

GRAMMAR OF
THE
HAIDA LANGUAGE

by

REV. J. H. KEEN

*Missionary of the
Church Missionary Society*

PREFATORY NOTE.

Haida is spoken by the Indians inhabiting the Queen Charlotte Islands and the southernmost islands of Alaska, and is entirely distinct from the languages of the neighboring tribes.

The Haida were once a numerous and powerful people, dominating the entire coast-line of British Columbia, and making many slaves. A careful estimate of their number, made about 1840, places them at 8,328 (Dr. G. M. Dawson's Report, 1878, p. 172). Now they probably fall short of 1,000.

The difference is but slight between Haida as spoken at Massett and that in vogue in Alaska; but at Skidagate, a village about fifty miles to the south of Massett, the difference is so pronounced that Skidegate and Massett people, meeting for the first time, barely understand each other.

After having carefully examined a grammar of the Japanese language, and also corresponded with a clergyman in Japan on the subject, I am unable to trace any resemblance between that language and Haida, though the Haida type of countenance seems to me to suggest a Japanese origin.

J. H. KEEN.

Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C.
Aug. 10, 1895.

HAIDA GRAMMAR.

1. System of spelling here adopted.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|---------------|----|------------------------|
| a | as in fat | ī | as in machine | au | as in aught, <i>au</i> |
| ā | " " father | o | " " lot | ou | " " loud <i>ou</i> |
| e | " " met | ō | " " pole | eu | " " feud <i>'u</i> |
| ē | " " fête | u | " " cut | ai | " " aisle <i>ai</i> |
| i | " " pit | ū | " " rule | | <i>K = Bo. g</i> |

CONSONANTS.

d, g (hard), h, j, k, k (as ch in loch), l, m, n, p, s (light), t, w,

y, ch (as in chip). *Boas: tc, di, s. seapote ll (Plate)*

b occurs only in the word shibli (flour), which has been borrowed from Chinook, the trade jargon of this Province.

h lth represents a sound made by expelling the breath while the tip of the tongue touches the palate.

A comma following a consonant -- thus, k'eu -- represents a hiatus, which can only be acquired by ear, but which is important as often constituting the only difference between two words; e.g., *ga ta'* *Bo. @'avolo* tou, food: t'ou, snow.

Hyphens occasionally occurring in words are inserted to aid the reader in dividing the syllables.

NOUNS.

§2. Formation.-- Nouns end variously, and many have no traceable connection with any other word.

The few abstract nouns in use are formed from the roots of verbs; e.g.:--

il ēdāng (he is ashamed), ēdā (shame).

il lthong-gwilang (he works), lthong-gwila (work).

il gūshūgung (he speaks), gūshou (speech).

il stigung (he is sick), sti (sickness).

Some common nouns are formed in a similar way; e.g.:--

il hāadāgung (he exists), hāada (a person).

il k'ōtulung (he is dead), k'ōt (a corpse). ~~corpse~~

Names of instruments are formed by suffixing -ū or -ou to ^{the same} verb-roots; e.g.:-- _{as above}

il shkindang (he steers), shkindou (a rudder).

il shū-wong-gung (he slings), shū-wong-ū (a sling).

il gīshūgung (he wipes), gīshou (a towel).

Names of agents are formed by suffixing -lē to a noun; e.g.:--

na nuh (a house), nuh-lē (a householder).

~~dagat~~ āad (a net), āad-lē (a fisherman).

ladia (murder), ladia-lē (a murderer).

§3. Gender.-- Attributed only to animate objects, and expressed by:--

(a) Separate words; e.g.:--

aung (father), ou (mother).

~~ā'ē~~

git (son), gūjang-a (daughter).

[Appendix I.]

tlal tlal (husband), jā (wife). For other examples see

(b) Adding īlthing-a, male, and dsada, female; e.g.:--

tan (a bear), tan īlthing-a (a he-bear), tan dsada
(a she-bear). *ētlīnza* *ajā dā?*

- §4. Number.-- Two numbers (singular and plural), and expressed only in the case of persons; i.e., homines. The numbers in the case of animals and inanimate objects can only be indicated by a numeral adjective, or, in a few cases (§57) by the verb.

RULE.-- To form plural, add -alung to singular; e.g.:--

aung (father), aung-alung (fathers).

gītsad (a servant), gītsad-alung (servants).

nuh-lē (a householder), nuh-lē-alung (householders).

EXCEPTIONS:--

īlthing-a (a man; lit., male), īlthansida (men).

dsada (a woman; lit., female), dsāada (women).

ā (a child), āgai (children).

hāada (a person or persons).

ītlagida (a chief or chiefs). *(nēn)ētlagida*

The names of animals and inanimate objects undergo no change; e.g.

ōch (a wolf or wolves). *gō'ute*

slga sik (a snake or snakes). *2-*

nuh (a house or houses).

- §5. Case.-- No case inflections.

Possession is indicated by placing the preposition gia (of, or

nite article -ē (§7b) to the name of the thing possessed; e.g.:--

nung* itlagida gia tlū-ē *tlou*

a chief of canoe-the (i.e., the canoe of a chief, or a chief's canoe).

tl hāada gia tou-ē

the people of food-the (i.e., the food of the people).

EXCEPTIONS.-- When the object possessed is (a) a person, or (b) part of the body, or when (c) the possessor is inanimate, the name of the possession merely follows that of the possessor; e.g.:--

(a) Edenshou ou (Edenshou's mother).

(b) Skiltis kuts (Skiltis' head).

(c) tlū k'ul (a canoe's outside; lit., skin).

ARTICLES.

§ 6. The articles are:--

I. Indefinite

Sing. nung

Plu. { ga
or
tl

Prefixed only to names of persons and to adjectives or participles doing duty as nouns; e.g.:--

nung itlagida (a chief), ga itlagida, or tl itlagide (chiefs).

nung dsada (a woman), ga dsāada, or tl dsāada (women).

*The student should consult the Syntactical Notes, §§ 62, 63, in studying the sentences given as examples.

nung dsūdsū (a little one), ga dsūdila, or tl dsūdila (lit-
tle ones).

nung sti (a sick person), ga sti, or tl sti (sick people).

§7. II. Definite, of two kinds:--

(a) Consisting of a prefix and suffix, and applied only
to the names of persons and to adjectives or par-
ticiples doing duty as nouns:--

| | | | |
|-------|------|-----------|-------|
| Sing. | nung | -----s* | } the |
| Plu. | ga | ---- sgai | |
| | tl | ---- s* | |

EXAMPLES:--

nung itlagida-s (the chief), ga itlagida-sgai, or tl itlagida-
s (the chiefs).

nung dsāda-s (the woman), ga dsāda-sgai, or tl dsāda-s (the
women).

nung dsūdsū-s (the little one), ga dsūdila-sgai, or tl dsūdi-
la-s (the little ones).

* This -s is sometimes expanded into isis, showing that it was
originally the present participle of the verb "to be".

nung sti-s (the sick person), ga sti-sgai, or tl sti-s (the sick people).

(b) Consisting of a suffix only, and appended only to the names of animals and inanimate objects.

the
----- ē (sing. and plu.); e.g.:--

tlū (a canoe), tlū-ē (the canoe, or the canoes).

tan (a bear), tan-ē (the bear, or the bears).

yads (a knife), yads-ē (the knife, or the knives).

NOTE.-- Nouns ending in -s (except -ds) or -sh are modified to re-

ceive this suffix; e.g.:--

tas (sand), tads-ē (the sand).

gintus (bedding), gintajē (the bedding).

tīsh (a rock), tījē (the rock).

For instances in which the above suffix becomes -gai, see §10.

ADJECTIVES.

§8. All Haida adjectives are the present participles of verbs with the final -s dropped; e.g.:--

lāgung (it is good), lās (being good), lā (good).

s'etang (it is red), s'ets (being red), s'et (red).

eu-on-gung (it is large), eu-ons (being large), eu-on (large).

§9. Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify, and relieve them of the suffixed portion of the definite article, should they bear it; e.g.:--

nung hāada kutung-a

a person wise (i.e., a wise person).

nung haada-s

the person-the

nung haada kutung-a-s

the person wise -the (i.e., the wise person).

§10. Nouns, however, when used as adjectives, precede the nouns they

qualify; e.g.:--

yads hāadē

iron people (Haidas call all white men "Iron people").

giang-ū nuh-ē

cotton house (a cotton house, i.e., a tent).

lthkian k'ōstan

forest crab (a forest crab, i.e., a frog).

In many of these cases (e.g., in the first two of the foregoing examples) the second noun takes -ē as suffix. When, therefore, the

definite article needs to be used, it takes the form -gai, the -ē being dropped; e.g.:--

yaōs hāad-gai

iron people-the (i.e., the iron people).

giang-u nuh-gai

cotton house-the (i.e., the cotton house, or tent).

