb themes; see entries for 'aatl' 'chew O' vs. 'bite O', 'daetl' 'eat pl O' vs. 'strike P with pl O', 'tlaek' 'eat mushy O' vs. 'strike P with mushy O'.

Table 16. Ahtna aspect suffixation formulae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CVV</td>
<td>CV(V)X, CV(V)R(')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CV(V)X, CV(V)R(')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conc</td>
<td>Ø n l l l l s</td>
<td>Ø n Ø Ø Ø E,s^a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cont</td>
<td>n n ' ' ' E</td>
<td>Ø n Ø Ø Ø E,s+E^n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cont-dur</td>
<td>n n ' ' ' E</td>
<td>Ø n Ø Ø Ø E,s+E^n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dist</td>
<td>n ' n ' E</td>
<td>Ø n Ø Ø Ø E,s+E^n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CVV(n)</td>
<td>CV(V)X, CVR(')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dur</td>
<td>L ' ' ' ' x</td>
<td>Ø n Ø Ø n E,x+E^c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dur-rev x</td>
<td>x x x x x</td>
<td>Ø n Ø Ø n E,x+E^c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CVV, CV(V)n</td>
<td>CV(V)X, CV(V)y(')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>s n l l l l s</td>
<td>L n l L l s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'mom'</td>
<td>n l l l l s</td>
<td>L n l L l s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-tran1 x</td>
<td>x x x x s</td>
<td>L n l L l s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-tran2 s</td>
<td>l l l l s</td>
<td>L n l L l s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s-tran1 x</td>
<td>t x x x s</td>
<td>L n l L l s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s-tran2 s</td>
<td>t l s l s</td>
<td>L n l L l s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>l n l l l l s</td>
<td>l n l L l s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The semelfactive seems to be formed by an obstruent suffix, the shape of which is uncertain.

Some reversative verbs show evidence of the x suffix applying twice in the customary.

The two charts below display the verb stem suffixes with a selection of open and closed roots. In the left-hand column the aspectual suffixes are listed. Also included on the chart is the Ø-suffix, and the three vowel modification markings: L, E, and Rd. Note that there are actually two historically distinct s suffixes in Ahtna (see s\textsuperscript{1} and s\textsuperscript{2}).

### Open Roots: CV(V)(n)'s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>lae(lae)</th>
<th>yaa(yae)</th>
<th>ten</th>
<th>taan</th>
<th>kon'</th>
<th>tsaa'n'</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ten</td>
<td></td>
<td>kon'</td>
<td>tsaa'n'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n taaen</td>
<td>laa</td>
<td>yaan</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td></td>
<td>kon'</td>
<td>tsaa'n'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l tael</td>
<td>lael</td>
<td>yael</td>
<td>tiil</td>
<td></td>
<td>kuul</td>
<td>tsiil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s taes</td>
<td>laes</td>
<td>yaes</td>
<td>tiis</td>
<td>tiis</td>
<td>kuus</td>
<td>tsiis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x taex</td>
<td>laex</td>
<td>yaex</td>
<td>tiix</td>
<td></td>
<td>kuux</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t tae'</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>yaat</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t' te'</td>
<td>le'</td>
<td>ye'</td>
<td>tiin'</td>
<td>taan'</td>
<td>kuun'</td>
<td>tsaa'n'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E tii'</td>
<td>lii'</td>
<td>yii'</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>kuun'</td>
<td>tsiin'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x+s'E</td>
<td>tiix</td>
<td>liix</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s+E</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>liis</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x+x</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>yax</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Closed Roots: CVV(V)'s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>CVX+E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rep1</td>
<td>s s s s s s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rep2</td>
<td>s n s s s s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{a}\) CVC stems expand and CVVC stems take the s suffix.

\(^{b}\) CVC stems expand and CVVn stems take the s suffix plus expansion.

\(^{c}\) CVC stems expand and CVVn stems take the x suffix plus expansion.

\(^{d}\) A rare suffixation pattern in a CVn roots; see t'onn /limp/.

\(^{e}\) The semelfactive seems to be formed by an obstruent suffix, the shape of which is uncertain.

\(^{f}\) Some reversative verbs show evidence of the x suffix applying twice in the customary.
b) closed roots: CV(V)X

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suffix</th>
<th>bets</th>
<th>ghel(ghaal)</th>
<th>nak(naex)</th>
<th>niic</th>
<th>t'uit</th>
<th>daetl</th>
<th>t'aats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>bets</td>
<td>ghel</td>
<td>nak</td>
<td>niis</td>
<td>t'uit</td>
<td>daetl</td>
<td>t'aats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>bets</td>
<td>ghel</td>
<td>nak</td>
<td>niic</td>
<td>t'uit'</td>
<td>daetl'</td>
<td>t'aats'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>biis</td>
<td>ghaal</td>
<td>naex</td>
<td>niis</td>
<td>t'uit</td>
<td>dael</td>
<td>t'aas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>bes</td>
<td>ghaal</td>
<td>nax</td>
<td>nes</td>
<td>t'ol</td>
<td>del</td>
<td>t'as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>bes</td>
<td>ghaal</td>
<td>nax</td>
<td>nes</td>
<td>t'ot</td>
<td>del</td>
<td>t'as</td>
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<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>bes</td>
<td>ghaal</td>
<td>nax</td>
<td>nes</td>
<td>t'ot</td>
<td>del</td>
<td>t'as</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>biits</td>
<td>ghiil</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>niis</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>diit</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rd</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>t'ot'</td>
<td>delt'</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As discussed in sec. 5.0, unpredictable vowel alternations, or ablaut, are marked at the headword of the entry, laa' (lae), yaa (yae), and ghel (ghaal) above. The vowel marked as primary is one that appears in a perfective stem (for active themes) or an imperfective stem (for neuter themes), and the abluating vowel is in parentheses.

The addition of suffixes to the open (or non-obstruent-closed) roots is fairly straight-forward. Of special note here is that the n-suffix does not appear overtly in roots with ', such as laa'. Also note that the Ø-suffix reduced taan to ten and tsaan' to tsen'. The ’-suffix reduced the vowel in CVV roots but lengthens the vowel in CVn or CVn' roots. Verbs with suffix plus E (vowel expansion) are interesting.

Closed root alternations are affected by vowel reductions and by an ubiquitous spirantization rule. The t and ' suffixes are not attested in suffixation patterns for obstruent closed roots.

The rules are summarized followed by some sample derivations.

4.1.1 Lengthening (marked as L in momentaneous suffixation)

- e > ii, ae (choice is lexically marked)
- a > aa
- o > uu

4.1.2 Nasalization

V(V)n' -> VV / __X (where X is a suffix in verb suffix1)

- a > aa
- o, uu > uu

4.1.3 CVVn reduction

{aa} --> e / __n'###

This rule is only attested in Ø suffixed nasal final roots, e.g. in the conclusive and continuative aspects.

4.1.4 Glottal vowel reduction: VV --> V / __'

where ii, ae > e', aa > a', uu > u'

4.1.5 Spirantization

{k, k', gh} < c, c', y,
{t, t', z} --> {x, s, s'}
{tl, tl', l} < l, t
{V, X###}
The rule occurs in two environments: when the root final consonant follows a long vowel and is before word boundary (the n suffix blocks this environment); and when the final consonant is followed by an obstruent suffix.

4.1.6 Obstruent suffix vowel reduction

\[ VV \rightarrow V / \_\_CX \]

(where C is the root final consonant and X is an obstruent suffix in vsf1)

where ii, ae > e, aa > a, uu > o.

Note that the non-obstuent Ø and n suffixes do not trigger this rule. Also note that the consecutive aspect is marked simply by Rd, a non-suffixal reduction.

4.1.7 t deletion

\[ t \rightarrow Ø / \_\_t \]

4.1.8 Obstruent suffix deletion

\[ X \rightarrow Ø / C \_\_\#\# \]

4.1.9 Perfective deletion

\[ n \rightarrow \{ R \}_C \_\_\#\# \]

Where R is resonant-final such as CVn or CVV' and C is an obstruent-final, i.e. the n suffix is overt only with CVV roots.

4.1.10 Vowel expansion (marked as E in customary suffixation)

\[ CV(V)C \rightarrow VV \]

where e, ae, ii > ii; a, aa > a; o, uu > uu

Vowel expansion applies only in the customary super-aspect. This rule is late, following spirantization and the vowel reduction rules.

