A GRAMMAR
OF THE
HAIDA LANGUAGE.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

Haida is spoken by the Indians inhabiting the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and the southernmost islands of Alaska. It is entirely distinct from the languages of the neighbouring Indian tribes.

The Haidas were once a numerous and powerful people, dominating the entire coastline of British Columbia, and making many slaves. A careful estimate of their numbers, made about the year 1840, places them at 8328 (Dr G. M. Dawson's Report, 1878, p.172). Now, they probably fall short of a thousand.

As the Haida type of countenance seems to me to suggest a Japanese origin, I have been at some trouble to trace an affinity between Haida and one of the languages of Eastern Asia, but have failed completely to detect any similarity. A clergyman in Japan, quite capable of forming a judgment, writes: "I find no affinity whatever between Ainū (the aboriginal language of Japan) and Haida. Your language is neither Ainū, Japanese, Korean, nor Chinese, nor do I think it has any connection with Manchurian."

<div align="right">J. H. Keen.</div>

Metlakatla, British Columbia.
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HAIDA GRAMMAR.

§ 1. <u>System of spelling here adopted.</u>
Vowels and diphthongs:-

a	as in fat	ī	as in machine	au	as in aught
ā	" " father	o	" " lot	ou	" " loud
e	" " met	ō	" " pole	eu	" " feud
ē	" " fête	u	" " cut	ai	" " aisle
i	" " pit	ū	" " rule		

Consonants:-
  d, g (hard), h, j, k, <u>k</u> (as ch in loch), l, m, n,
  p, s (light), t, w, y, ch (as in chip).
  b occurs only in the word shibli (flour) which has
    been borrowed from Chinook, the trade jargon of
    this Province.
  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, repre-
    sents a hiätus which can only be acquired by
    ear, but which is important as often constitut-
    ing the only difference between two words;
    e.g. tou, food; t'ou, snow.

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

NOUNS.

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2. <u>Formation.</u> 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'ōtulgung, he is dead; k'ōt, a corpse.

Names of instruments are formed by suffixing -ū or
-ou to verb-roots; e.g.
    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.
    nuh, a house; nuh-lē, a householder.
    āad, a net; āad-lē, a fisherman.
    ladia, murder; ladia-lē, a murderer.

3.   <u>Gender</u>. Attributed only to animate objects, and ex-
pressed by:-
  (a) Separate words; e.g.
    aung, father; ou, mother.
    git, son; gūjang-a, daughter.
    tlal, husband; jā, wife. (For other examples
    see Appendix I).

  (b) Adding Ilthing-a, male, and dsada, female; e.g.
    tan, a bear; tan Ilthing-a, a he-bear;
    tan dsada, a she-bear.

4.   <u>Number</u>. 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 adjec-
tive, or, in a few cases (§ 37) 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:-
    Ilthing-a, a man (lit. male); Ilthansida, men.
    dsada, a woman (lit. female); dsāada, women.
    ā, a child; āgai, children.
    hāada, a person or persons;
    Itlagida, a chief or chiefs.

The names of animals and inanimate objects undergo
no change; e.g.
    ōch, a wolf or wolves
    sik, a snake or snakes
    nuh, a house or houses

5. **Case.** No case inflections.
Possession is indicated by placing the preposition
gia (of, or belonging to) after the name of the
possessor, and suffixing the definite article
-ē (§ 7[b]) to the name of the thing possessed; e.g.
    nung[x] ītlagida gia tlū-ē
    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) Edenshau ou, Edenshau's mother.
    (b) Skiltis kuts, Skiltis' head.
    (c) Tlū k'ul, a canoe's outside (lit. skin).

ARTICLES.

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6. The Articles are:-
  (I) <u>Indefinite</u>
    Sing. nung) Prefixed only to the names of
) persons, and to adjectives or
        (ga) participles doing duty as nouns;
    Plu. (or) e.g.
        (tl)

    nung itlagida, a chief; ga itlagida, or
      tl itlagida, chiefs.
    nung dsada, a woman; ga dsāada, or tl dsāada,
    women.

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[x]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, little (ones).
nung sti, a sick (person); ga sti, or tl sti,
sick (people).