§11. Adjectives undergo no inflections. A few, however, derived from irregular verbs (§56), take a corresponding irregular plural; e.g.:--

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-----------|
| Sing. | { | eu-on (great) | { | eu-onda |
| | | dsūdsū (little) | | dsūdila |
| | | jing (long) | | jinda |
| | | kwau-un (short) | | kwau-unda |
| | | dlukōna (large) | | dlukida |
| | | kutsū (small) | | kutilla |

§12. Comparison.-- Adjectives are compared only in a verbalized form. Comparison is expressed by:--

(a) Using the adverbs t'elg (more than), hang-ast (less than). e.g.

K'at t'elg tan dugwiāgung
A deer more than a bear is strong (i.e., A bear
is stronger than a deer).

Kōh hang-ast stliku dsūdsūgung
A sea-otter less than a land-otter is small (i.e.,
A land-otter is smaller than a sea-otter).

Gin-tūga wautliwon t'elg kōh kwoyāgung
Animals all more than the sea-otter is valua-
ble (i.e., The sea-otter is the most valuable animal).

(b) Inserting in the verb the adverbs eu-on (very), āgwī (ex-
tremely), dsilthī (extremely), kipan (extraordinarily,
īd (too); e.g.;--

lāgung (it is good).

lā-eu-on-gung (it is very good).

lā-dsilthī-gung (it is extremely good, or the best).

jīng-āgung (it is distant).

jīng-a-āgwīgung (it is very distant, or the most dis-
[tant).

jīng-īdung (it is too distant).

(c) Placing before the verb the adverb *yenki* or *yenkien* (very),

duman-ū (extremely); e.g.:--

Yenki il kutung-āgung

Very he is wise (i.e., He is very wise).

dumanū shinshkägung

Extremely it is fine weather (i.e., It is extremely fine weather).

§ 13. Adjectives coupled with an article (§§ 6, 7) do duty largely as

nouns; e.g.:--

[ple].

lā (good), *nung lā* (a good man), *ga las-gai* (the good people).

eu-on (large), *nung eu-on* (a large one), *nung eu-ons* (the

large one).

§ 14. The numerals are:--

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Swonshung</i> | 6 | <i>Tlū-unilth</i> |
| 2 | <i>Stung</i> | 7 | <i>Dsikwau</i> |
| 3 | <i>Lth'ōnulth</i> | 8 | <i>Stanshang-a</i> |
| 4 | <i>Stunshung</i> | 9 | <i>Tlāalth-swonshung-gū = 10-1</i> |
| 5 | <i>Tlēlth</i> | 10 | <i>Tlāalth</i> |

11 Tlāalth-waugū-swonshung = 10 + 1

12 Tlāalth-waugū-stung = 10 + 2

20 { Tlāalē stung = 10 × 2
Lagwau

21 Tlāalē stung waugū swonshung = (10 × 2) + 1

30 Tlāalē lth'ōnulth = 10 × 3

100 Lagwau tlēlth = 20 × 5

145 Lagwau dsikwau, tlēlth = (20 × 7) + 5 waugū

175 Tlāalē tlāalth, waugū tlāale dsikwau, waugū tlēlth = (10 × 10)
+ (10 × 7) + 5

§15. These numerals are frequently

(a) Verbalized thus:--

Swonshung-gung (there is one).

Stung-gung (there are two).

lth'ōnulgung (there are three).

Stunshung-gung (there are four).

tlēlthang (there are five).

tlū-unulgung (there are six).

dsikwaugung (there are seven).

Stanshang-āgang (there are eight).

tlāalthswonshung-gūgung (there are nine).

tlāalgung (there are ten).

(b) Inserted in verbs (§34), and made to serve the purpose of numeral adverbs; e.g.:--

il kātīlagun (he came), il kātīlā-stung-gun (he came twice).

§16. When applied to inanimate objects, and occasionally to animate, these numerals take a prefix descriptive of the shape of the objects enumerated, though, as will be seen from the following list, it is sometimes extremely difficult to discover the feature which determines the classification.

skidgate

| | | |
|----------------|--------|---|
| <i>- glaw-</i> | k'ē- | applied to dollars, stones, hammers, steamers, etc. |
| <i>- t'ui.</i> | tī- | " " houses, brooms, stone axes, breasts, etc. |
| <i>- skla.</i> | sk'u- | " " bottles, lamps, guns, pipes, ear-rings, etc. |
| <i>- l'la.</i> | lthga- | " " keys, scissors, chairs, stoves, frogs, crabs, &c. |
| <i>- ga-</i> | gū- | " " hats, buttons, halibut (whole), small coins, &c. |
| <i>- opla.</i> | sk'o | " " pencils, sticks, needles, small rails; etc. |
| <i>- ga-</i> | a- | " " canoes, lands, boards, knives, plates, etc. |
| <i>7-</i> | dlu- | " " men, large animals |

| | | |
|--------------|--------|---|
| <i>11-15</i> | k'wō- | applied to nails, loaves, large posts, etc. |
| <i>11-</i> | tlu- | " " pictures, metal axes, sheets of paper, etc. |
| <i>10-</i> | chi- | " " coats, dresses, sacks, etc. |
| <i>11-</i> | gī | " " shawls, blankets, maps, etc. |
| <i>11-20</i> | sh'o- | " " hairs, roads, ropes, songs, etc. |
| <i>- 01-</i> | stl- | " " billets of wood, strips of halibut, etc. |
| <i>- 11-</i> | dsi- | " " boxes, saucepans, square tins, etc. |
| <i>- 11-</i> | skā- | " " potatoes, eggs, berries, etc. |
| <i>- 11-</i> | stu- | " " rings, bracelets, etc. |
| <i>- 11-</i> | lthkī- | " " large rails, rolls of bedding, etc. |
| <i>11-11</i> | t'a- | " " coils of rope <i>- 11-</i> |
| <i>- 11-</i> | t'ou | " " spoons, feathers, etc. |

EXAMPLES:--

Dujung gū-stung isgien, kōdats chi-lth'ōnulth ishin, tlū

Hats two both coats three and a canoe

a-swonshung ishin, di ga il isdagua.

one and me to he gave (i.e., He gave me two hats,

three coats, and one canoe.

§ 17. There are also two adjectives of quantity, shkwaun (all), and kōna (large), which always take one of these prefixes; e.g.:-

nuh-ē tī-shkwaun

The house all (i.e., All the house).

nung ilthing-a dlu-kōna

A man big (i.e., A big man).

§ 18. All the numerals serve also as ordinals. There are, however, four separate ordinals:--

kwūna (first) }
ōtgwau (last) } Used alone.

tlagang (first) }
ōstla (last) } Used only as insertions in verbs.

PRONOUNS.

§ 19. The pronouns, which are numerous, are of seven kinds: Personal, Possessive, Deonstrative, Interrogative, Relative, Reflexive, and Reciprocal.

§ 20. A. Personal, of two kinds:--

(a) Those used alone or as nominatives to active verbs:--

| | | | | | |
|------|----|--------------|--|-----------|--------|
| ltha | or | lth (I) | | talung | (we) |
| dung | " | dā (thou) | | dalung | (ye) |
| la | " | il (he, she) | | tla or tl | (they) |

EXAMPLES:--

la lth keng-gung

him I see (i.e., I see him).

dī dalung kwoyādag

me ye love (i.e., Ye love me).

(b) Those used as nominatives to deponent or passive

verbs, and as objective cases governed by verbs or

prepositions.

| | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|--|-----------|--------------|
| dī | (I, or me) | | ītil | (we, or us) |
| dung | (thou, or thee) | | dalung | (ye, you) |
| la or il | { (he, or him) (she, or her) | | tla or tl | (they, them) |

EXAMPLES:--

dī stigung, dung tlou ligulgung

I am sick, thou but art well (I am sick, but you are well).

ītil k'eu il ēdung

us for he waits (He waits for us).

There is no neuter personal pronoun, but occasionally the indefinite article or a possessive pronoun is used as such:--

nung lth dā-ung

one (or it) I have (I have one).

lang-a lāgung

it (lit. his) is good (It is a good one).

Personal pronouns are always expressed with the verb, which they precede.

§ 21. B. Possessive, of three kinds:--

(a) Those which precede the noun, and are applied only to persons and parts of the body:--

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| dī (my) | ītil (our) |
| dung (thy) | dalung (your) |
| il (his, her) | tl (their) |

EXAMPLES:--

dī k'wai dī kuds shkūdāgun

my brother my head struck (My brother struck my head).

(b) Those used alone, or with nouns which they precede.

Applied only to animals or inanimate objects.

When used with nouns, the nouns take the suffix
-ē.

giagun (my, mine)

ītilgia (our, ours)

dung-gia (thy, thine)

dalung-gia (your, yours)

lagia (his, her, hers)

tl'agia (their, theirs)

EXAMPLES:--

lagia dalung kwōlthdagun

his ye have stolen (You have stolen his, e.g., horse).