Sample derivations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nasalization</th>
<th>/ten+n/</th>
<th>/ten+/</th>
<th>/ten+l/</th>
<th>'freeze'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ten</td>
<td>[ten]</td>
<td></td>
<td>tiin'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tiil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

't' vowel reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V expansion</th>
<th>/tae+n/</th>
<th>/tae+s/</th>
<th>/tae+t'/</th>
<th>/te'+E/ 'classify animate'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[taen]</td>
<td>[taes]</td>
<td>[te']</td>
<td>[tiil]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nasalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/taan+n/</th>
<th>/taan+s/</th>
<th>/taan+l/</th>
<th>/taan+Ø/ 'classify elongated'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>tius</td>
<td>tiil</td>
<td>[ten]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CVVn reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>taan</th>
<th>--</th>
<th>--</th>
<th>--</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[taan]</td>
<td>[tiis]</td>
<td>[tiil]</td>
<td>[ten]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.2 Verb suffix 2, 3, and 4 alternations

Following the aspectual suffixes in the verb complex are the negative suffix (h)e in vsf2 and six relative suffixes in vsf3 and vsf4. The following chart summarizes the stem variants when these suffixes are attached to stems. In the top row are five stems from the root tae and three stems from the root t'aats'. The distinct voicing alternations with verb suffixes suggest that the level ordering of morpheme insertion rules and phonological rules is taking place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vsfl stems:</th>
<th>/te'n/</th>
<th>/te'l/</th>
<th>/te'x/</th>
<th>/te'e'</th>
<th>/te'ats'/</th>
<th>/te'aas/</th>
<th>/te'as/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vsf3, vsf4 suffixes:</td>
<td>/te'n/</td>
<td>/te'l/</td>
<td>/te'x/</td>
<td>/te'e'</td>
<td>/te'ats'/</td>
<td>/te'aas/</td>
<td>/te'as/</td>
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<tr>
<td>(y)i</td>
<td>/te'n/</td>
<td>/te'l/</td>
<td>/te'x/</td>
<td>/te'e'</td>
<td>/te'ats'/</td>
<td>/te'aas/</td>
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<td>(n)en</td>
<td>/te'n/</td>
<td>/te'l/</td>
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<td>/te'e'</td>
<td>/te'ats'/</td>
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<td>/te'aas/</td>
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<td>de(n)</td>
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<td>/te'x/</td>
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<td>/te'ats'/</td>
<td>/te'aas/</td>
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<td>/ta'ent/</td>
<td>/ta'el/</td>
<td>/ta'et/</td>
<td>/ta'et/</td>
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<td>/te'h/</td>
<td>/te'h/</td>
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<td>/te'aas/</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/aa'+n/</th>
<th>/lae'/</th>
<th>/lai+x+E/</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/lai+x/</td>
<td>/lai+x/</td>
<td>/lai+x/</td>
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<tr>
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<td>/lai/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V expansion</td>
<td>[lai]</td>
<td>[lai]</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lengthening</th>
<th>/gel+n/</th>
<th>/gel/U/</th>
<th>/gel+l/</th>
<th>/gel+E/ ‘throw elongated’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spirantization</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X vowel reduction</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
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<td>/gel/</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
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<tr>
<td>X suffix deletion</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfective deletion</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
<td>/gel/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V expansion</td>
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<td>[gel]</td>
<td>[gel]</td>
<td>[gel]</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>/tae's'+n/</th>
<th>/tae's'+l/</th>
<th>/tae's'+x/</th>
<th>/tae's'+x/ ‘cut’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Spirantization</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
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<tr>
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<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
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<tr>
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<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfective deletion</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
<td>/tae's/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V expansion</td>
<td>[tae's]</td>
<td>[tae's]</td>
<td>[tae's]</td>
<td>[tae's]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spirantization</th>
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<th>/t'uut'+l/</th>
<th>/t'uut'+x/</th>
<th>/t'uut'+l/</th>
<th>/t'uut'+Rd/ ‘suck’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X vowel reduction</td>
<td>/t'uut/</td>
<td>/t'uut/</td>
<td>/t'uut/</td>
<td>/t'uut/</td>
<td>/t'uut/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t deletion</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X suffix deletion</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perfective deletion</td>
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<td>/t'o/</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
<td>/t'o/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rd V reduction</td>
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<td>[t'o]</td>
<td>[t'o]</td>
<td>[t'o]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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negative + vsf3
  (h)e+(y)i tehi taeli taegi taeghi te'i t'aats'i t'aazi t'asi
relative + possessive
  (y)i+e' taele' taegi taeghe' t'aadze' t'aaze' t'ase'

4.2.1 Glottal vowel reduction

Of note is the vowel reduction in the negative stem, as in a neuter-negative 'ele' iteh (CLW) k'ali 'itehe (M) 'he is not reclining'. This vowel reduction only occurs with CVV roots. In all other negative stems there is no overt h consonant. We assume the negative suffix is (h)e and that the glottal vowel reduction rule (4.1.4) includes this environment.

\[ VV \rightarrow V / -e \]

where ii, ae > e', aa > a', uu > u'

4.2.2 Fricative voicing

A rule is needed to account for the voicing of final fricatives, or of s derived from /c/ becoming c, if they are preceded by a long vowel and followed by the (h)e negative suffix or the e' possessive suffix. Interestingly, as shown in the above tables, the other suffixes, (n)en, (y)i, ne, etc. do not trigger voicing of stem final fricatives. This voicing rule is analogous to the fricative voicing in nouns when suffixed by e'; see sec. 5.5.

\[ \begin{cases} \begin{cases} +cont \\ -voic \end{cases} /c/ > s \rightarrow \begin{cases} +phi \\ <c> \end{cases} /VV \rightarrow (h)e' \end{cases} \]

4.2.3 Suffix V deletion

Finally, in two environments we find a suffix vowel deletes:

a) in nominalized or relativized negative verbs the (h)e negative suffix is absent whenever there is a suffix in vsf3 or vsf4:

skudetniicne the ones who are lazy, cf. skudetniige he is lazy (with thematic negative suffix)

'ele' c'est'aazen the one who isn't cutting, cf. c'est'aaze he isn't cutting, and c'est'aasen the one who is cutting.

b) in possessed nominalized verbs (y)i is replaced by (y)e':

the'sdlaesi, -the'sdlaeze' main body of fishtrap,
tl'ogh t'aasi, -tl'ogh t'aaze' scythe lit. 'that which cuts grass'

\[ V \rightarrow \emptyset / STEM \rightarrow \{ C \} \]

The above derivatives with 'cut' might be accounted for by level ordering. On one hand, it seems that (h)e negative insertion and fricative voicing precede relative insertion and suffix V deletion.
On the other hand, it seems that relative insertion precedes possessive insertion and then another application of suffix V deletion and fricative voicing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neg insert</th>
<th>/c'+t'aas/</th>
<th>/c'+t'aas/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fric voic</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>c'+s+t'aas+e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel insert</td>
<td>c'+t'aas+en</td>
<td>c'+s+t'aaz+e+en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sf V del</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>c'+s+t'aaz+en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[c'et'aasen]</td>
<td>[c'est'aazen]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'the one who is cutting'</td>
<td>'the one who isn't cutting'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rel insert</th>
<th>/tl'ogh t'aas/</th>
<th>/tl'ogh t'aas/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>poss insert</td>
<td>t'ogh t'aas+i</td>
<td>t'ogh t'aas+i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sf V del</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>-t'ogh t'aas+i+e'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fric voic</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>-t'ogh t'aas+e'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[t'ogh t'aasi]</td>
<td>[-t'ogh t'aaze']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'scythe'</td>
<td>'poss. scythe'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix H. Sample verb paradigms

To give an overview of verbal inflection for 1) subject, 2) the four modes in the various conjugation patterns, and 3) positive and negative forms, we present here a series of sample paradigms organized by verb theme category. Typically there are forty-eight forms in a full verb paradigm, although some verb paradigms lack certain forms (e.g., the momentaneous imperfective only occurs in the second person). The paradigms have been chosen to illustrate each of the verb theme categories. An array of derivational strings, aspects, and conjugation patterns are exemplified. The paradigms illustrate many of the morphophonemic rules discussed in Appendix G. These paradigms are in the Central dialect of Ahtna.

The principal abbreviations used in the paradigms are:

1. first person  
2. second person  
3. third person  
s. singular  
p. plural  
O. y third person object  
i. c’ indefinite object  
a. ko areal object  
-  negative form (verb is preceded by the particle 'ele')  
#  disjunct boundary  
+  formative boundary  
Ø  zero classifier  
D  D classifier

For example, 2p = second plural (positive); 1s- = first singular negative; 3sO = third singular (positive) with y object; cf. 3s third singular (positive) without specified object. Also keep in mind that negative verbs are always preceded by the negative particle 'ele' (CL), lìi (W), k'ali, k'ali'i (M). See le".