7. (II) <u>Definite</u>, of two kinds:-
(a) Consisting of a prefix and suffix, and applied
only to the names of persons, and to adjec-
tives or participles doing duty as nouns:-

Sing. nung ___s^x)
}
Plu. (ga ___ sgai) the
(tl ___s^x)

Examples:-
nung itlagida-s, the chief; ga itlagida-sgai,
or tl itlagida-s, the chiefs.
nung dsada-s, the woman; ga dsāada-sgai, or
tl dsāada-s, the women.
nung dsūdsū-s, the little (one); ga dsūdila-sgai,
or tl dsūdila-s, the little (ones).
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.
----ē, the (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 receive 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.

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

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^xThis -s is sometimes expanded into isis, shewing that
it was originally the present participle of the verb 'To be'
(§ 53).

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.

    Yads 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 inflexions. A few, however,
derived from irregular verbs (§ 56) take a cor-
responding irregular plural; e.g.

	(eu-on, great		(eu-onda
	(dsūdsū, little		(dsūdila
	(jing, long		(jinda
Sing.	(kwau-un, short	Plu.	(kwau-unda
	(dlukōna, large		(dlukida
	(kutsū, small		(kutila.

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   dugwīāgung
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-tlīga wautliwon t'elg   kōh
Animals   all   more than the sea otter
   kwoyāgung
   is valuable; i.e. The sea otter is the most
   valuable animal.

(b) Inserting in the verb the adverbs eu-on, very;
āgwī, extremely; 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 distant.
jīng-īdung, it is too distant.

(c) Placing before the verb the adverbs yenki (or
yenkien), very; duman-ū, extremely; e.g.
yenki il kutung-āgung
Very   he is wise; i.e. He is very wise.
dumanū   shinshkāgung
Extremely it is fine weather; i.e. It is ex-
   tremely fine weather.

13. Adjectives coupled with an article (§§ 6, 7) do duty
largely as nouns; e.g. 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	Swonshung	6	Tlū-unilth
2	Stung	7	Dsikwau
3	Lth'onulth	8	Stanshang-a
4	Stunshung	9	Tlāalth-swonshung-gū (= 10-1)
5	Tlēlth	10	Tlāalth

11 Tlāalth-waugū-swonshung = 10 + 1.
12 Tlāalth-waugū-stung = 10 + 2.
    (Tlāalē stung = 10 x 2.
20 (Lagwau
21 Tlāalē stung waugū swonshung = (10 x 2) + 1.
30 Tlāalē lth'onulth = 10 x 3
100 Lagwau tlēlth = 20 x 5
145 Lagwau dsikwau, waugū tlēlth = (20 x 7) + 5.
175 Tlāalē tlāalth, waugū tlāale dsikwau, waugū
        tlēlth = (10 x 10) + (10 x 7) + 5.

15. These numerals are frequently:-
    (a) Verbalized, thus:-
        Swonshung-gung, there is one.
        Stung-gung, there are two.
        lth'onulgung, there are three.
        stunshung-gung, there are four.
        tlēlthang, there are five.
        tlū-unulgung, there are six.
        dsikwaugung, there are seven.
        stanshang-agung, 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 kātlāgun, he came; il kātlā-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 some-
    times extremely difficult to discover the feature
    which determines the classification.

k'ē-	applied to	dollars, stones, hammers, steamers, &c
tī-	"	"	houses, brooms, stone axes, breasts, &c
sk'u-	"	"	bottles, lamps, guns, pipes, earrings, &c
lthga-	"	"	keys, scissors, chairs, stoves, frogs, crabs, &c
gū-	"	"	hats, buttons, halibut (whole), small coins, &c
sk'o	"	"	pencils, sticks, needles, small rails,&c
a-	"	"	canoes, lands, boards, knives, plates, &c
dlu-	"	"	men, large animals
k'wō-	"	"	nails, loaves, large posts, &c

tlu-	applied to	pictures, metal axes, sheets of paper,&c
chi-	" "	coats, dresses, sacks, &c
gī	" "	shawls, blankets, maps, &c
sh'o-	" "	hairs, roads, ropes, songs, &c
stl-	" "	billets of wood, strips of halibut, &c
dsi-	" "	boxes, saucepans, square tins, &c
skā-	" "	potatoes, eggs, berries, &c
stu-	" "	rings, bracelets, &c
lthkī-	" "	large rails, rolls of bedding, &c
t'a-	" "	coils of rope
t'ou	" "	spoons, feathers, &c.