ītilgia nuh-ē isgien, dalung-gia tlū-ē ishin, kwoyāgung

our house both, your (pl.) canoe and, are valuable

(Our house and your canoe are valuable).

(c) Those used alone, or with nouns which they follow,

another word sometimes coming between them and

their nouns. Applied only to animals and inani-

mate objects, including parts of the body. Their

nouns take the suffix -ē.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| dīnā (my, mine) | ītilang-a, or ītilā (our, ours) |
| dang-a (thy, thine) | dalang-a (your, yours) |
| iang-a (his, her, hers) | tl'ang-a (their, theirs) |

EXAMPLES:--

tlū-ē dīnā tladsgāgung

canoe my is strong (My canoe is strong).

dang-a gum lā-ang-gung

yours not is good (Yours is not good).

§22. C. Demonstrative, of two kinds:--

(a) Those only used alone:--

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| unis (this); pl. atltas (these) | } Applied to persons or things. |
| wunis (that) " wotltas (those) | |

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| ākūsh (this kind) | } Applied to things only. |
| ūkūsh (that kind) | |
| gai (that, those) | |
| ou (this) | |
| wou (that) | |

EXAMPLES:--

wanis dī ga shūdagan

that (person) me to told (it) = It was he who told me.

ūkūsh ga dī stalthing

that for I wish = I wish for that (one).

(b) Those used alone, or coupled with nouns which follow them, and, if inanimate, take the definite article suffix, -ē.

adshi (this); pl. ashgai (these)

wodshi(that): " woshgai (those)

a [noun] is (these)

} Applied only to things.

althji (that); pl. althsgai (those)

atl [noun] s (these)

ūtl [noun] s (those)

} Applied to persons or things.

EXAMPLES:--

woshgai dsūdailang

those (things) are small

atl- dsāada-s k'ong-ushgitaigagung

these women are poor

adshi dsigwē dā-ung-ung

this gun is bad

The suffix -ū ought probably to find a place here. It emphasizes all that portion of the sentence which precedes it; e.g.:--

nung dsadas waugan

the woman did (it)

nung dsadas-ū waugan

the woman did (it) = It was the woman who did it.

§23. D. Interrogative.

gīshdū (who?); pl. kītldou

gūshū (what? sing. & pl.)

gūshgiou (of what kind? sing. & pl.)

kīnasū (which [of two] ?)

Gīshgai-ū (which [of many] ?)

EXAMPLES:--

gīshdū dung ga isdaiang?

who you to gave (it) = Who gave it to you?

gīshgai-ū il isdā-ashang?

which (of many) he will take = Which (of many) will he take?

When these pronouns are governed by prepositions, the preposition is inserted immediately before the final -u; e.g.:--

gīshd-sta-ū, From whom? gūsh-alth-ū, With what?

For the change which these interrogative pronouns necessitate in the verb, see §68.

§24. E. Relative.

gīshdū (he who); pl. kītldou (those who).

tlīnas (which [person or thing]); pl. tlīshgai

These relatives, however, are not much used, their place being largely supplied by:--

(a) The relative adverb tlikū (how), "what he said" being

rendered "how he spoke;" e.g.:--

tlikū il edan lth keng-gun

how he acted I saw = I saw what he did.

(b) A participle and article; e.g.:--

nung katlas

the coming (one) = He who comes.

ga lthong-gwilas-gai

the working (people) = Those who work.

(c) The noun gin (something); e.g.:--

tlikū gin lth shkotagun da di k'ēshgadan

how something I learnt - I have forgotten =

I have forgotten what I learnt.

§ 25. F. Reflexive.

-gang (self or selves), suffixed to any preposition; e.g.:

sta-gang (from my- [thy, her, him] self, or our-

[your, etc.] selves)

āgang (to myself, etc.)

da-gang (for myself, etc.)

giang (my [thy, his, their, etc.] own). Used before an

inanimate noun in the objective case, but only when the

possessor is also the agent. Its noun takes the suf-

fix -ē; e.g.:--

giang tlū-ē il k'ōdlin-gun
 his (own) canoe he painted = He painted his (own) canoe.

giang nuh-ē tl elthgīdalgung
 their (own) house they have almost finished = They have almost
 finished their (own) house.

-ung or ung-a (my, thy, your, etc.). Used after an ani-
 mate or inanimate noun in the objective case, the noun
 taking the suffix -ē. When applied to persons, and
 parts of the body, it is suffixed to its noun. In
 other cases, it is often separated from its noun by
 intervening words; e.g.:--

gīt-ung il kwōyādang
 child his (own) he loves = He loves his (own) child.

kuds-ung lth kwūntlagun
 head my (own) I have burnt = I have burnt my head.

hāadgai duman dung ung-a il keng-althishang
 the people - you his (own) he will bid take care of =
 He will bid his (own) people take care of you.

nota.-- Stlai-ung (my hand) is contracted to stlang, and st'ai-ung (my foot) to st'ang.

§ 26. 3. Reciprocal.

gū (each other). Prefixed to either of the plural personal pronouns in § 20 (a); e.g.:--

gū talung kwōyādang

each other we love = We love each other.

When followed by a preposition beginning with a vowel,

it takes the euphonic suffix -t; e.g.:--

gū-t alth tl ailthdang

each other with they fight = They fight with each other.

VERBS.

§ 27. The verb ends the sentence, and must always be present, either in person or by deputy. When unexpressed, its place is

taken by the particle ā,* or giā, the latter chiefly doing

duty for the verb "to be." The reply to the question, "Who

*In the published Haida vocabularies made by passing travellers, many words appear having this particle attached, under the impression that it is part of the word itself.

made this canoe?" would be either:--

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------------|---|----|---|----|-----------------|
| di | kā | tloulthagun | } | or | { | di | kā-ā |
| my | uncle | made (it) | | | | my | uncle (made it) |

28. All verbs have two forms,-- normal and segregative.

The segregative form is used when only a few (two to ten or twelve) persons or things have to be spoken of. As long as the names of these persons or things are mentioned, the normal form of the verb is used. But as soon as they need to be referred to by a pronoun, where, in English, we should use a pronoun of the third person plural, the Haidas use the third person singular pronoun (thus, as it were, regarding the few as a unit), and put the verb into the segregative form. This is done, whether the pronoun referring to the few be the subject or object of the verb. The leading characteristic of the segregative form is the insertion of the syllable ū immediately after the root of the verb. Every part of the verb is capable of taking this form.

EXAMPLES:--

Normal Form -- Tom isgien Dick ishin lth keng-gun
 Tom both Dick and I saw = I saw
 Tom and Dick.

Normal Form -- Fla lth keng-gun
 them (many) I saw = I saw them (many).

Segregative Form-- La lth keng-ū-gun
 them (few) I saw = I saw them (few).

Normal Form -- Tom isgien Dick ishin di keng-gun
 Tom both Dick and me saw = Tom and
 Dick saw me.

Normal Form -- Di tl keng-gun
 me they (many) saw = They (many) saw me.

Segregative Form-- Di il keng-ū-gun
 me they (few) saw = They (few) saw me.

§ 29. Voices.-- Two,-- active and passive. The latter is very rarely used; "He was buried" being rendered, "They buried him."

§ 30. Moods.-- Six,-- indicative, imperative, infinitive, participial, potential, and conditional. The two latter differ from the

rest in being formed by the aid of conjunctions, which are inserted in the verb to form the potential, and suffixed to it to form the conditional.

§ 31. Tenses.-- Six, each with two forms. They may be classified as follows:--

I. Tenses having regard only to the time of the action:--

(a) Present { Indefinite -il gūshūgung, he speaks.
Progressive-il gūshūgung-gung, he speaks habitually.

(b) Future { Indefinite -il gūshū-ashang, he will speak.
Immediate -il gūshū-ung-kashang, he is just going to speak.

II. Tenses having regard also to the scene of the action,

whether performed in or out of the speaker's view:--

(c) Imperfect { 1st---il gūshūgīni, he used to speak (in my presence).
2d ---il gūshūgang-an, he used to speak (in my absence).

(d) Perfect { 1st---il gūshūgun, he spoke (in my presence).
2d ---il gūshou-on, he spoke (in my absence).

(e) Pluperfect { 1st---il gūshūguni, he had spoken (in my presence).
2d ---il gūshou-oni, he had spoken (in my absence).

(f) Fut. Perf. { 1st---il gūshū-ung-kashagan, he was about to speak (in my presence).
2d ---il gūshū-ung-kashagan, he was about to speak (in my absence).

§32. Numbers.-- Haida verbs as a rule undergo no change expressive of number. A few, however, take a special plural form.

See §§ 56, 57. See also remarks on the segregative form (§ 28).

§33. Persons.-- No personal inflections. Person is distinguished only by the pronoun, which is always expressed, and which precedes the verb.

§34. Verbal Insertions.-- Verbs largely receive, immediately after their root, insertions, which modify their meaning, and, in the case of verbs ending in -ang, affect their conjugation, the -ng being changed into -gung, and the verb being conjugated like others in -gung in table §48. The particles inserted are either adverbs, conjunctions, or verbal particles.