Other abbreviations in this appendix are:  
ads  aspectual derivational string  
pds  post-aspectual derivational string  
sds  super-aspectual derivational string  
nds  non-aspectual derivational string  
ts  theme formation string  
d  form with d gender prefix  
n  form with n gender prefix  
vbl  form with da#d verbal gender prefixes  
ps  passive  
scp  inceptive  
err  errative  
bnf  benefactive  
imit.  imitative, ‘pretend to V’  
it.  iterative  
rfl  reflexive  
rcp  reciprocal  
int  interrogative (only in dimensional themes)  
cmp  comparative (only in dimensional themes)  
suf  sufficative, ‘enough’ (only in dimensional themes)
1. Motion themes

1.1 Ø+kae (*mot*) go by boat, go paddling

Add: (*n momentaneous*) 'arrive by boat'; this is the primary aspectual string for motion themes, i.e. this string has no derivational prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mode</th>
<th>imperfective</th>
<th>perfective</th>
<th>future</th>
<th>optative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td>tikaes</td>
<td>nikaen</td>
<td>txaskael</td>
<td>txoske'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PDS: (progressive)

| 1s   | askael      |
| 2s   | ghikael     |
| 3s   | akael       |
| 1p   | ts'akael    |
| 2p   | 'uhkael     |
| 3p   | kakael      |

| 1s-  | zghaskaele  |
| 2s-  | zghiskaele  |
| 3s-  | askaele     |
| 1p-  | ts'askaele  |
| 2p-  | zuhkaele    |
| 3p-  | kaskaele    |

PDS: (inceptive)

| 1s   | tiiskaen    |
| 2s   | tizikaen    |
| 3s   | tezkaen     |
| 1p   | 'stezkaen   |
| 2p   | tuuhkaen    |
| 3p   | htezkaen    |

| 1s-  | teskaele    |
| 2s-  | tikaele     |
| 3s-  | tikaele     |
| 1p-  | 'stikaele   |
| 2p-  | tohkaele    |
| 3p-  | htkaele     |
sds: customary 'customarily arrive by boat'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3s</th>
<th>kaes</th>
<th>ghikaes</th>
<th>takaes</th>
<th>okaes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

nds: na#t+D (s momentaneous-iterative) 'return by boat, return paddling'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>natikaes</th>
<th>natizikaen</th>
<th>natxikael</th>
<th>natxuke'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>nateskaes</td>
<td>nateskaen</td>
<td>natakael</td>
<td>natuke'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>na'steskaen</td>
<td>na'stakael</td>
<td>na'stuke'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td>natuhkaes</td>
<td>natuhkaen</td>
<td>natuhkael</td>
<td>natuhke'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>nahtekaes</td>
<td>nahteskaen</td>
<td>nahtakael</td>
<td>nahtuke'</td>
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</table>

pds: (progressive)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>natxoske'</th>
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<tr>
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<td>natuke'</td>
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<td>na'stakael</td>
<td>na'stuke'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>natuhke'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>nahteskaen</td>
<td>nahteskael</td>
<td>nahtakael</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

ads: ni+c'a# (n momentaneous) 'paddle away from shore'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>nic'anikaen</th>
<th>nic'atxikaen</th>
<th>nic'ahuke'</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
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<td>nic'ahuke'</td>
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<tr>
<td>3s</td>
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<td>nic'aoke'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>nic'ats'uke'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>nic'aonhkaen</td>
<td>nic'atuhkaen</td>
<td>nic'ahuke'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
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<td>nic'ahnikaen</td>
<td>nic'ahtkael</td>
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<table>
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<td>nic'adghiskaele nic'azghoske'e</td>
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<td>3s</td>
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<td>nic'a'ikkaele</td>
<td>nic'ataskaele nic'aoske'e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
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<td>nic'ats'ikkaele</td>
<td>nic'a'taskaele nic'ats'uske'e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>nic'auhkaege</td>
<td>nic'a'ohkaele</td>
<td>nic'adzhuhkaele nic'azuhuke'e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>nic'akeskaege</td>
<td>nic'akikaele</td>
<td>nic'ahtaskaele nic'akuske'e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nds: ni+c'a+na# (n momentaneous-iterative) 'paddle from shore again'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
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<td>3s</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nic'anatakael</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nic'anaoke'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| sds: nic'a# (customary) 'customarily paddle from shore' |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 3s               | nic'akaes       |
|                  | nic'aghikaes    |
|                  | nic'atakaes     |
|                  | nic'aakaes      |

| sds: ni+c'a+n# (distributive) 'paddle from shore at several places, times' |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 3s               | nic'anke'       |
|                  | nic'annezkaen   |
|                  | nic'antake'     |
|                  | nic'anoke'      |

| ads: ke# (ss momentaneous) 'paddle ashore' |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1s               | keiskaen        |
|                  | kezinkaes       |
|                  | kezkaen         |
|                  | kets'ezkaen     |
|                  | keuhkaes        |
|                  | kekezkaege      |
| 1s-              | keiskaega       |
|                  | keiskaega       |
|                  | keskaegae       |
| 1s-              | keiskaegae      |
|                  | keiskaega       |
|                  | keiskaegae      |

| ads: P+gha#u (ss momentaneous) 'pass by him (P) in a boat' |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1s               | ba'uszkaen      |
|                  | ya'uzkaen       |
|                  | ba'uuhkaes      |
| 1s-              | ba'uszkaeghe    |
|                  | ba'uszkaegae    |
| 1s-              | ba'uszkaegae    |
|                  | ya'uskaegae     |
|                  | ya'uskaege      |
| 1s-              | ya'uskaegae     |
|                  | ya'usahaegae    |
| 1s-              | ya'usahaegae    |
|                  | ya'usahaegae    |
|                  | ya'usahaegae    |
|                  | ya'usahaegae    |
|                  | ya'usahaegae    |

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ads: **ne+ke#** (reversative) 'turn around while paddling'

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1p</th>
<th>2p</th>
<th>3p</th>
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ads: **neke#** (reversative-progressive) 'turn around and around while paddling'

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ads: **n#** (continuative) 'keep on paddling'

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ads: **n#** (continuative-customary) 'customarily keep on paddling'

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1.2 **c'+d+n+l+'iin** (mot) sneak

ads: **s+ta#** (n momentaneous) 'sneak away'

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### Motion-Classificatory themes

#### 2.1 $O+I+tae$ (mot-clas) handle animate $O$

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ads: *(n momentaneous)* 'arrive carrying him'

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sds: *(customary)* 'customarily arrive carrying him'

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ads: *P+le* *(gh momentaneous)* 'hand, give him to her'

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sds: P+le' (customary) 'customarily hand him to her'

3sO ile' itlaes ile' ighltas ile' italtaes ile' yultaes

sds: P+le' n# (distributive) 'hand a series of animate objects to her'

3sO ile' niilte' ile' nyultaen ile' niitalte' ile' nyulte'

sds: P+le' n# (distributive-customary) 'customarily hand a series of animate objects to her'

3sO ile' niilti' ile' nyilti' ile' niitlti' ile' nyulttii'

ads: naii (i momentaneous) 'find him'

1s na'ealtaen na'itaaltael na'oostael
2s na'iltae na'ligtialtael na'u'ghulael
3sO nayltaen naytaitael nayultael
1p nats'iltaen nats'itaitael nats'ultael
2p na'oltae na'ultael na'u'ultael
3pO nahyiltaen nakiitaitael nahyultael

ads: lu# (perambulative) 'carry him here and there, around'

1s loultael lunltaen lutxaste'l lutxo'te'
2s lughiltael luniltaen lutxitael lutxulte'
3sO- nayltaele nayltale nayultae'
1p- nats'iltaele nats'itale nats'ultae'
2p- na'oltaele na'ultae' na'u'ultae'
3pO- nakiitaege nakiitale nakiultae'

Mentasta perambulative imperfective: na#t

1s nateltaes
2s natiltaes
3s nayeltae
1p nasteltaes
2p natoltaes
3p0 nakiiteltaes
ads: ne+ke# (reversative) 'carry him down and back'

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3sO- 
nekeyltaeghe nekeyltaeghe nekeyaltaeghe nekeyultaeghe
1p- 
nekets'eltaeghenekets'eltaeghe neke'saltaeghe nekets'altaeghe
2p- 
nekeultaeghe nekeltotaeghe nekedzultaeghe nekezultaeghe
3pO- 
nekekiultaeghe nekehyltaeghe nekekiyltaeghe nekehiyltaeghe

2.2 O+G+Ø+taan (mot-clas) handle elongated object

ads: na#d+i (i mom) 'finding d-class object'

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2.3 O+G+gh+1+niic (mot-clas) handle fabric-like O

ads: na#fi 'finding Ø-class object'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>1s</th>
<th>2s</th>
<th>3sO</th>
<th>1p</th>
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3. Conversive themes

3.1 O+G+O+dzaek (conv) caulk, smear O with pitch, resin, glue
ads: (conclusive) 'caulk O'

1s  'esdzaex  isdzae'  txasdzaxe  osdzaex
2s  'idzaex  zidzae'  txidzaex  ghudzaex
3sO  idzaex  yizdzae'  itadzaex  yudzaex
3i  c'edzaex  c'ezdzae'  st'adzaex  c'udzaex
3d  idedzaex  idezdzae'  itdazax  idudzaex
3n  inedzaex  inerdzae'  itnadzaex  inudzaex
3a  kodzaex  kuzdzae'  hwtadzaex  kudzaex
1p  ts'edzaex  ts'ezdzae'  st'adzaex  ts'udzaex
2p  'ohdzaex  uhdxzex  thuadzaex  uhudzaex
3pO  kiidzaex  kizdzae'  kiitadzaex  hyudzaex