Examples:-
Dujung gū-stung isgien, kōdats chi-lth'ōnulth
Hats   two   both   coats   three
  ishin, tlū a-swonshung ishin, di ga il
  and   a canoe   one   and   me to he
  isdagun
  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 pre-
fixes; e.g.
   nuh-ē   tīshkwaun
  The house   all; i.e. All the house.
   nung īlthing-a dlwkōna
   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.

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

20. A. <u>Personal</u>. 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.
     di   dalung kwoyādang
    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	tla or tl, they, them
(she, or her	

   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 occa-
     sionally the indefinite article or a pos-
     sessive pronoun is used as such; e.g.
     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. <u>Possessive</u>. 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:-

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dī k'wai      dī kuds  shkwūdagun
My brother my head      struck = My brother
    struck my head.
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(b) Those used alone, or with nouns which they pre-
        cede. 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
Our      house  both,    your (pl.) canoe
    ishin, kwoyāgung
    and, are valuable = Our house and your
    canoe are valuable.
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(c) Those used alone, or with nouns, which they
        follow, another word sometimes coming between
        them and their nouns. Applied only to ani-
        mals and inanimate objects, including parts
        of the body. Their nouns take the suffix -ē.

dīna, my, mine	Ītilang-a, or Ītilā, our,
dang-a, thy, thine	ours
lang-a, his, her, hers	dalang-a, your, yours
	tl'ang-a, their, theirs

Examples:-

```
tlū-ē  dina  tladsgāgung
Canoe  my    is strong  = My canoe is strong.
dang-a  gum  lā-ang-gung
Yours   not  is good  = Yours is not good.
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22. C. <u>Demonstrative</u>. Of two kinds:-

(a) Those only used alone.
        unis, this; pl. atltas, these) Applied to
        wunis, that; " wotltas, those) persons or
) things.

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

Examples:-

```
wunis            di  ga   shūdagun
that (person) me  to  told (it) = It was he who
    told me.
ūkūsh  ga  dī  stalthang
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 def.
art. suffix -ē.

```
adshi, this; pl. ashgai, these )
wodshi, that; "  woshgai, those) Applied only
a [noun] is, these ...........) to things.

althji, that; pl. althsgai, those)
atl [noun] s, these              )Applied to
ūtl [noun] s, those              )persons or
                                 )things.
```

Examples:-

```
woshgai          dsūdilang
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.**

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gīshdū, who? pl. kītldou
gūshū, what? (sing. and plu.)
gūshgiou, of what kind? (sing. and plu.)
kīnasū, which (of two)? Gīshgai-ū, which (of
    many)?
```

Examples:-
    gīshdū   dung   ga   isdaiang?
    Who   you   to   gave (it) = Who gave it to
        you?
    gīshgei-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 -ū; 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.**
        gishdū, 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
        How   something   I   learnt   -   I
            k'ēshgadan
            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 &c) selves.
        āgang, to myself, &c
        da-gang, for myself, &c
    giang, my (thy, his, their &c) own. Used before
        an inanimate noun in the objective case, but

only when the possessor is also the agent.
Its noun takes the suffix -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 &c. Used after an
    animate 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 inter-
    vening 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
The people   -   you   his (own) he
    keng-althishang
    will bid take care of = He will bid his (own)
    people take care of you.

Note. stlai-ung, my hand, is contracted to stlang,
    and st'ai-ung, my foot, to st'ang.

26. G. 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,[x] or giā,
the latter chiefly doing duty for the verb 'To be'.
The reply to the question, 'Who made this canoe?'
would be either

di	kā	tloulthagun)	(di	kā-ā
My	uncle	made (it))	or (My	uncle (made it)

28. All verbs have two forms; - Normal and Segregative.
The Segregative form is used when only a few (2 to
10 or 12) 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 3rd person plural, the
Haidas use the 3rd 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 -	Tla		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.		

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[x]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.

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**   (First - il gūshūgīni, he used to speak (in my presence)
(Second - il gūshūgang-an, he used to speak (in my absence)

(d) **Perfect**   (First - il gūshūgun, he spoke (in my presence)
(Second - il gūshou-on, he spoke (in my absence)

(e) **Pluperf.**   (First - il gūshūguni, he had spoken (in my presence)
(Second - il gūshou-oni, he had spoken (in my absence)

(f) **Fut.Perf.**   (First - il gūshū-ung-kashagun, he was about to speak (in my presence)
(Second - 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. <u>Persons</u>. No personal inflexions. Person is distin-
guished only by the pronoun, which is always
expressed, and which precedes the verb.