The last only find a place here:--

ā, go e.g. la lth keng-ā-gung

him I go to see = I go to see him.

al, tell " la lth gūshū-al-gung

[speak.

him I tell to speak = I tell him to

sin sing, say " il isda-sing-gung

he says he is doing (it).

da d, cause " la lth kuds-d-ang

him I cause to enter = I admit him.

gil ēl, become " il stig-ēl-gung

he becomes sick.

rit id, begin " il k'utsū-īd-ung

he begins to sing.

-gila-
To learn
a master aiā, able " il lthong-gwila-aiā-gung

he is able to work.

§ 35. Verbal Prefixes.-- Of two kinds:--

(a) Causative:--

L tl, with the hand, e.g. la lth tl-stigung

him I make sick = I hurt him
with my hand.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <i>hit</i> | kīl, with the voice | e.g. la lth kil-stigung | him I make sick = I hurt him with my words. |
| <i>gin</i> | ging, by any means | " la lth ging-stigung | him I make sick = I hurt him indefinitely. |
| <i>x 17</i> | hū, with the breath | " il hū-king-ung-gung | he blows a trumpet. |
| <i>DL</i> | stli, with the fingers | " il stli-king-ung-gung | he plays an organ. |
| <i>R!at</i> | gut, with a clapper | " il gut-king-ung-gung | he rings a bell. |
| <i>ak</i> | hē, with a string | " il hē-king-ung-gung | ment. he plays a stringed instru- |
| <i>hit</i> | k'ō, with the lips | " il k'ō-king-ung-gung | he plays a mouth-organ |
| <i>hit</i> | kūl, with a whistle | " il kūl-king-ung-gung | he blows a whistle. |

(b) Descriptive of the subject of the verb. The following are instances of verbs which are never used alone, but

always have prefixed to them one of the particles given

in §16.:--

- (1) { -wīgung, -- falls
 dlu -wīgung, (a man) falls
 sk'o-wīgung, (a stick) falls
 etc.

- (2) { -lthindang, -- lies, or is placed
 k'ē-lthindang, (a stone) lies
 a-lthindang, (a canoe) lies

§36. Transitive verbs become intransitive by having the syllable

ta- or ga- prefixed to them; e.g.:--

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|-------------|----|---------------|
| gin | il | t'unskīdung | il | tat'unskīdung |
| something | he | washes | he | is washing |

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|--------|----|----------|
| gin | il | tāgung | la | gatāgung |
| something | he | eats | he | eats |

§37. Negative.-- The use of the negative adverb (gum, not) with a verb necessitates the insertion of the syllable āng, or ān, in the verb immediately after its root; e.g.:--

Positive { la lth keng-gung
 Form { him I see = I see him.

Negative { gum la lth keng-āng-gung
 Form { not him I do not see = I do not see him.

Positive { tla talung kens-dlū
 Form { them we see if = If we see them.

Negative { gum tla talung keng-ān-sdlu
 Form { not them we see not if = If we do not see them.

When the verb already ends in -ang, this -ang becomes the negative particle, and -gung is added as the tense termination; e.g.:--

Positive { la lth kwōyā dang
 Form { him I love = I love him.

Negative { gum la lth kwoyad-āng-gung
 Form { not him I do not love = I do not love him.

The following exceptions to the above rules should, however, be noticed.

(a) In the future-immediate and future-perfect tenses, the negative

-āng, instead of being suffixed to the root of the verb,

follows the syllables -ung-kasha; e.g.:--

il katla-ung-kashang, he is about to come.

gum il katla-ung-kasha-āng-gung, he is not about to come.

(b) If the verb already contains one insertion, the negative āng

follows it; e.g.:--

gum la lth keng-kunsgut-āng-gun

not him I have not seen for a long time = I have not seen him
for a long time.

(c) The negative āng takes precedence, however, of the ū of the seg-

negative form (§28); e.g.:--

gum la lth keng-āng-ū-gun

not them (few) I have not seen = I have not seen them (few).

For the changes which verbs undergo in interrogative sentences
and quotations, see §§ 68, 71.

§38. Conjugation.-- All verbs follow one pattern closely enough to
make it unnecessary to transcribe more than one conjugation
in extenso. A table will be found at §48 showing the prin-
cipal variations.

Transitive Verb, Lth isdang, I take.

ACTIVE VOICE.

§39. INDICATIVE MOOD.

| Tense | Normal Form | Segregative Form | A few persons or things. | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Present Indefinite | lth isdang, I take | lth isda-wong, I take | | } |
| | dung isdang, thou takest | dung isda-wong, thou takest | | |
| | il isdang, he or she takes | il isda-wong, he takes | | |
| | talung isdang, we take | talung isda-wong, we take | | |
| | dalung isdang, ye take | dalung isda-wong, ye take | | |
| | tl isdang, they take | tl isdawong, they (many) take | | |
| | | | il isdawong, they (few) take (any number of persons or things) | |
| Present | lth isdagung, I take habitually | lth isdagung-wong, I take (a few) habitually | | |

Present
Progressive

lth isdagung, I take habitual-
ly

lth isdagung-wong, I take (a few) habit-
ually

dung isdagung, thou takest ha-
bitually, etc.

dung isdagung-wong, thou takest (a few)
habitually, etc.

Fut. Indef.

lth isda-ashang, I shall take

lth isda-wau-ashang, I shall take (a few)

Fut. Inmed.

lth isda-ung-kashang, I am
about to take

lth isda-ū-ung-kashang, I am about to take
(a few)

1st Imperf.

lth isdagīni, I used to take

lth isda-ū-gīni, I used to take (a few)

2d Imperf.

il isdagang-an, he used to
take (in my absence)

il isda-ū-gang-an, he used to take (a few,
in my absence)

1st Perfect

lth isdagun, I took

lth isda-ū-gun, I took (a few)

2d Perfect

il isdaian, he took (in my
absence)

il isda-ū-on, he took (a few, in my ab-
sence)

1st Pluperf.

lth isdaguni, I had taken

lth isda-ū-guni, I had taken (a few)

2d Pluperf.

il isdaiani, he had taken
(in my absence)

il isda-ū-oni, he had taken (a few in my
absence)

lth isda-ung-kashagun, I was

lth isda-ū-ung-kashagun, I was about to

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| | (in my absence) | absence) |
| 1st Fut. Perf. | lth isda-ung-kashagun, I was about to take | lth isda-ū-ung-kashagun, I was about to take (a few) |
| 2d Fut. Perf. | il isda-ung-ka-shagan, he was about to take (in my absence) | il isda-ung-kasha-āwon, he was about to take (a few, in my absence) |

540. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Present Indefinite | lth isda ^d sun } let me k'wai lth di isdada } take | lth isdawaudsun } let me take (a k'wai lth di isdadou } few) |
| | isdaltha } take thou [adshi] lth isdi } | [la] lth isdā-ū, take thou (a few) (a few) k'wai lth il isdū-ūda, let him take |
| | k'wai lth il isdada, { let him take | talung isdawaudsun } let us take k'wai lth itil isdadou } (a few) |
| | talung isdadsun } let us k'wai lth itil isdada } take | [la] lth isdā-ū, take ye (a few) |
| | isdūltha } take ye [adshi] lth isdū } | k'wai lth [la] tl isdadou, let them take (a few) |
| | k'wai lth tl isdada, let them take | |

Present isdagung-ai, to take
 Progressive

isdā-ū-gung-ai } to take (a few)
 (a few) to take

§42. PARTICIPIAL MOOD.

| | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Pres. Indef. | isdas } taking isdasi } | isdā-wos } taking (a few) (a few) taking |
| Pres. Progress. | isdaguns, taking habitually | isdagung-wos |
| Fut. Indef. | isdā-ases, going to take | isdawau-ases |
| Fut. Immed. | isdā-ung-kasas, on point of taking | isdawau-ung-kasas |
| 1st Imperf. | [presence) isdagīni, used to take (in my | isdā-ū-gīni |
| 2d Imperf. | [my absence) isdagang-an, used to take (in | isdā-ū-gang-an |
| 1st Perf. | [presence) isdagun, having taken (in my | isdā-ū-gun |
| 2d Perf. | [absence) isdaiian, having taken (in my | isdā-ū-won |
| 1st Pluperf. | [presence) isdaguni, had taken (in my | isdā-ū-guni |
| 2d Pluperf. | [sence) isdaiiani, had taken (in my ab- | isdā-ū-woni |
| 1st Fut. Perf. | isdā-ung-kashagun, having been about to take (in my presence) | isdā-wau-ung-kashagun |