1s-  isdzdaexgehe  'esdzaek'e  dzghasdzaexge  zghosdzaexge
2s-  zisdzdaexgehe  'idzaek'e  dzghisdzaexge  zghusdzaexge
3sO-  isdzdaexge  ydzdaexge  itasdzdaexge  yusdzaexge
3i-  c'edzdaexge  c'idzaek'e  st'aszdaexge  c'usdzaexge
3d-  idedzdaexge  ididzaexge  itdasdzdaexge  idusdzaexge
3n-  inesdzdaexge  inidzaexge  itnasdzdaexge  inusdzaexge
3a-  koidzdaexge  kuzdzaexge  hwtasdzdaexge  kusdzaexge
1p-  ts'edzdaexge  ts'ezdzaexge  st'asdzdaexge  ts'usdzaexge
2p-  uohdzaexge  uhdxzax  thuadzax  uhudzax
3pO-  kiidzdaexge  kizdzaexge  kiitadzax  hyudzax

3s0/icp  itezdzxe  dzghasdzxege  zghosdzxege
3s0/bnf  idesdzxe  dzghisdzxege  zghusdzxege
ps  dzaex  sdzaex  tazdax  odaex

sds: (customary) 'customarily caulk it'

3sO  idzax  ighidzax  itadzax  yudzax

3.2 O+G+I+tsii (conv) make sg O
ads: (conclusive) 'make O'

1s  'eltssii  iltsiii  txaltsix  oltssii
2s  'iltsii  ziltsii  txiltsii  ghultsii
3sO  iltsii  ziltsii  talttxii  yultsii
3dO  idelttsii  ideltsii  itdalttsii  idultsii
3vbO  daydelttsii  daydeltsii  daytaltsii  daydultsii
1p  ts'eltsii  ts'eltsii  st'altsii  ts'ultsii
2p  'olttsii  ulttsii  tultsii  'ulttsii
3pO  kielttsii  hyiltsii  kiitltsii  hyultsii

1s-  iltsii  'elttsiiile  dzghaltsiile  zgholttsii
2s-  ziltsii  'iltsiile  dzghiltsiile  zghulttsii
3sO-  iltsii  yltsiile  taltsiile  yultsii
3d-  idelttsii  idiltsiile  itdaltsiile  idultsiile

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<tr>
<td>ps</td>
<td>ltsi</td>
<td>ltsiin</td>
<td>taltsiil</td>
<td>gholtsiil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(sds: (customary) 'customarily make O'

| 3sO | itltsiis | ighiltsiis | italtltsiis | yultsiis |

### 3.3 O+n+Ø+*ii (conversive-repetitive) steal O

ads: (s-repetitive) 'steal it'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>nes'iis</th>
<th>niiis'iin</th>
<th>tnghas'iis</th>
<th>nghos'iis</th>
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</thead>
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<td>itnez'iin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.4 na#D+t'uu (conv) get dressed

ads: (conclusive) 'get dressed'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>naistl'uu</th>
<th>natxastl'uu</th>
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</table>

| 3s/icp | natestl'uu |

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### 3.5 O+z+l+ghae (conv) kill sg O
ads: (conclusive) 'kill it'

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### 3s/icp
idzelghael

### 3s/rfl
dzelghael

### 3s/bnf
idelghael

---

### 4. Operative themes (including operative-reversative, operative-repetitive, and operative-continuative)

#### 4.1 O+G+O+(y)aan (op) eat O
ads: (durative) 'eat it'

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<th>3s</th>
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### 3s/icp
itezyaan'

### 3p/rcp
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**sds:** (customary) 'customarily eat it'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3sO</th>
<th>iyiix</th>
<th>ighiyiix</th>
<th>itayiix</th>
<th>yuyiix</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ps</td>
<td>diix</td>
<td>adiix</td>
<td>tadiix</td>
<td>odiix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ads:** k'e#D (n momentaneous) 'quit eating it'

| 3sO   | k'eyidiis | k'eyidaan' | k'eytadiil | k'eyudaan' |

**4.2 O+D+naan (op) drink O**

**ads:** (durative with c' indefinite) 'drink something'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>c'etnaan</th>
<th>i'ghastnaan'</th>
<th>i'txastniil</th>
<th>i'ghostnaan'</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2s</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>i'ketaan</td>
<td>i'katnaan'</td>
<td>i'hataiil</td>
<td>i'kutnaan'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1s-   | c'iistnaane | c'estniile | i'dzghastniile | i'zghostnaan'e |
| 2s-   | c'iistnaane | c'itniile  | i'dzghistniile | i'zghustnaan'e |
| 3i-   | c'iistnaane | c'itniile  | i'tastniile   | c'ustnaan'e   |
| 3sO-  | istnaane    | yitniile   | itatniile     | yutnaan'e     |
| 1p-   | 'sc'iistnaane | 'sc'itniile | i'statniile | 'sc'utnaan'  |
| 2p-   | c'uuhutaane | c'ohntiile | i'dzuhtniile  | i'zuhtnaan'e  |
| 3p-   | i'kestnaane | i'kitniile | i'hataiile    | i'kutnaan'e   |

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>'i'testnaan'</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>cin'delnaan</td>
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<tr>
<td>3i/bnf</td>
<td>'i'detnaan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**sds:** (customary) 'customarily drink something'

| 3i    | c'etniix | c'atniix | i'tatniix | c'utniix |

**ads:** k'e#D (n momentaneous) 'quit drinking something'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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**4.3 gh+D+naa' (op) work**

**ads:** (durative) 'work'

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<th>txaastnaal</th>
<th>ghoostnaa'</th>
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<td>ghightnaa'</td>
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<td>ghatnaa'</td>
<td>txatnaal</td>
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<td>3p</td>
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<td>hghhtnaale</td>
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<td>hghushta'a</td>
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<td>3s/icmp</td>
<td>txestna'</td>
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<tr>
<td>3s/imit</td>
<td>ein'delnaa</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sds: (customary) 'customarily work'

|   | 3s     | atnaax | ghatnaax | txatnaax | ghutnaax |

ads: k'e#D (in momentaneous) 'quit working'

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4.4 ko+Ø+niic (operative-repetitive) be alive

ads: (repetitive) 'be alive'

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<td>hwghines</td>
<td>hwtxines</td>
<td>hwghunes</td>
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<td>kones</td>
<td>hwghines</td>
<td>hwtanes</td>
<td>kunes</td>
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<td>'skones</td>
<td>ts'ehwghines</td>
<td>ts'ehwtanes</td>
<td>'skunes</td>
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<td>kohnes</td>
<td>kuhnes</td>
<td>hwtnunes</td>
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<td>hkoness</td>
<td>kewghines</td>
<td>kehwtnes</td>
<td>kuhnes</td>
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4.5 c'+l+dziits' (operative-reversative) dance

ads: (reversative) 'dance'

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<td>i'ghuldzes</td>
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<td>c'aldziits'</td>
<td>i'taldzes</td>
<td>c'uldzes</td>
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<tr>
<td>1p-</td>
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<td>'s'aldziits'</td>
<td>i'staldzes</td>
<td>'sc'uldzes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>c'oldzes</td>
<td>c'uldziits'</td>
<td>i'tuldzes</td>
<td>c'uldzes</td>
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<td>i'dzghaldzes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i'dzghildzes</td>
<td>i'zghuldzes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