34. <u>Verbal insertions</u>. 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 -ang 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
                   him I   tell to speak - I tell him
                            to speak.
sing, say;   "   il isda-sing-gung
                   he   says he is doing (it)
d, cause   "   la lth kuds-d-ang
                   him I   cause to enter - I admit him.
ē, become   "   il stig-ēl-gung
                   he   becomes sick.
īd, begin   "   il k'utsū-īd-ung
                   he   begins to sing.
aiā, able   "   il lthong-gwila-aiā-gung
                   he   is able to work.

35. <u>Verbal prefixes</u>. Of two kinds:-
         (a) Causative:-
tl, with the hand;   e.g. la lth tl-stigung
                              him I make sick = I hurt
                                    him with my hand.
kīl, with the voice;   "   la lth kil-stigung
                              him I make sick = I hurt
                                    him with my words.
ging, by any means;   "   la lth ging-stigung
                              him I make sick = I hurt
                                    him indefinitely.
hū, with the breath;   "   il hū-king-ung-gung
                              he   blows a trumpet.
stli, with the fingers;   "   il stli-king-ung-gung,
                              he   plays an organ.
gut, with a clapper;   "   il gut-king-ung-gung,
                              he   rings a bell.
hē, with a string;   "   il hē-king-ung-gung
                              he   plays a stringed instru-
                                    ment.

kŏ, with the lips;   e.g. il k'ŏ-king-ung-gung
                             he plays a mouth-organ.
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
>>   &c.
>> (2)   -lthindang = lies, or is placed
>>   k'ē-lthindang, (a stone) lies
>>   a-lthindang, (a cause) 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 kensdlū
        (them we   see if = If we see them.

Negative(gum tla talung keng-ān-sdlu
        (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 kwōyädang
        (him I   love = I love him.

Negative { gum   la   lth   kwoyad-āng-gung
            { 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 suf-
fixed 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 ang 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 Segregative 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. <u>Conjugation</u>. All verbs follow one pattern closely
enough to make it unnecessary to transcribe more
than one conjugation <u>in extenso</u>. A table will be
found at § 48, shewing the principal variations.

<u>Transitive Verb - Lth isdang, I take.</u>
Active Voice.

39.

Indicative mood		
Tense	Normal Form	Segregative Form
Present Indefinite	lth isdang, I take dung isdang, thou takest il isdang, he or she takes	lth isda-wong, I take) A few dung isda-wong,) persons thou takest) or il isda-wong,) things he takes)

Present Indefinite	talung isdang, we take dalung isdang, ye take tl isdang, they take	talung isda-wong,) we take)A few dalung isda-wong,)per- ye take)sons tl isdawong,)or they (many) take)things il isdawong, they (few) take (any number of persons or things)

Present Progressive	lth isdagung,
	I take habitually
	dung isdagung,
	  thou takest
	    habitually.
	      &c.
		lth isdagung-wong,
		I take (a few) habitually
		dung isdagung-wong,
		thou takest (a few)
		    habitually.
		      &c.

Fut.Indef.	lth isda-ashang, I shall take.	lth isda-wau-ashang, I shall take (a few)
Fut. Immed.	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).
2nd 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).
2nd Perfect	il isdaian, he took (in my absence).	il isda-ū-on, he took (a few, in my absence).
1st Pluperfect	lth isdaguni, I had taken.	lth isda-ū-guni, I had taken (a few).
2nd Pluperfect	il isdaiani, he had taken (in my absence).	il isda-ū-oni, he had taken (a few in my 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).

2nd Fut. Perf.	il isda-ung-kashagan, he was about to take (in my absence).	il isda-ung-kasha-āwon, he was about to take (a few, in my absence).