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | di lth isdadagung | } let me take (habitu-ally) | la lth di isdadagung-wong | } let me take (a few) |
| | di lth isdagundi | | la lth di isdadagung-ūdi | |
| | lth isdagundsun | | la lth isdagung-ū, take thou (a few) | |
| Present | [adshi] tl isdagung-ga, take thou | | ak'won lth il isdagung-ūda, let him | |
| | ak'won lth il isdagunda | } let him | take (a few) | |
| Progressive | ak'won lth il isdadagung | | } take | talung isdagung-wodsun, let us take |
| | ak'won talung isdagundsun, | { let us take | | (a few) |
| | isdagung-ūltha | } take | la lth isdagung-wong, take ye (a few) | |
| | [adshi] tl isdagung-wong | | ye | ak'won lth la tl isdagung-ūda, let |
| | ak'won tl isdagunda | } let them | then take (a few) | |
| | ak'won tl isdadagung | | take | |
| | k'wai lth di isdadang, let me take | | k'wai lth di isdadū-wong, let me take (a | |
| | | | few) | |
| | k'wai lth isdang, take thou | | la lth isda-wong, take thou (a few) | |
| | k'wai lth il isdadang, let him | | k'wai lth il isdadū-wong, let him take (a | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| k'wai lth di isdadang, let me take | k'wai lth di isdadū-wong, let me take (a few) |
| k'wai lth isdang, take thou | la lth isda-wong, take thou (a few) |

| | |
|--|---|
| k'wai lth il isdadang, let him take | k'wai lth il isdadū-wong, let him take (a few) |
| <p style="text-align: right;">[take</p> k'wai lth itil isdadang, let us isdū-wonltha } take ye k'wai lth isdū-wong } k'wai lth tl isdawong, let them take | la talung isdawaudsun, let us take (a few) la lth isdū-wong, take ye (a few) k'wai lth la tl isdadā-ū, let them take (a few) |

§41. INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Indefinite

isdiē, to take

isdāwē { to take (a few)
(a few) to take

Present Progressive

isdagung-ai, to take

isdā-ū-gung-ai { to take (a few)
(a few) to take

§42. PARTICIPIAL MOOD.

Pres. Indef.

isdas } taking
isdasi }

isda-wos { taking (a few)
(a few) taking

| | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 2d Fut. Perf. | isda-ung-kashagan, having been about to take (in my absence) | isda-wau-ung-kashagan |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|

§43. The participles are undeclined. When coupled with an article (§§6, 7), they do

duty as nouns; e.g.:--

nung isdas, the (person) taking, or he who takes.

ga isdā-ases-gai, the (persons) going to take.

§44. POTENTIAL MOOD.

Formed by the insertion of conjunctions (§59 (a)).

il isda-lthing-āgung, he may, might, or could
take

il isda-lthing-āhung-gung, he may possibly
be able to take

il isda-althing-gung, he is probably taking

la il isda-wau-lthing-āgung, he may, might,
or could take (a few)

la il isda-waulthing-āhung-gung

la il isdawau-althing-gung

il isda-althing-gung, he is probably taking

la il isdawau-althing-gung

il isda-asha-althing-gung, he is probably
going to take

la il isda-wau-asha-althing-gung

il isda-dādung-gung, he would take

la il isda-waudādung-gung

il isdas-gai-ahung-gung, he would have
taken

la il isdasga-hā-wā-hung-gung

§45. CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Formed by suffixing a conjunction (e. g. dlu) to the participles. For other conjunctions that may be thus used, see §59 (b).

Pres. Indef. il isdas-dlu, when he takes

il isda-wosdlū { when he takes (a few)
when they (a few) take

Pres. Prog. il isdagung-us-dlū } when he takes
il isdaguns-dlū } habitually

il isdagung-wos-dlū

Fut. Indef. il isdāases-dlū, when he takes

il isda-wau-ases-dlū

Fut. Immed. il isda-ung-kasas-dlū, when he is about
to take

il isda-wau-ung-kasas-dlū

il isdagīni-dlū, when he used to take

il isdūgīnī-dlū

| | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Fut. Indef. | il isdāases-dlū, when he takes | il isda-wau-ases-dlū |
| Fut. Immed. | il isda-ung-kasas-dlū, when he is about to take | il isda-wau-ung-kasas-dlū |
| 1st Imperf. | il isdagīni-dlū, when he used to take (in my presence) | il isdūgīni-dlū |
| 2d Imperf. | il isdagang-an-dlū, when he used to take (in my absence) | il isdūgang-an-dlū |
| 1st Perfect | il isdagun-dlū, when he took (in my presence) | il isdūgun-dlū |
| 2d Perfect | il isdai-an-dlū, when he took (in my absence) | il isdā-won-dlū |
| 1st Pluperf. | il isdagunī-dlū, when he had taken (in my presence) | il isda-ung-kasha-ū-gun-dlū |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 2d Pluperf. | il isdai-anīdlū } when he had taken (in il isdai-as-dlū } my absence) | il isdūgunī-dlū |
| 1st Fut. Perf. | il isda-ung-kashagun-dlū, when he was about to take (in my presence) | il isda-wonī-dlū |
| 2d Fut. Perf. | il isda-ung-kashagan-dlū, when he was about to take (in my absence) | il isda-ungkasha-ā-won-dlū |

PASSIVE VOICE.

§46. Very rarely used (§29). General rule for the formation of the present indicative:--

(a) If the root of the verb ends in a consonant, add to the root -āgung.

(b) If the root ends in a vowel, change the vowel into -iā, and add -gung.

The verb is then conjugated as that given at §48 (17), and takes the set of pronouns given at §20 (b).

- A couple of tenses will suffice here:--

given at §20 (b).

A couple of tenses will suffice here:--

INDICATIVE MOOD.

| | Normal Form. | Segregative Form. |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Pres. Indef. | di isdiāgung, I am taken | il isdiā-wong, they (few) are taken |
| 1st Perfect | di isdiāgun, I was taken etc. | il isdiā-ū-gun, they (few) were taken etc. |

§47. Instead of multiplying conjugations, which might be done almost indefinitely, the plan is here adopted of exhibiting in a table the verbs which vary at all considerably from the type given above, with their principal tenses. The first person singular of the present indicative is the best by which to distinguish the conjugations. The student desirous of conjugating any particular verb can, in most cases, by reference to this table, find an example sufficiently like it to guide him aright.

| No. | Form. | Indicative Mood. | | | Infinitive. | Present Participle. |
|-----|-------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | Present Indefinite | Future Indefinite | 2d Perfect. | | |
| 1 | Norm. | lth isdang, I take | isdā-ashang | isdai-an | isdie | isdas |
| | Seg. | il isda-wong, they(few take) | isda-wau-ashang | isdā-won | isdā-wē | isda-wos |
| 2 | Norm. | lth gūdung-gung, I think | gūdung-ashang | gūdang-an | gūdung-ē | gūduns |
| | Seg. | il gūdung-wong, they(few) think | gūdung-wau(ashang) | gūdung-āwon | gūdung-awē | gūdung-wos |
| 3 | Norm. | lth shūgung, I say | shū-ashang | shou-on | shou-gē | shūs |
| | Seg. | il shū-wong, they(few) say | shū-wau-ashang | shū-ā-won | shū-a-wē | shū-wos |
| 4 | Norm. | lth gūtgidung, I honor | gūtgut-shang | gūtgaran | gūtgadē | gūtguts |
| | Seg. | il gūtgut-wong, they(few) honor | gūtgut-wau-ashang | gūtguda-won | gutguda-wē | gūtgdud-wos |
| 5 | Norm. | lth gīshūgung, I wipe | gīshū-ashang | gīshou-on | gīshū-ē | gīshūs |
| | Seg. | il gīshū-wong, they(few) wipe | gīshū-wau-ashang | gīshū-ā-won | gīshū-a-wē | gīshū-wos |
| 6 | Norm. | lth kaidung, I go | kaidshang | kaidan | kaidē | kaidas |