682
3s- c'eldzese c'ildzese i'taldzese c'uldzese
d'l- 'sc'eldzese 'sc'ildzese i'staldzese 'sc'uldzese
c'ozoldzese c'uldzese i'dzuldzese i'zuldzese
3p- i'keldzese i'kildzese i'htaldzese i'kuldzese
sds: (customary) 'customarily dance'
3s c'eldzes c'aldzes i'taldzes c'uldzes
ads: da# (n momentaneous) 'enter dancing'
2s day'nildziis day'nildziits' day'txildzes day'ghuldziis
3s dac'ildziits' day'txildzes dac'uldziis
2p day'noldziis day'noldziits' day'tuldzes day'gholdziis
4.6 naal#d+l+'aen (op) sleep
ads: (durative) 'sleep'; all forms are preceded by naal
1s del'aen dghal'aen' dghel'iil dghol'aen'
dil'aen dghil'aen' dghil'iil dghul'aen'
del'aen dal'aen' dal'iil dul'aen'
1p 'sdel'aen 'sda'aen' 'sdal'iil 'sdul'aen'
2p dol'aen dal'aen' dal'iil dul'aen'
3p hdel'aen hdal'aen' hdal'iil hdl'aen'
2s del'aene del'iile dzghal'iile dzgho'aen'e
dizil'aene dil'iile dzghil'iile dzghul'aen'e
del'aene dil'iile dal'iil dul'aen'e
1p 'sdel'aene 'sdi'iile 'sdal'iil 'sdul'aen'e
2p dozol'aene dol'iile dzul'iile dzul'aen'e
3p hdel'aene hdi'iile hdl'iil hdl'aen'e
3s/icp tdel'aen'
sds: (customary) 'customarily sleep'
3s del'iix dal'iix dal'iix dul'iix
4.7 n#O+l+yaa' (yae) (operative-continuative) play O (game)
ads: (continuative with c) 'play something'
1s nc'elye' n'ghelye' n'txalye' n'gholye'
2s nc'ilye' n'ghilye' n'txilye' n'ghulye'
3iO nyelye' nalye' niitalye' nyulye'
3i nc'elye' nc'alyle' n'talye' nc'ule'
1p n'sc'elye' n'sc'alye' n'stalye' n'sc'ule'
2p nc'olye' nc'ule' n'tulye' nc'ule'
3pO n'kelye' n'kalye' n'halye' n'kulye'
1s- n'zelye'e nc'elye'e n'dzghalye'e n'zgholye'
2s- n'zilye'e nc'ilye'e n'dzghilye'e n'zghulye'
3sO- nyelye' nyilye' niitalye' nyulye'
3i- nc'elye'e nc'ilye'e n'talye'e nc'ulye'e
1p- n'sc'elye'e n'sc'ilye'e n'stalye'e n'sc'ulye'e
2p- n'zolye'e nc'olye'e n'dzulye'e n'zulye'e
3p0- n'kelye'e n'kilye'e n'htalye'e n'kulye'e

sds: (customary) 'customarily play'

3i nc'elyii' nc'alyii' n'talyii' nc'ulyii'

4.8 O+u+zii+ (op) call O's name
ads: (durative) 'call O's name'

1s 'o'osii 'oose' 'utaasiil 'oose'
2s 'u'izii 'ughize' 'utighiziil 'ughuze'
3sO yuzii yughize' yutaziil yuze'
1p ts'u'zii ts'ughize' ts'utaziil ts'u'ze'
2p 'o'osii 'u'use' 'utu'usiil 'u'use'
3p0 hyuzii hyughize' hyutaziil hyuze'

1s- 'uuseh 'u'esiile 'utaasiile 'oose'e
2s- 'uziseh 'u'iziile 'utghisiile 'ughuse'e
3sO- yuseh yuziile yutasiile yuse'e
1p ts'useh ts'u'ziiile ts'utaziile ts'u'ze'e
2p- 'u'usii 'u'tusiile 'utu'usiile 'u'use'e
3p0- hyuseh hyuziile hyutasiile hyuse'e

3s/rfl 'utedzii yuteze'
3sO/icmp nilkadzii
3sp/rcp nilhukzii

sds: (customary) 'customarily call O's name'

3sO yuziix yughiziix yutaziix yuziix

4.9 O+u+d+l+kaet (operative-reversative) ask O
ads: (reversative) 'ask him'

1s 'ude'elket 'udaalkaet 'udidaalket 'udoolket
2s 'udi'ilket 'udighilkaet 'udidighilket 'udughulket
3sO yudelket yudighilkaet yudidaalket yudughulket
1p ts'udelket ts'udighilkaet ts'udidaalket ts'udughulket
2p 'udo'olket 'udu'ulkaet 'udidu'ulket 'udu'ulket
3p hyudelket hyudighilkaet hyudidaalket hyudughulket

1s- 'udilkaede 'udaalkede 'udidaalkede 'udoolkede
2s- 'udiliikede 'udilkaede 'udidiliikede 'udughulkede
3sO- yudelkede yudiliakede yudidaalkede yudughulkede
1p- ts'udelkede ts'udilkaede ts'udidiliakede ts'udughulkede
2p- 'uduulkede 'udolkaede 'udidu'ulkede 'udu'ulkede
3p0- hyudelkede hyudiliakede hyudidaalkede hyudughulkede

3p0/rcp nilhyudalkaet
### 4.10 n+hl'aen (op) look at O
ads: (durative with gh imperfective) ‘look at O’

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### 4.11 k(+n)+θ+yaa* (op) sg talks
ads: (durative) ‘sg talks’; note: the prefix n only appears in the imperfective paradigm

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sds: (customary) ‘sg customarily talks’

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<td>kesniige</td>
<td>kiyaige</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. Operative-onomatopoetic themes

### 5.1 dl+zaek' (op-ono) be hoarse
ads: (onomatopoetic) ‘be hoarse’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1s</th>
<th>2s</th>
<th>3s</th>
<th>1p</th>
<th>2p</th>
<th>3p</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>delzae'</td>
<td>dghelzae'</td>
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<td>didighilzae'</td>
<td>dghulzae'</td>
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<td>didalzae'</td>
<td>dulzae'</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
5.2 c+d+n+l+ghuuk' (op-ono) snore
ads: (onomatopoetic) 'snore'

6. Successive themes

6.1 O+G+O+t'aats' (sue) cut O
ads: (durative with third person direct object) 'cut it several times, cut it for a period of time'
ads: (durative with c' indefinite) 'cut something for a period of time'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>c'est'aas</th>
<th>'ghast'aats'</th>
<th>'txast'aas</th>
<th>'ghost'aas</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
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<td>'ghut'aas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>'tat'aas</td>
<td>'ut'aas</td>
</tr>
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<td>'sghit'aats'</td>
<td>'stat'aas</td>
<td>'sc'ut'aas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>c'oh't'aas</td>
<td>'uh't'aats'</td>
<td>'tuht'aas</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>i'ket'aas</td>
<td>'hghit'aats'</td>
<td>'htat'aas</td>
<td>'kut'aas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sds: (durative-customary) 'customarily cut it over a period of time'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3s0/1</th>
<th>it'as</th>
<th>ighit'as</th>
<th>itat'as</th>
<th>yut'as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ads: i (semelfactive with third person direct object) 'cut it once'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>ist'as</th>
<th>'taast'as</th>
<th>'oost'as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>'it'as</td>
<td>zit'as</td>
<td>'tighit'as</td>
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<tr>
<td>2s1</td>
<td>sizit'as</td>
<td>sitighit'as</td>
<td>sughut'as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>zt'as</td>
<td>'tat'as</td>
<td>'ut'as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>yut'as</td>
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<td>3i</td>
<td>c'ezt'as</td>
<td>c'itat'as</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3pO</td>
<td>kiizt'as</td>
<td>kiitat'as</td>
<td>hyut'as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sds: u (semelfactive-customary) 'customarily cut it once'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3s0</th>
<th>yut'aas</th>
<th>yughit'aas</th>
<th>yutat'aas</th>
<th>yut'aas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ads: ka#d (gh momentaneous) 'cut it into pieces'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
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<th>kadghost'aas</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>kadghut'aas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3sO</td>
<td>kaydghit'aats</td>
<td>kaydat'as</td>
<td>kaydut'aas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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pds: **ka\#d+n+D** (momentaneous-errative) 'accidentally cut it into pieces'

3sO  
\[\text{kaytnest'aats'}\]

sds: **ka\#d** (customary) 'customarily cut it into pieces'

3sO  
\[\text{kaydet'as kaydghit'as kaytdat'as kaydut'as}\]

sds: **ka+n\#d** (distributive) 'cut several objects into pieces'

3sO  
\[\text{kaniidet'aas kaniidezt'aats' kaniitdat'aas kaniidut'aas}\]

sds: **ka+n\#d** (distributive-customary) 'customarily cut several objects into pieces'

3sO  
\[\text{kaniidet'as kaniidghit'as kaniitdat'as kaniidut'as}\]

7. Extension themes

7.1 **0+len (ext)** current flows

ads: *(n neuter)* 'current flows'

3s  
\[\text{nilen ghilliin' taliil olliin'}\]

3s-  
\[\text{'ilene 'iliile tasdliile osliin'e}\]

ads: **na# (gh neuter)** 'current flows down, be waterfall'

3s  
\[\text{naghilen naghiliin' nataliil naoliin'}\]

3s-  
\[\text{na'ilene na'ililiile natasliile naosdliin'e}\]

ads: **P+gha#u (s neuter)** 'flows past P'

3s  
\[\text{ba'uzdlen ba'ughiliin' ba'utaliil ba'uliin'}\]