40. Imperative Mood.

Present Indefinite	1th isdadsun) k'wai 1th di isdada) let me take.	1th isdawaudsun) k'wai 1th di isdadou) let me take (a few).
	isdaltha) {adshi} 1th isdi) Take thou.	{la} 1th isdā-ū, take thou (a few).
	k'wai 1th il isdada, let him take.	k'wai 1th il isdū-ūda, let him take (a few).
	talung isdadsun) k'wai 1th Itil isdada) let us take.	talung isdawaudsun) k'wai 1th Itil isdadou) let us take (a few).
	isdūltha) {adshi} 1th isdū) take ye.	[la] 1th isdā-ū, take ye (a few).
	k'wai 1th tl isdada, let them take.	k'wai 1th la tl isdadou, let them take (a few).
Present Progressive.	di 1th isdadagung) di 1th isdagundi) 1th isdagundsun) let me take (habitually).	la 1th di isdadagung-wong) la 1th di isdadagung-ūdi) let me take (a few).
	[adshi] tl isdagung-ga, take thou.	la 1th isdagung-ū, take thou (a few).
	ak'won 1th il isdagunda) ak'won 1th il isdadagung) let him take.	ak'won 1th il isdagung-ūda, let him take (a few).
	ak'won talung isdagundsun let us take.	talung isdagung-wodsun, let us take (a few).

Imperative Mood (continued)

isdagung-ūltha) {adshiʃ} tl isdagung-) wong) take ye.	la lth isdagung-wong, take ye (a few).
ak'won tl isdagunda) ak'won tl isdadagung) let them take.	ak'won lth la tl isdagung-ūda, let them take (a few).
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).
k'wai lth Ītil isdadang, let us take.	la talung isdawaudsun, let us take (a few).
isdū-wonltha) k'wai lth isdū-wong) take ye.	la lth isdū-wong, take ye (a few).
k'wai lth tl isdawong, let them take.	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.

Present Indef.	isdas) isdasi) taking.	isda-wos (taking (a few) ((a few) taking

Participial Mood (continued)

Present Progressive	isdaguns, taking habitually.	isdagung-wos
Fut.Indef.	isdā-ases, going to take.	isdawau-ases
Fut.Immed.	isda-ung-kasas, on point of taking.	isdawau-ung-kasas
1st Imperf.	isdagīni, used to take (in my presence)	isdā-ū-gīni
2nd Imperf.	isdagang-an, used to take (in my absence)	isdā-ū-gang-an
1st Perf.	isdagun, having taken (in my presence)	isdā-ū-gun
2nd Perf.	isdaian, having taken (in my absence)	isda-ū-won
1st Plup.	isdaguni, had taken (in my presence)	isda-ū-guni
2nd Plup.	isdaiani, had taken (in my absence)	isda-ū-woni
1st Fut. Perf.	isda-ung-kashagun, having been about to take (in my presence)	isda-wau-ung-kashagun
2nd 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.	la il isda-wau-lthing-āgung, he may, might, or could, take (a few)
il isda-lthing-āhung-gung, he may possibly be able to take.	la il isda-waulthing-āhung-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.Progr.	il isdagung-us-dlū) il isdaguns-dlū) when he takes 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
1st Imperf.	il isdagīni-dlū, when he used to take (in my presence)	il isdūgīnī-dlū

Conditional Mood (continued).

2nd Imperf.	il isdagang-an-dlū, when he used to take (in my absence)	il isdūgang-an-dlū
1st Perf.	il isdagun-dlū, when he took (in my presence)	il isdūgun-dlū
2nd Perf.	il isdai-an-dlū, when he took (in my absence)	il isdā-won-dlū
1st Plup.	il isdagunī-dlū, when he had taken (in my presence)	il isda-ung-kasha-ū-gun-dlū
2nd Plup.	il isdai-anī-dlū) il isdai-as-dlū)when he had taken (in 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
2nd Fut. Perf.	il isda-ung-kashagan-dlū, when he was about to take (in my absence)	il isda-ungkasha-ā-won-dlū

46.   Passive Voice.

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.

Indicative Mood.

	Normal Form.	Segregative Form.
Present Indefinite	di isdiāgung, I am taken.	il isdiā-wong, they (few) are taken.
1st Perfect	di isdiāgun, I was taken.	il isdiā-ū-gun, they (few) were taken.
	&c.	&c.

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 1st person singular of the
Present Indicative is the best by which to dis-
tinguish the conjugations. The student desirous of
conjugating any particular verb, can, in most cases,
by reference to this table, find an example suffi-
ciently like it to guide him aright.