| | Seg. | il gishu-wong, they(few)wipe | gishu-wau-ashang | gishu-a-won | gishu-a-we | gishu-wos |
|----|-------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 6 | Norm. | lth kaidung, I go | kaidshang | kaidan | kaidē | kaid |
| | Seg. | vide §56 | | | | |
| 7 | Norm. | lth katlang, I come | kātlā-ashang | kātlagan | kātlagē | katlas |
| | Seg. | vide §56 | | | | |
| 8 | Norm. | lth nīlgung, I drink | nīlthshang | nēlan | nelgē | nīlths |
| | Seg. | il nīlthwong, they(few)drink | nīlth-wau-ashang | nīlthā-won | nīlth-a-wē | nīltha-wos |
| 9 | Norm. | lth keng-gung, I see | keng-ashang | kāng-an | kāng-gē | kens |
| | Seg. | il keng-wong, they (few) see | keng-wau-ashang | keng-ā-won | keng-a-wē | keng-wos |
| 10 | Norm. | lth waugung, I act | wau-ashang | waugan | wūgē | waus |
| | Seg. | il wau-wong, they (few) act | wau-wau-ashang | wau-ū-won | wau-ū-wē | wau-wos |
| 11 | Norm. | lth aidung, I run | odshang | odan | odgē | ods |
| | Seg. | vide §56 | | | | |
| 12 | Norm. | lth dsigung, I shoot | dsā-ashang | dsigan | dsigē | |
| | Seg. | vide §56 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----|
| 13 | Norm. | lth hūk'ilgung, I blow out | hūk'ilthshang | hūk'ialan | hūk'ialgē | hūk'ilths | 40 |
| | Seg. | il hūk'ilth-wong, they ^(blow out) (few) | hūk'ilthwau- ^{ng} asha | hūk'ilthā- ^{ng} wō | hūk'ilth- ^{wē} ā | hūk'ilth-wos | |
| 14 | Norm. | di hēnung-āgung, I live | hēnung-ā-ashang | hēnung-āgan | hēnung-gē | hēnung-as | |
| | Seg. | il hēnung-ā-wong, they ^(live) (few) | hēnung-ā- ^(hang) wau-ā | hēnung-āwon | hēnung-a-wē | hēnung-a-wos | |
| 15 | Norm. | di k'ōtulgung, I die | k'ōtulthshang | k'ōtalan | k'ōtulē | k'ōtulths | |
| | Seg. | vide §56 | | | | | |
| 16 | Norm. | di dlū-ī-gung, I fall | dlū-ī-ishang | dlū-ai-an | dlū-i-ē | dlū-īs | |
| | Seg. | vide §56 | | | | | |
| 17 | Norm. | di kwōyādiāgung, I am loved | kwōyādiā-ashang | kwōyādiāgan | kwōyādiāgē | kwōyādias | |
| | Seg. | il kwōyādiā-ū-wong, they (few) | kwōyādiāwau-a- | kwōyādiā-ū- | kwōyādiā-ū- | kwōyādiā-ū-wos | |
| | | are loved | shang | won | wē | | |

DEPONENT VERBS.

§49. These are conjugated in the ordinary way. They, however, take the set of pronouns given at §20 (b). One tense here ^{will} suffice,-- the present indicative.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| di hēnung-āgung, I live | ītil hēnung-āgung, wē live |
| dung hēnung-āgung, thou livest | dalung hēnung-āgung, ye live |
| il hēnung-āgung, he lives | tl hēnung-āgung, they (many) live |
| | il hēnung-ā-wong, they (few) live |

§50. ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(1) The verb "to be."

The verb "to be" is used either of state or place, according to the set of pronouns prefixed to it, i.e., whether those in

§20 (a) or §20 (b); e.g.:--

nung ilthing-a kōnung-a di ījung
 a man foolish I am = I am a foolish man.

adlun lth ījung
 here I am = I am here.

When the negative, gum(not) (§37), is applied to this verb,

its root throughout is is-; e.g.:--

gum dī tow-ē il is-ang-gung

not my friend he is not = He is not my friend.

§ 51. INDICATIVE MOOD.

| se. | Tense. | Normal Form | Segregative Form. |
|-----|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | dī ijung, I am | |
| | | dung ijung, thou art | |
| | | il ijung, he is | |
| | Pres. Indef. | ītil ijung, we are | |
| | | dalung ijung, ye are | |
| | | tl ijung, they (many) are | il iswong, they (few) are |
| | Pres. Progr. | dī ijung-gung, I am (habitually) | il isūgung |
| | Fut. Indef. | dī isishang, I shall be | il is-wau-ashang |
| | Fut. Immed. | dī isang-kashang, I am about to be | il iswau-ung-kashang |
| | 1st Imper. | dī ijini, I used to be | il isūgini |
| | 2d Imper. | il ijang-an, he used to be (in my absence) | il isūgang-an |

INDICATIVE MOOD.

| Tense | Normal Form | Segregative Form |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 st Perf. | ī ījun, I was | il isūgun |
| 2 ^d Perf. | il ījan, he was (in my absence) | il isāwon |
| 1 st Plup. | dī ījuni, I had been | il isūgīni |
| 2 ^d Plup. | il ījani, he had been (in my absence) | il isāwoni |
| 1 st Fut. Perf. | dī isang-kashagun, I was about to be | il isang-kasha-ū-gun |
| 2 ^d Fut. Perf. | il isang-kashagan, he was about to be (in my absence) | il isang-kasha-ā-won |

§ 52. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | ak'won lth di eda, let me be | |
| | is, be thou | |
| Pres. | ak'won lth il eda, let him be | |
| | ak'won lth itil eda, let us be | |
| | isū, be ye | |
| | ak'won lth tl eda, let them (many) be | ak'won lth il edā-ū, |
| | | let them (few) be |

IMPERATIVE MOOD (continued).

| Tense | Normal Form | Segregative Form |
|-------------|---|---|
| Fu- ture | ak'won lth dī edang, let me be | |
| | ising, be thou | |
| | ak'won lth il edang, let him be | |
| | ak'won talung edsun, let us be iswong, be ye | |
| | ak'won lth tl edang, let them (many) be | ak'won lth il edū ^{be} wong, lèt them (few) |

§ 53. PARTICIPIAL MOOD.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Pres. Indef. | isis, being | is-wos, (a few) being |
| Pres. Progr. | ījuns, being habitually | isuguns |
| Fut. Indef. | isises, going to be | iswau-ases |
| Fut. Immed. | isang-kasas, on the point of being | isang-kasha-wos |
| 1st Imperf. | ījīni, used to be | isūgini |
| 2d Imperf. | ījang-an, used to be (in my absence) | isūgang-an |
| 1st Perf. | ijun, was | isūgun |
| 2d Perf. | ījan, was (in my absence) | isā-won |

PARTICIPIAL MOOD (continued).

| | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|
| 1st Pluperf. | ījuni, had been | isūgīni |
| 2d Pluperf. | ījani, had been (in my absence) | isā-woni |
| 1st Fut.Per. | isang-kashagun, was about to be | isang-kasha-ūgun |
| 2d Fut.Per. | isang-kashagan, was about to be (in my absence) | isang-kasha-āwon |

§ 54. INFINITIVE MOOD.

| Normal Form | Segregative Form |
|---------------|----------------------|
| itsg-ē, to be | isawē, (a few) to be |

§ 55. POTENTIAL and CONDITIONAL MOODS.

These are formed regularly (§§44, 45), except that the potential takes is- throughout as its root; e.g.:--

Potential --il is-althing-gung, he is probably

il is-lthing-āgung, he might be

etc.

Conditional--il isis-dlū, when he is

il ījun-dlū, when he was

etc.

§ 53. (2) Verbs with separate plural forms.

These verbs, all of which are intransitive, take either a modified form for the plural, or borrow that of another verb now otherwise obsolete. In constructing the segregative form (§ 28) of these verbs, the plural word is used. They are conjugated as follows:--

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| lth kudsang, I enter | talung isdsang, we enter |
| dung kudsang, thou enterest | dalung isdsang, ye enter |
| il kudsang, he enters | tl isdsang, they (many) enter |
| | il isdsa-wong, they (few) enter |

The following list includes most of these verbs:--

| <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| lth kudsang, I enter | talung isdsang, we enter |
| " k̄agung, I walk | " istalgung, we walk |
| " k'ougung, I sit | " tlōdang, we sit |
| " tīgung, I go to bed | " tistlang, we go to bed |
| " k̄agōlthāgung, I go out | " isāgung, we go out |
| " s'ailthang, I cry | " s'aigung, we cry |
| " kaidung, I go | " istlīdung, we go |

SingularPlural

di euon-gung, I am big

ītil euon-dang, we are big

" dsūdsūgung, I am tiny

" dsūdalang, we are tiny

" jing-gung, I am tall

" jindang, we are tall

" kwau-un-gung, I am short

" kwau-undang, we are short

" hiang, it (river) flows

" hiadiang, they (rivers)flow

§57. (3) Verbs with separate plurals in sympathy with their objects.

These verbs, all of which are transitive, remain unchanged, whether their subject be singular or plural, and only take a different form when their object happens to be plural; e.g.:--

tan lth tiang

a bear I kill = I kill a bear.

tan talung tiang

a bear we kill = We kill a bear.

tan lth tildang

bears I kill = I kill bears

tan talung tildang

bears we kill = We kill bears.