3s-  
\[\text{ba'udlene ba'uliile ba'utasliile ba'usdliin'e}\]
7.2 ti#O+taan (ext) trail extends
ads: (n neuter) ‘trail extends’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>tinitaan</th>
<th>tighita’</th>
<th>titatiil</th>
<th>tiota’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3s-</td>
<td>ti’itaane</td>
<td>ti’itiile</td>
<td>titastiile</td>
<td>tiostaan’e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ts: (causative) ‘S has O (a trail)’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>tialta’</th>
<th>titxaltiil</th>
<th>tiolta’</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>tikiiinltaan</td>
<td>tikiiinltaan</td>
<td>tikiiinltaan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ads: hw+tsi#d+i (i neuter) ‘trail descends toward water’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>hwtsitiditaan</th>
<th>hwtsitidighita’</th>
<th>hwtsitididatiil</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>hwtsitiditaane</td>
<td>hwtsitiditiile</td>
<td>hwtsitididastiile</td>
<td>hwtsitidusta’e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sds: hw+tsi+n#d (s neuter) distributive ‘plural trails descend toward water’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>hwtsintideztaan</th>
<th>hwtsintidighita’</th>
<th>hwtsintididatiil</th>
<th>hwtsintiduta’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>hwtsintidezaane</td>
<td>hwtsintiditiile</td>
<td>hwtsintididastiile</td>
<td>hwtsintidusta’e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Stative themes

8.1 D+dlii,dluux (static) animate is cold
ads: (s neuter) ‘animate is cold’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>isdliei</th>
<th>asdle’</th>
<th>txasdluux</th>
<th>osdluux</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
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<td>ghiidle’</td>
<td>txidluux</td>
<td>ghuulux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s-</td>
<td>sldii</td>
<td>ghiidle’</td>
<td>tadluux</td>
<td>odluux</td>
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<tr>
<td>3s-</td>
<td>ts’esdliei</td>
<td>‘sghidle’</td>
<td>‘stasdluux</td>
<td>ts’udluux</td>
</tr>
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<td>tuhdluux</td>
<td>’uhdluux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
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<td>ghiidle’</td>
<td>htdaluux</td>
<td>kudluux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>’esdlieh</td>
<td>’esdluughe</td>
<td>dzg hamburger</td>
<td>zghosdluughe</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
8.2 nØ+ghel (stat) 'be crazy, insane'
ads: (s neuter) 'be crazy, insane'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>niisghel</th>
<th>naasghel</th>
<th>tinaasghel</th>
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<td>nu'uhghel</td>
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8.3 G+n+l+kon' (stat) 'be warm, hot'
ads: (s neuter) 'be warm, hot'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>nezelkon'</th>
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<td>hnluckon'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ads: i (transitional) 'become warm, hot'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
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<th>nghostkuun'</th>
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<td>3a</td>
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<td>hwtilkuan'</td>
<td>hwnulkuan'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Stative-Classificatory themes

9.1 G+Ø+s'aa (stative-classificatory) compact object is in position
ads: (s neuter) 'compact object is in position'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3s</th>
<th>z'aan</th>
<th>ghi'a</th>
<th>ta'aal</th>
<th>o'a'</th>
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<td>du'a'</td>
</tr>
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<td>nez'aan</td>
<td>nighi'a</td>
<td>tina'aal</td>
<td>nu'a'</td>
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<td>kughi'a</td>
<td>kut'a'al</td>
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<td>3n-</td>
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<td>ni'ah</td>
<td>ku'ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'aale</td>
<td>di'aale</td>
<td>ni'aale</td>
<td>ku'aale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tas'aale</td>
<td>didas'aale</td>
<td>tinas'aale</td>
<td>kutas'aale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>os'aale</td>
<td>dus'saale</td>
<td>nus'saale</td>
<td>kus'saale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**sds:** (customary) 'compact object customarily is in position'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>3s</th>
<th>ads:</th>
<th>ts:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'aax</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>O+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ghi'aax</td>
<td>(transitional)</td>
<td>(causative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ta'aax</td>
<td>'compact object remains'</td>
<td>'keep compact O in position'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>3s-</th>
<th>3d-</th>
<th>3n-</th>
<th>3a-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'i'a'</td>
<td>di'aale</td>
<td>ni'aale</td>
<td>ku'aale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'ita’aal</td>
<td>didas'aale</td>
<td>tinas'aale</td>
<td>kutas'aale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'u’a'</td>
<td>dus'saale</td>
<td>nus'saale</td>
<td>kus’saale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Positional themes

10.1 **Ø+daa** (positional) sg sits, stays, is seated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>1s</th>
<th>2s</th>
<th>3sO-</th>
<th>3d-</th>
<th>3a-</th>
<th>1p</th>
<th>2p</th>
<th>3pO-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>isdaa</td>
<td>zidaa</td>
<td>yil'ah</td>
<td>idil'ah</td>
<td>kul'ah</td>
<td>ts'el'ah</td>
<td>'ol'ah</td>
<td>hyil'ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asda'</td>
<td>ghida'</td>
<td>yil'aale</td>
<td>idilaale</td>
<td>ku'ale</td>
<td>ts'el'aa</td>
<td>'ol'aale</td>
<td>hyil'aale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>txasdaal</td>
<td>txidaal</td>
<td>iti'aale</td>
<td>ididaaale</td>
<td>kut'aale</td>
<td>tsi'el'aa</td>
<td>ts'el'aale</td>
<td>kyi'taale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>osda'</td>
<td>ghuda'</td>
<td>itil'aale</td>
<td>idudaale</td>
<td>kul'aale</td>
<td>tsi'el'aale</td>
<td>ts'el'aale</td>
<td>kyi'ulaale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**sds:** (customary) 'sg customarily stays, sits'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>3s-</th>
<th>3d-</th>
<th>3n-</th>
<th>3a-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>daax</td>
<td>di'ah</td>
<td>ni'ah</td>
<td>ku'ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ghidaax</td>
<td>di'aale</td>
<td>ni'aale</td>
<td>ku'aale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tadaax</td>
<td>didas'aale</td>
<td>tinas'aale</td>
<td>kutas'aale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odaax</td>
<td>dus'saale</td>
<td>nus'saale</td>
<td>kus’saale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ads: 1 (transitional) ‘sg remains seated, stays behind’

3s | ‘ida’ | ‘itadaat’ | ‘uda’

10.2 d+l+ts’ii” (positional) pl sit, stay
ads: (s neuter) ‘pl sit, stay’

1p | ‘sdilts’ii | ‘sdaghalts’e’ | ‘sdidalts’iiil | ‘sdults’e’
2p | dozolts’ii | du’ults’e’ | du’ults’iiil | du’ults’e’
3p | hdelts’ii | hdaghalts’e’ | hdidalts’iiil | hdults’e’
1p- | ‘sdilts’eh | ‘sdelts’iile | ‘sdidalts’iile | ‘sdults’e’e
2p- | dolts’eh | dolts’iile | du’ults’iile | du’ults’e’e
3p- | hdlits’eh | hdlits’iile | hdidalts’iile | hdults’e’e

sds: (customary) ‘pl customarily sit, stay’

1p | ‘sdelts’iix | ‘sdalts’iix | ‘sdidalts’iix | ‘sdults’iix

ads: 1 (transitional) ‘pl remain seated, stay behind’

1p | ‘sdilts’e’ | ‘sdidalts’iiil | ‘sdults’e’

11. Descriptive themes

11.1 O+ts’aat (descriptive) be sick
ads: (0 neuter) ‘be sick’

1s | ‘ests’aat | asts’aat | txasts’aat | osts’aat
2s | ‘its’aat | tghits’aat | txits’aat | ghuts’aat
3s | nts’aat | ghits’aat | tats’aat | ots’aat
1p | ts’its’aat | ‘sghits’aat | ‘stats’aat | ts’uts’aat
2p | ohts’aat | ‘uhts’aat | tuhts’aat | ‘uhts’aat
3p | kits’aat | hghits’aat | hhtats’aat | kuts’aat

1s- | ‘ests’aade | ‘ests’aade | dzghasts’aade | zghasts’aade
2s- | ‘ists’aade | ‘its’aade | dzghists’aade | zhghists’aade
3s- | ‘its’aade | ‘its’aade | tasts’aade | osts’aade
1p- | ts’its’aade | ts’its’aade | ts’stats’aade | ts’uts’aade
2p- | ohts’aade | ohts’aade | dzuhts’aade | zuhts’aade
3p- | kits’aade | kits’aade | hhtats’aade | kuts’aade

11.2 comp G+O+lae (desc) be comp,is comp,comp exists
ads: (0 neuter) ‘is comp’

Note that the gh-prefix in the imperfective-negative and perfective-negative is unusual.