48. Some typical verbs, with their principal tenses.

No.	Form	Present Indefinite	Indicative Mood Fut. Indef.	2nd Perfect	Infinitive	Pres. Participle
1	Normal	1th isdang, I take	isdā-ashang	isdai-an	isdiē	isdas
	Segre-gative	il isda-wong, they (few take)	isda-wau-ashang	isdā-won	isdā-wē	isda-wos
2	Nor.	1th 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	Nor.	1th 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	Nor.	1th gūtgīdung, I honour	gūtgut-shang	gūtgadan	gūtgadē	gūtguts
	Seg.	il gūtgut-wong, they (few) honour	gūtgut-wau-ashang	gūtgudā-won	gutguda-wē	gūtgud-wos
5	Nor.	1th gīshūgung, I wipe	gīshū-ashang	gishou-on	gīshū-ē	gīshūs
	Seg.	il gīshū-wong, they (few) wipe	gīshū-wau-ashang	gīshū-ā-won	gīshū-a-wē	gīshū-wos
6	Nor.	1th kaidung, I go	kaidshang	kaidan	kaidē	kaids
	Seg.	Vide § 56				

No.						
7	Nor.	1th kātlang, I come	kātlā-ashang	kātlagan	kātlagē	katlas
	Seg.	Vide § 56				
8	Nor.	1th nīlgung, I drink	nīlthshang	nēlan	nelgē	nīlths
	Seg.	il nīlthwong, they (few) drink.	nīlth-wau-ashang	nīlthā-won	nīlth-a-wē	nīltha-wos
9	Nor.	1th keng-gung; I see	keng-ashang	kāng-en	kāng-gē	kens
	Seg.	il keng-wong, they (few) see.	keng-wau-ashang	keng-ā-won	keng-a-wē	keng-wos
10	Nor.	1th 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-vos
11	Nor.	1th aidung, I run	odshang	odan	odgē	ods
	Seg.	Vide § 56				
12	Nor.	1th dsigung, I shoot	dsū-ashang	dsigan	dsigē	
	Seg.	Vide § 56				
13	Nor.	1th hūk'ilgung, I blow out.	hūk'ilthshang	hūk'ialan	hūk'ialgē	hūk'ilths
	Seg.	il hūk'ilth-wong, they (few) blow out.	hūk'ilthwau-ashang	hūk'ilthā-won	hūk'ilth-a-wē	hūk'ilth-wos

14	Nor.	di hēnung-āgung, I live.	hēnung-ā-ashang	hēnung-āgan	hēnung-gē	hēnung-as
	Seg.	il hēnung-ā-wong, they (few) live.	hēnung-ā-wai-ashang	hēnung-āwon	hēnung-ā-wē	hēnung-a-wos
15	Nor.	di k'ōtulgung, I die.	k'ōtilthshang	k'ōtalan	k'ōtulē	k'ōtultis
	Seg.	Vide § 56				
16	Nor.	di dlū-I-gung, I fall.	dlū-I-ishang	dlū-ai-an	dlū-i-ē	dlū-is
	Seg.	Vide § 56				
17	Nor.	di kwōyādiāgung, I am loved.	kwōyādiā-ashang	kwōyādiāgan	kwōyādiāgē	kwōyādiās
	Seg.	il kwōyādiā-ū-wong, they (few) are loved.	kwōyādiāwau-ashang	kwōyādiā-ū-won	kwōyādiā-ū-wē	kwōyādiā-ū-wos

49.   DEPONENT VERBS.

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:-

dī hēnung-āgung, I live
dung hēnung-āgung, thou livest
il hēnung-āgung, he lives

Ītil hēnung-āgung, we live
dalung hēnung-āgung, ye live
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 Īlthing-a kōnung-a dī 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 <u>is</u>-; e.g.

gum dī tow-ē il is-ang-gung
Not my friend he   is not = He is not my friend.

51.   Indicative Mood.

Tense.	Normal Form.	Segregative Form.
Pres. Indef.	dī Ījung, I am. dung Ījung, thou art. il Ījung, he is. Ītil Ījung, we are dalung Ījung, ye are tl Ījung, they (many) are	il iswong, they (few) are.