They are conjugated as follows:--

Present Indicative

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| lth tīang, I kill (one) | lth tildang, I kill (more th. one) |
| dung tīang, thou killest (one) | dung tildang, thou killest " |
| il tīang, he kills " | il tildang, he kills " |
| talung tīang, we kill " | talung tildang, we kill " |
| dalung tīang, ye kill " | dalung tildang, ye kill " |
| tl tīang, they (many) kill " | tl tildang, they (many) kill " |
| il tī-wong, they (few) " " | il tilda-wong, they (few) " " |

The following is a list of these verbs:--

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| lth tīang, I kill (one) | lth tildang, I kill (more than one) |
| " kilkaidung, I send away " | " kilistīidang, I send away " |
| " hundsudang, I send " | " kilisdang, I send " |
| " dahgung, I buy " | " dah-wong, I buy " |
| " giadangung, I sell " | " giadah-wong, I sell " |
| " kē-i-ang, I find " | " kenstang, I find " |
| " daastlang, I open " | " da-osūgung, I open " |
| " shkikākung, I fell " | " shkikundalgung, I fell " |
| " stah-dang, I fill " | " sta-hūdang, I fill " |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| lth k'ēchgūstlang, I bind(one) | | lth k'ēchīdung, I bind(more than one) |
| " dsigung, I shoot | " | " dsinlthūgung, I shoot " |
| " tlahūstang, I break | " | " tlahūjang-gung, I break " |

§ 58. ADVERBS.

Of two kinds:--

(a) Those used as separate words. Such are adverbs of

Time.--

wēt, now (immediate future)

itan, now (immediate past)

awulth, formerly

ha-wun, still

Place.--

adlun, here

waudlun, there

t'akwau, seawards

shakwau, landwards

Manner.--

hawīdan, quickly

hin, thus

ADVERBS (continued).

Manner (continued).--

tlikū, how

gwaulthang-an, truly

Assent and Denial.--

| | | | |
|-----|-------|--------|------|
| āng | } yes | gā-anū | } no |
| ō | | gum | |
| e | | gē | |

Interrogation.--

gitlānū, where?

gījisdū, whence?

gushinu, how?

Examples of the use of adverbs:--

itan la lth keng-gun

now (just) him I have seen = I have just seen him.

ha-wīdan shagwīga talung isishang

soon into the interior we shall go = We shall soon go in-^(land)

gā-anu; gun ga di stalhang-gung

no; not - I do not like (it) = No; I do not like it.

gitlānū dung jas ijung?

where your sister is = Where is your sister?

(b) Those used only as insertions in verbs (§34):--

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| gī, always | e.g. il kā-gī-gung, he is always walking |
| eu-on, very | " " sti-eu-on-gung, he is very sick |
| hunsgīd, a long time | " " gūshū-hunsgīdung, he speaks a long ^{time} |
| kipan, extremely | " " sti-kipan-gung, he is dangerously ill |
| swonung, ever | " " hēnung-ā-swonung-gung, he lives for ^{ever} |
| k'wai, in pretence | " " sti-k'wai-dung-gung, he feigns sick ^{ness} |
| āgwī, extremely | " " jing-a-āgwī-gung, it is far distant |
| dsilthī, extremely | " " kutung-a-dsilthīgung, he is extremely clever |
| shga, virtually | " " gū-shgang, he is virtually lost |
| dal, almost | " " k'ōtulth-dal-gung, he is almost dead |
| tljū, how | " tlikū il isda-tljū-gung, how he does it |
| gwong, about | " il yhit-gwong-gung, he flies about |
| āng (§), not | " gum il gushu-āng-gung, he does not speak |
| ōdsū, all | " il keng-ōdsū-gung, he sees all |

kwon, much e.g. il k'utsou-kwon-gung, he sings much
 stung, twice (§15(b)) " il kudsa-stung-gun, he entered twice

§ 59. CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions may be conveniently classified as:--

- (a) Those used only as insertions in verbs (§34) to express conditional statements:--

| | | |
|------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| -althing- | probably | } of present or future events |
| -lthing-a- | possibly | |

| | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------------------|
| -dādung- | possibly | } of past events only |
| -gai-a-hung- | probably | |

For examples of the use of these, see § 44.

- (b) Those which end subordinate sentences, and are attached to

(1) participles to form the conditional mood, or (2) to infinitives:--

- (1) Attached to participles

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| alth, because | d'alth, whilst |
| dlu, if, when | d'clth, if, as is probable |
| k'ialthk, as long as | nōt, whilst |
| | silid, after |

Examples:--

il aung k'ōtalan alth, il gudung-ai stigan
 his father was dead because, his mind was sick =
 He was sad, because his father was dead.

di k'wai Victoria gu is-d'alth, adlun lth isishang
 my brother Victoria at being whilst, here I shall be =
 I shall be here whilst my brother is in Victoria.

(2) Attached to infinitives

k'eu, until | kōnast, before

Examples:--

il k'ōtulē k'eu, cuman la lth keng-ashang
 he to die until, - him I shall take care of =
 I shall take care of him till he dies.

(c) Copulatives. These are of two kinds:--

(1) Those beginning sentences:--

waigien, and (often contracted to gien)

tlistleuon, when (governs conditional mood, § 45).

Examples:--

la lth keng-gun, waigien la ā lth gūshūgun
 him I saw, and him to I spoke = I saw him
 and spoke to him.

tlistleuon tudsū-e las-dlū lth tlū-kaidshang
 when the wind is fair I shall embark
 (cond. mood)

(2) Those placed after the words or sentences they unite:--

---isgien ---ishin, both --- and ---

waugu, and (used only with numerals, §14)

Examples:--

di kā isgien, di dōn ishin, istlagun
 my uncle both my brother and, are come = My uncle and
 brother are come.

(d) Disjunctives

hīkwon, nevertheless (begins the sentence)

tlou, or tl, but (follows the word or sentence opposed)

Examples:--

nub-ē il keng-gun, hīkwon gum ai il
 the house he saw, nevertheless not into (it) he

kudsāng-gun = He saw the house, nevertheless he did not enter it.
 did not enter

di āagāgung; dung tlou dugwiāgung

I am weak, you but are strong = I am weak, but you are
 strong.

§60. PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are placed after the words they govern, and might
 more correctly be termed "post-positions."

Example:--

tlig-ē ing-gū il k'ougun
 the ground on he sat = He sat on the ground.

The following are a few prepositions:--

| | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>gūn</i> | un, for | edē, concerning | |
| <i>ga</i> | ā, to | kwulth, along with | |
| <i>gū</i> | ai, into | kalthsbint, to the advantage of | <i>gū</i> |
| [lots] | da, for | gū, at | <i>gū</i> |
| <i>ga</i> | ōla, after | agunan, because of | <i>gū</i> |
| <i>gū</i> | odō, round | shū, among | <i>gū</i> |

Many intransitive verbs become transitive by the aid of a preposition; e.g.:--

la sing il gūshūgung, he speaks

him for he speaks = He speaks for him.

The following list will be found useful:--

^{gi} da dī gūdung-gung, I wish for

^{ga} a lth tlagāgung, I touch

ai lth dūnanung-gung, I tear

^{gi} un dī ūnshīdung, I know

ga lth gūtgiđung, I honor

ga lth kwoyādang, I begrudge to

ai dī ahgulgung, I am tired of

da lth kāgung, I pluck

^{ki'ēaiga} k'eu lth ēdung, I wait for

da lth tla-ē-dung, I help

^{ga} a dī kālthiāgung, I am anxious about

ing-gu lth tutulthdang, I tread on

gwi dī kāalgung, I gain

da lth dīing-gung, I seek for

ga lth kiāgang-gung, I call by name

Prepositions (continued).

da lth keng-gung, I look for
 ga lth isdang, I give to
 gwī dī dōng-ēlgung, I approach
 alth lth kiānung-gung, I ask

INTERJECTIONS.

There are no interjectional sentences in Haida. "How foolish he is!" becomes "He is very foolish." The principal interjections are:--

kung-ā, is it possible!

ādsādiā, alas!

k'ō, see there!

hī-au, how vexing!

yāa, how strange!

dsā, hey there!

ha-wit! quick!

tlan

houstlan

k'wai, wait a while!

hulā, give it me!

gwokeng

dokeng

hinda, get out!

} stop!

} behold!

yinda, let me see!

SYNTACTICAL NOTES.

§ 62. Order of words in a Haida sentence, -- subject, object, verb.

Examples:--

nung ilthing-as k'at ti'ai-an

the man a deer killed = The man killed a deer.

nung itlagidas tlū dah-gan

the chief a canoe bought = The chief bought a canoe

Exception.-- When the subject happens to be a pronoun, the pronoun

must always immediately precede its verb, in which case the

order of words is, -- object, subject, verb.

Examples:--

dung aung lth keng-gun

your father I saw = I saw your father.

khō lth'ōnalth il dsinlthāwon

sea-otters three he shot = He shot three sea-otters.

§ 63. Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify. Prepositions

follow the words they govern, with one exception, § 25.

§ 64. Purpose is expressed by the infinitive mood with the preposi-

tion un (for) following it; e.g.:--

il kwai k̄ang-gai un adlun lth ijung
 his brother to see for here I an = I am here to see his
 brother.

dung tugai un adshi dung ga lth isdang
 you to eat for this you to I give = I give you this
 to eat.