1s | ‘elaen | ale’ | txalael | ole’
2s | ‘ilaen | ghile’ | txilael | ghule’
3s | nlaen | ghile’ | talael | ole’
1p | ts’ilaen | ‘sghile’ | ‘stalael | ts’ule’
2p | ‘ohlaen | ‘ule’ | tulael | ‘ule’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>2s</th>
<th>3s</th>
<th>1p</th>
<th>2p</th>
<th>3p</th>
<th>3a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>laex</td>
<td>ghilaex</td>
<td>talaex</td>
<td>olaex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laex</td>
<td>zdlaen</td>
<td>talaex</td>
<td>olaex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**11.3 ni#l+get (desc) be afraid**

The stem-initial is suppletive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>2s</th>
<th>3s</th>
<th>1p</th>
<th>2p</th>
<th>3p</th>
<th>3a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni'elget</td>
<td>nighalget</td>
<td>nixtalget</td>
<td>nigholget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni'elget</td>
<td>nighalget</td>
<td>nixtalget</td>
<td>nigholget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nilget</td>
<td>nighalget</td>
<td>nitalget</td>
<td>nighulget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nits'elget</td>
<td>nits'alget</td>
<td>nits'holget</td>
<td>nits'ulget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nulget</td>
<td>nulget</td>
<td>nulget</td>
<td>nulget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nikelget</td>
<td>nikalget</td>
<td>nitalget</td>
<td>nikulget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nits'elgede</td>
<td>nits'elgede</td>
<td>nits'holgede</td>
<td>nits'ulgede</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>nits'elgede</td>
<td>nits'elgede</td>
<td>nits'holgede</td>
<td>nits'ulgede</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nits'ilgede</td>
<td>nits'ilgede</td>
<td>nits'holgede</td>
<td>nits'ulgede</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nits'ilgede</td>
<td>nits'ilgede</td>
<td>nits'holgede</td>
<td>nits'ulgede</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nikilgede</td>
<td>nikilgede</td>
<td>nikilgede</td>
<td>nikilgede</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ads: u+n (s transitional) 'become afraid'**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1s</th>
<th>2s</th>
<th>3s</th>
<th>1p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni'unezelguut</td>
<td>ni'unizilguut</td>
<td>ni'unelguut</td>
<td>nits'unelguut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni'unizilguut</td>
<td>ni'unizilguut</td>
<td>ni'unelguut</td>
<td>nits'unelguut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni'unizilguut</td>
<td>ni'unizilguut</td>
<td>ni'unelguut</td>
<td>nits'unelguut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the stem-initial is suppletive.
### 11.4 comp n+Θ+zen (descriptive) think of, want, intend comp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td>ni'inez</td>
<td>think of, want, intend comp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>ni'izen</td>
<td>think of, want, intend comp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>nizen</td>
<td>think of, want, intend comp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td>'snizen</td>
<td>think of, want, intend comp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>no'osen</td>
<td>think of, want, intend comp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>hnzien</td>
<td>think of, want, intend comp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11.5 ts'+ku#d+D+niic+e (desc) be lazy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td>nesene</td>
<td>be lazy to speak, be lazy about talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>nizene</td>
<td>be lazy to speak, be lazy about talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>nizene</td>
<td>be lazy to speak, be lazy about talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td>'snizene</td>
<td>be lazy to speak, be lazy about talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>nosene</td>
<td>be lazy to speak, be lazy about talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>hnzene</td>
<td>be lazy to speak, be lazy about talking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

nds: da#d (0 neuter) 'be lazy to speak, be lazy about talking'
11.6 c'+d+l+'aa' \textit{(descriptive)} be vain, proud

\textit{ads: (0 neuter)} 'be vain'

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline
1s & i’del’aa & i’daghal’a & i’didaghal’a & i’doghol’a & i’dughol’a’ \\
2s & i’di’il’aa & i’dighil’a & i’didighil’a & i’dughil’a & i’dughul’a’ \\
3s & i’del’aa & i’daghal’a & i’didaghal’a & i’doghol’a & i’dughol’a’ \\
1p & i’do’ol’aa & i’duil’a & i’didu’ila & i’dugul’a & i’dughul’a’ \\
2p & i’hdel’aa & c’ehdaghal’a & c’ehdidaghal’a & c’ehdoghol’a & c’ehughol’a’ \\
3p & i’del’aa & i’daghal’a & i’didaghal’a & i’doghol’a & i’dughol’a’ \\
1s & i’i’del’ah & i’i’del’aale & i’i’daghal’aale & i’i’doghol’a’e & i’dughol’a’e \\
2s & i’i’dil’ah & i’i’dil’aale & i’i’digil’aale & i’dugil’a’e & i’dughil’a’e \\
3s & i’i’dil’ah & i’i’dil’aale & i’i’dul’aale & i’dugul’a’e & i’dughul’a’e \\
1p & i’i’del’ah & i’i’del’aale & i’i’daghal’aale & i’i’doghol’a’e & i’dughol’a’e \\
2p & i’i’dil’ah & i’i’dil’aale & i’i’digil’aale & i’dugil’a’e & i’dughil’a’e \\
3p & c’i’ehdil’ah & c’i’ehdil’aale & c’i’ehdaghal’aale & c’i’ehdoghol’a’e & c’i’ehughol’a’e \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

12. Dimensional themes

There are several unusual features about the paradigms of this theme category. The gh mode prefix is used in the 1s, 2s, and 3s forms only. The presence of gender prefixes in 3d, 3n, 3a brings a shift to a 0 mode prefix. For some speakers the 'distributive' prefix is used to inflect 1p, 2p, 3p. The perfective paradigm is usually formed with the imperfective plus the verb \textit{dghit’e’} 'it was thus'. In L the disjunct \textit{d} prefix is not used at all, cf. 1s \textit{ghe’eldes} 'I'm heavy'.

12.1 G+l+des (dim) be heavy

\textit{ads: d# (gh/0 neuter)} 'be heavy'

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline
1s & dghaldes & ’+ dghite’ & txalde & dgholds \\
2s & dghildes & ’+ dghite’ & txildes & dgholds \\
3s & dghildes & ’+ dghite’ & taldes & dgholds \\
3d & deldes & dghildes & didaldes & dughuldes \\
3n & neldes & nighildes & tinaldes & nughuldes \\
3a & kalides & kughildes & kutaldes & kughuldes \\
3p(imp) & dentides & dentides & dentaldes & dengholds \\
1p & dents’eldes & den’sghildes & den’staldes & dents’uldse \\
2p & den’oldes & den’uldes & dentuldes & den’uldse \\
3p & denkelides & denhghildes & denhtaldes & denkuldes \\
\hline
1s- & ’eldese & ’eldese & dzghaldese & zgholdese \\
2s- & ’ildese & ’ildese & dzghildese & zghuldese \\
3s- & ’ildese & ’ildese & taldes & dgholds \\
3d- & didlides & didlides & didaldes & dughuldes \\
3n- & nildlides & nildlides & tinaldes & nughuldes \\
3a- & kulides & kulides & kutaldes & kughuldes \\
1p- & dents’ildese & dents’ildese & den’staldese & dents’uldse \\
2p- & den’oldese & den’oldese & dentzuldes & denzuldes \\
3p- & denkildese & denkildese & denhtaldes & denkuldes \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
3s/int  nduugh ghildes  
3d/int  nduugh dighildes  
3s/su  sughildes  
3d/su  sudighildes  
3s+1/cmp  sghildes  
3d+1/cmp  dighildes  
3s/rcp  nilghaldes  
3d/rcp  nildaghaldes  

ads: d#i (transitional) 'become heavy'

| 1s  | de'eldiis | de'itaaldiis | de'ooldiis |
| 2s  | de'ildiis | de'itighildiis | de'ighuldiis |
| 3s  | t'ildiis  | t'italdiis  | t'ghuldiis  |
| 3d  | didiis  | didaldiis  | duldiis  |
| 3a  | kuldiiis | kutaldiis | kuldiis |
| 1p  | ts'ildiis | ts'italdiis | ts'uldiiis |
| 2p  | de'oldiis | de'itu'uldiis | de'uldiiis |
| 3p  | t'kildiiis | t'kitaldiis | t'kuldiis |

| 1s- | de'eldiize | de'eldiize | de'itaaldiize | de'ooldiize |
| 2s- | de'ildiize | de'ildiize | de'italdiize | de'uldiiize |
| 3s- | de'ildiize | de'ildiize | de'ildiize | de'ildiize |
| 3d- | didiize | didiize | didiize | didiize |
| 3a- | kuldiiize | kuldiiize | kuldiiize | kuldiiize |
| 1p- | ts'ildiize | ts'ildiize | ts'italdiize | ts'uldiiize |
| 2p- | de'oldiize | de'oldiize | de'oldiize | de'oldiize |
| 3p- | t'kildiiize | t'kildiiize | t'kildiiize | t'kildiiize |

12.2 d+G+l+tiy (dim) be strong
ads: (0 neuter) 'be strong'

| 1s  | de'eltiy | daaltiy | didaaltiy | dooltiy |
| 2s  | di'iltiy | dighiltiy | didighiltiy | dughultiy |
| 3s  | diltiy | diltiy | diltiy | dultiy |
| 1p  | 'sdiltiy, den'sdeltiy | 'sdighiltiy | 'sididaltiy | 'sdultiy |
| 2p  | do'oltiy | du'ultiy | du'ultiy | du'ultiy |
| 3p  | hdiltiy | hdightiy | hdidaltiy | hdultiy |

| 1s- | deltiye | deltiye | didaltiye | doltiye |
| 2s- | diltiye | diltiye | didghtiye | dughultiy |
| 3s- | diltiye | diltiye | diltiye | dultiy |
| 1p- | 'sdiltiye | 'sdiltiye | 'sidaltiye | 'sdultiy |
| 2p- | doltiye | doltiye | doltiye | dultiye |
| 3p- | hdltiy | hdltiy | hdidaltiy | hdultiy |

ads: i (transitional) 'become strong'

3s  diltiyy  didaltiyy  dultiy

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12.3 G+U/D+ggay (dim) be white
ads: (0/gh neuter) 'be white'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'elggay</th>
<th>&quot; + dghit'e'</th>
<th>txalggay</th>
<th>gholggay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>'ilggay</td>
<td>&quot; + dghit'e'</td>
<td>txilggay</td>
<td>gholggay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>lggay,</td>
<td>&quot; + dghit'e'</td>
<td>talggay</td>
<td>gholggay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dghalggay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>delggay</td>
<td>daghalggay</td>
<td>didalggay</td>
<td>dogholggay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td>kalgay</td>
<td>kaghalggay</td>
<td>hwtalggay</td>
<td>kulggay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p(imp)</td>
<td>denlggay</td>
<td>denghalggay</td>
<td>dentalggay</td>
<td>dengholggay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td>(den)ts'elggay</td>
<td>(den)ts'alggay</td>
<td>(den)'stalggay</td>
<td>(den)ts'ulggay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>den'olggay</td>
<td>den'ulggay</td>
<td>dentulggay</td>
<td>den'ulggay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>denkelggay</td>
<td>denkalggay</td>
<td>denhtalggay</td>
<td>denkulggay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ads: i (transitional) 'become white'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'elggaye</th>
<th>'elggaye</th>
<th>dzghalggaye</th>
<th>zgholggaye</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>'ilggaye</td>
<td>'ilggaye</td>
<td>dzghilggaye</td>
<td>zghulggaye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>'ilggaye</td>
<td>'ilggaye</td>
<td>talggaye</td>
<td>gholggaye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td>ts'ilggaye</td>
<td>ts'ilggaye</td>
<td>'stalggaye</td>
<td>ts'ulggaye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>'olggaye</td>
<td>'olggaye</td>
<td>dzulggaye</td>
<td>zulggaye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>kilggaye</td>
<td>kilggaye</td>
<td>htalggaye</td>
<td>kulggaye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.4 n+l+k'ots (dim) be fat
ads: (0 neuter) 'be fat'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ne'elk'ots</th>
<th>naghalk'ots</th>
<th>tinaghalk'ots</th>
<th>nogholk'ots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>ni'ilk'ots</td>
<td>nighilk'ots</td>
<td>tinighilk'ots</td>
<td>nughulk'ots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>nelk'ots</td>
<td>naghalk'ots</td>
<td>tinalk'ots</td>
<td>nulk'ots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td>'snelk'ots,</td>
<td>'snaghalk'ots</td>
<td>'stinalk'ots</td>
<td>'snulk'ots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>den'snelk'ots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>no'olk'ots</td>
<td>nu'ulk'ots</td>
<td>tinu'ulk'ots</td>
<td>nu'ulk'ots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>hnelk'ots</td>
<td>hnaghalk'ots</td>
<td>htnalhalk'ots</td>
<td>hnlk'ots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ads: i (transitional) become fat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>nelk'odze</th>
<th>nelk'odze</th>
<th>tinaghalk'odze</th>
<th>nogholk'odze</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>nilk'odze</td>
<td>nilk'odze</td>
<td>tinighilk'odze</td>
<td>nughulk'odze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>nilk'odze</td>
<td>nilk'odze</td>
<td>tinalk'odze</td>
<td>nulk'odze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td>'snilk'odze</td>
<td>'snilk'odze</td>
<td>'stinalk'odze</td>
<td>'snulk'odze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>nolk'odze</td>
<td>nolk'odze</td>
<td>tinu'ulk'odze</td>
<td>nu'ulk'odze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>hnilk'odze</td>
<td>hnilk'odze</td>
<td>htnalhalk'odze</td>
<td>hnlk'odze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ads: i (transitional) become fat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>nilk'uuts</th>
<th>tinalk'uuts</th>
<th>nulk'uuts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. Uncategorized themes

13.1 d#O+i+Ø+laak (u.transitional) fix O
ads: (transitional); with suppletive stem variation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>t’elaex</th>
<th>t’elaak</th>
<th>txaliil</th>
<th>t’gholaex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>t’ilaex</td>
<td>t’ilaak</td>
<td>txiliil</td>
<td>t’ghulaex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>dyilaex</td>
<td>dyilaak</td>
<td>t’italiil</td>
<td>dyulaex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td>ts’ilaex</td>
<td>ts’ilaak</td>
<td>t’saliil</td>
<td>ts’ulaex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>t’olaex</td>
<td>t’olaak</td>
<td>tuliil</td>
<td>t’ulaex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>t’ehyilaex</td>
<td>t’ehyilaak</td>
<td>tkiitaliil</td>
<td>t’ehyulaex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>t’iilaeghe</th>
<th>t’eliile</th>
<th>dzghabiile</th>
<th>t’zgholaeghe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s-</td>
<td>t’iziisdaeghe</td>
<td>t’iliile</td>
<td>dzghisdiile</td>
<td>t’zghusdaeghe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s-</td>
<td>t’iisdaeghe</td>
<td>dyiliile</td>
<td>t’iitasdiile</td>
<td>dyusdaeghe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p-</td>
<td>ts’isdaeghe</td>
<td>ts’iliile</td>
<td>’stasdiile</td>
<td>ts’usdaeghe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p-</td>
<td>t’uulaeghe</td>
<td>t’oliile</td>
<td>dzuliile</td>
<td>t’zulaeghe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p-</td>
<td>tkiisdaeghe</td>
<td>t’ehyiliile</td>
<td>tkiitasdiile</td>
<td>t’ehyusdaeghe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix I. Kin terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-tsiyeye</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tsucde</td>
<td>grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tsuuyeye</td>
<td>man’s grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-caay</td>
<td>woman’s grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ta’</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aan</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-taay</td>
<td>father’s brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ak’eye</td>
<td>mother’s sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ez’ae</td>
<td>mother’s brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bets’e’</td>
<td>father’s sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ii’ae</td>
<td>man’s son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tse’e</td>
<td>man’s daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yaaze</td>
<td>woman’s son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yats’ae CLW, -yats’ae’e</td>
<td>woman’s daughter (both terms are rarely used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dzaa’n, -dze’e M</td>
<td>man’s daughter (both terms are rarely used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-azae</td>
<td>man’s nephew, niece (child of parallel cousin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-edeltaenen</td>
<td>father’s brother’s child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-unghae</td>
<td>older brother, older male parallel cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cele</td>
<td>younger brother, younger male parallel cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-adae</td>
<td>older sister, older female parallel cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-daedze’</td>
<td>younger sister, younger female parallel cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-k’enaey</td>
<td>siblings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ciile’</td>
<td>brother, male parallel cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-telts’e’</td>
<td>sister, female parallel cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-udae</td>
<td>man’s cross-cousin (m or f); woman’s male cross-cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ezdae</td>
<td>woman’s female cross-cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tlaen M</td>
<td>man’s male, woman’s female cross-cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-latsiin</td>
<td>friend, partner of opposite clan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘el ts’inizeden</td>
<td>relative on maternal side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘el ts’inidaekne</td>
<td>relatives on maternal side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-udelkanen</td>
<td>relative of same or closely related clan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-desmen’</td>
<td>relative on paternal side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tlen</td>
<td>man’s brother-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ghae</td>
<td>man’s sister-in-law; woman’s sibling-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tl’etaas</td>
<td>wife’s sister’s husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i’ae ‘el zdaaanen</td>
<td>man’s son’s wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tse’e ghazdaaanen</td>
<td>man’s daughter’s husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yaas’aat</td>
<td>woman’s son’s wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yats’ae ‘el zdaaanen</td>
<td>woman’s daughter’s husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘el zdaaanen</td>
<td>spouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘aat</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kan’</td>
<td>husband</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also see the discussion of Ahtna kinship in de Laguna and McClellan 1981.
References

Items marked with an asterisk are the primary lexical sources for the Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary.


*-----. 1866. Iz zapisok vedennyh v Russkoi Amerike [From diaries kept in Russian America], Gorny Zhurnal, 3(iii):365-400.


--. 1987. Alaskan Athabaskan Bird Names. Ms. ANLC.