§65. Emphasis. In addition to the particle -u given at §22(b),

two verbal suffixes are used to emphasize statements:--

-gwau, suffixed to any tense ending in -ng

-ēgwau, " " " " " " -n

Examples:--

elthgīgung, it is finished

elthgīgung-gwau, it is finished, I tell you

elthgīgun, it was finished

elthgīgun-ēgwau, it was finished, I tell you

§66. The Haida mode of interrogation is complicated. The two

principal groups of questions are:--

- I. Those asked by means of the interrogative particle gū, which is placed immediately after the word or phrase embodying the subject of the question. The verb is then modified

according to the tense used.

- (a) If the question relates to a present event, the root only of the verb is used; e.g.:--

la gū dung keng (instead of keng-gung)?

him ? you see = Do you see him?

tliku il shus gū dung gudung (instead of gudung-gung)?

how he speaks ? you hear = Do you hear what he says?

- (b) If the question relates to the future, the future tense

is used with its final -ang dropped; e.g.:--

ha-wīdan gū dung isdā-ash (for isdā-ashang)?

soon ? you will do (it) = Will you soon do it?

adalth gū il kaidsh (for kaidshang)?

to-morrow ? he will go away = Will he go away to-morrow?

- (c) If the question relates to a past event, the second

perfect tense is used, and its final -n dropped; e.g.:

ou-ung gū dung kāng-a (for kāng-an)?

mother your ? you have seen = Have you seen your mother?

nuh-ē gū ung-a dung elthgīdaia (for elthgīdaian)?

house ? your you have finished = Have you finished your house?

§67. NOTE.-- sometimes, without any change of meaning beyond, perhaps, introducing a slight tone of contempt, another syllable is added to the verb in each of the above cases,--

(a), (b), and (c), thus:--

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---|--------|---|------------------------------|
| (a) | keng gūdung | } | become | { | keng-ūsh gūdung-ūsh |
| (b) | isdā-ash kaidsh | } | become | { | isdā-ashā-ūsh kaidshā-ūsh |
| (c) | kāng-a elthgīdai-a | } | become | { | keng-ūcha elthgīdā-ūcha |

In the last case (c) the syllable -ūcha is added to the root of the present, instead of the second perfect.

§68. II. Those asked by means of an interrogative pronoun or adverb. In these cases, should the verb end in -n, -g is added; e.g.:--

gīshdū di da tlāadshang?

who me - will help = Who will help me?

gūsh-alth-ū il tloulthaiang (for tloulthaiian)?

with what he made (it) = What did he make it with?

gushintlou adshi dung isdang?

why this you do = Why do you do this?

§69. Each of the above questions may be put into a negative

form, thus:--

gum gū la dung keng-āng (or keng-āng-ūsh)?

not ? him you ^{not} see = Do you not see him?

tlikū il shūs gum gū dung gū-dung-āng (or gūdung-āng-ūsh)?

how he speaks not ? you hear not = Don't you hear what he
says?

gum gū hawīdan dung isda-āng-ash (or isda-āng-ashā-ūsh)?

not ? soon you will not do (it) = Will you not soon do it?

gum gū ou-ung dung keng-āng-a (or keng-āng-ucha)?

not ? your mother you saw not = Have you not seen your mother?

gushintlou gum adshi dung isdāng-gung?

why not this you do not = Why do you not do this?

§70. Doubt or uncertainty is expressed by an abbreviated form of the potential mood coupled with either an interrogative pronoun or adverb; e.g.:--

gīshdū wau-alth (for wau-althing-gung)?

who is doing (it) = I wonder who does it.

gīshdū wau-ga-althing?

who did (it) = I wonder who did it.

gīshdū wau-asha-althing?

who will do (it) = I wonder who will do it.

gushintlou il wauga-althing?

why he did (it) = I wonder why he did it.

§71. There are two modes of quotation:--

(a) Direct; e.g.:--

di stigung, hin il shugung

I am sick, thus he speaks, = I am sick, he says.

(b) Oblique. In this case the verb in the sentence quoted

is modified; e.g.:--

il sti-ing il shūgung (sti-ing is instead of stigung).

he is sick he says = He says he is sick.

il stigang il shūgun (stigang is instead of stigan).

he was sick he said = He said he was sick.

§72. Commands are expressed by means of the suffix -lth or -ltha.

When the command consists of a single verb, -ltha is merely added to the root of the verb; e.g.:--

keng-ltha, see thou

keng-ū-ltha, see ye

If other words accompany the verb, the particle -lth is used, and placed early in the sentence. Usually it immediately follows the first word, and is even attached to the last word of the preceding sentence, if that happens to be a subordinate one; e.g.:--

kōgīnē lth di ga isdi

the book (imp. part.) me to give = Give me the book.

tānē adalth lth tiigun lth keng

the bear yesterday I killed - see = See the bear I killed
yesterday.

tuḥsū-ē lasdlū lth, tlūkaid

the wind if it is fair - embark = Embark, if the wind is fair.

When two imperatives come close together, it is customary to couple them together with a-ng-a, and make one lth do for both; e.g.:

isdū-ang-a lth tā-ū (instead of isdūltha, tāū-ltha),

take ye - eat ye = Take (ye) this, and eat it.

The harshness of an imperative is frequently softened down by the addition of an interrogative particle -gwau? e.g.:--

la ga lth shuda gwau

him to - tell ? = Tell him, will you?

§ 73. Haida discourse is often rendered graphic by a series of imperatives; e.g., "Kill my wife, take my children, seize my property, burn my house; should I not be angry?"

§ 74. The letters t and lth are not infrequently inserted in words for the sake of euphony: e.g.:--

gū[t]āada

edē[lth]gang

APPENDIX.

I.

HAIDA RELATIONSHIPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| aung, a man's father <i>k'wān</i> | nān, grandmother |
| hāt, a woman's father <i>qāt</i> | t'ukun, grandchild |
| <i>ā'ō</i> ou, mother, man's or woman's | ōsina, brother's child |
| gīt, son, child <i>gyet' (c)</i> | nāt, sister's child |
| gūjang-a, daughter | <i>dā'ronā'ou</i> daughter-in-law |
| k'wai { man's elder brother <i>guā'i</i> said by brother woman's elder sister | lthilnū { man's sister-in-law woman's brother-in-law |
| dōn { man's younger brother <i>dā' (ōven)</i> said by brother woman's younger sister | kwōnā { father-in-law son-in-law |
| jas, a man's sister | dsing-a, sister-in-law |
| <i>ta'</i> dā, a woman's brother, <i>dā' lē</i> | jūnan, mother-in-law |
| chin, grandfather | skān, father's sister |
| kā, uncle | ou-kasl, stepmother |
| hāt-kasl, woman's stepfather | aung-kasl, man's stepfather |
| s'won-a { husband's brother's wife wife's sister's husband | |

NOTE.-- A boy addresses his father as "aung-a," and speaks of him as "dī aung," "my father." A girl addresses her father as "hāti," and speaks of him as "dī hāt," "my father." Both sexes use the same word for "mother,"-- ou.

II.

HAIDA CRESTS.

There are two recognized public crests, under one of which every Haida is included. These are:--

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1. Eagle (ōd) | } | A person belonging to one of these crests can only marry a person of the other. |
| 2. Grizzly Bear (hūj) | | |

Under each of these public crests are ranged three private crests:--

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Eagle | { | Beaver (tsing) |
| | | Raven (yelth) |
| | | Frog (lthkian-k'ōstan) |

- | | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------|
| 2. Bear | { | Grizzly Bear (hūj) |
| | | Dogfish (k'āat) |
| | | Finback Whale (s'āan) |

It is worthy of note that the beaver and grizzly bear are not found on Queen Charlotte Islands, nor is there any tradition of their ever having existed there in a natural state.

III.

HAIDA NAMES.

Each child receives a single name. These names are sometimes significant; e.g., Gīt-kwōyā, "Dear child," Yelth-ewons, "Big Raven." But oftener they are merely fanciful. Since becoming Christians, the Haidas have used their native names as surnames.

Married people are seldom referred to by name, but as the parents of one of their children, or as the husband or wife of such a one.

Haidas call themselves Hāadis, "The Persons," or "The People."

IV.

HAIDA MONTHS.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------|
| Lthkitōn-kōng-as | Goose month | correspond., approx. to | Jan. |
| Tan-kōng-as | Bear month | " " | Feb. |
| Hiit-gias | Laughing-goose month | " " | Mar. |
| / Whit-gias | Small bird month | " " | April |
| / Anshkaila-kōng-as | Berry-forming month | " " | May |
| Ān-kōng-as | Ripe berry month | " " | June |
| K'et-k'ētash | Halfway month <i>2 weeks in between</i> | " " | July |
| S'āan-gias | Finback whale month | " " | Aug. |
| Kīsalths | Month of plenty (?) | " " | Sept. |
| Kulg-kōng-as | Ice month | " " | Oct. |
| Jā-kōng-as | Month when bears dig | " " | Nov. |
| Kwau-giang-as | Snow month <i>When he has snatched the seal, that he does not have it all his own thing</i> | " " | Dec. |