Indicative Mood (continued)

Tense.	Normal Form.	Segregative Form.
Pres. Progres.	dī ījung-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 Imperf.	dī ījinī, I used to be.	il isūgīni
2nd Imperf.	il ījang-an, he used to be (in my absence)	il isūgang-an
1st Perf.	dī ījun, I was.	il isūgun
2nd Perf.	il ījan, he was (in my absence)	il isāwon
1st Plup.	dī ījuni, I had been.	il isūgīni
2nd Plup.	il ījani, he had been, in my absence.	il isāwoni
1st Fut. Perf.	dī isang-kashagun, I was about to be.	il isang-kasha-ū-gun
2nd Fut. Perf.	il isang-kashagan, he was about to be (in my absence)	il isang-kasha-ā-won

52.	Imperative Mood.	

Present	ak'won lth di eda, let me be
	    is, be thou
	ak'won lth il eda, let him be
	ak'won lth ītil 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.
Future	ak'won 1th dī edang, let me be ising, be thou ak'won 1th il edang, let him be ak'won talung edsun, let us be iswong, be ye ak'won 1th tl edang, let them (many) be.	ak'won 1th il edū-wong, let them (few) be

53. Participial Mood.

	Normal Form	Segregative Form
Pres. Indef.	isis, being	is-wos, (a few) being
Pres. Progres.	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	isūgīni
2nd Imperf.	ījang-an, used to be (in my absence)	isūgang-an
1st Perfect	ijun, was	isūgun
2nd Perfect	ījan, was (in my absence)	isā-won
1st Pluperf.	ījuni, had been	isūgīni
2nd Pluperf.	ījani, had been (in my absence)	isā-woni
1st Fut. Perf.	isang-kashagun, was about to be	isang-kasha-ūgun
2nd Fut. Perf.	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. <u>Potential and Conditional Moods.</u>

These are formed regularly (§§ 44, 45) except that the
Potential takes <u>is-</u> throughout as its root; e.g.

Potential - il is-althing-gung, he is probably.
          il is-lthing-āgung, he might be.
                    &c.
Conditional - il isis-dlū, when he is
            il Ījun-dlū, when he was
                    &c.

56.   (2) <u>Verbs with separate plural forms.</u>

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:-

Indic. Mood, Present Tense -

1th 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.

Singular	Plural
1th kudsang, I enter	talung isdsang, we enter
" kāgung, I walk	" istalgung, we walk
" k'ougung, I sit	" tlōdang, we sit
" tīgung, I go to bed	" tīstlang, we go to bed
" kāgōlthāgung, I go out	" isāgung, we go out
" s'ailthang, I cry	" s'aigung, we cry
" kaidung, I go	" istīidung, we go
" giang-gung, I stand up	" tljūgiang-gung, we stand up
" dlūdang, I lie down	" dlū-wong-gung, we lie down
" kātlang, I come	" istlang, we come
" ltjūgung, I obey	" gundsugung, we obey
" yhildung, I fly	" ngādēdung, we fly
" yhitgwong-gung, I fly about	" ngādalagung-gung, we fly about.

(continued)

(continued)

1th aidung, I run	talung hūstang, we run	
" kāl.thūgung, I arise	" kālthougadung-gung, we arise	
" tligīdung, I swim	" ging-gīdung, we swim	
" tudlistlang, I leave	" tahastlang, we leave	
" nāgung, I dwell	" nā-ung-gung, we dwell	
di k'ōtulgung, I die	Itil k'ōtulthgagung, we die	
" dildulthdang, I fall down	" hādulthdang, we fall down	
" dlukōnēlgung, I grow up	" dlukidīlgung, we grow up	
" waushatījung, I am easy	" waushateshgang, we are easy	
" ok'ētījung, I am drowned	" ok'ētōgōgung, we are drowned	
" dlūīgung, I fall (from height)	" hāwīgung, we fall (from height)	
" hōstang, I am broken	" hōjang-gung, we are broken	
" kutsūgung, I am small	" kutilang, we are small	
" euon-gung, I am big	" 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) <u>Verbs with separate plurals in sympathy with their objects.</u>

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 tīang
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 -

1th tiang, I kill (one)	1th tildang, I kill (more than one)
dung tiang, thou killest (one)	dung tildang, thou killest (more than one)
il tiang, he kills "	il tildang, he kills (more than one)
talung tiang, we kill "	talung tildang, we kill "
dalung tiang, ye kill "	dalung tildang, ye kill "
tl tiang, they (many) kill "	tl tildang, they (many) kill (more than one)
il ti-wong, they (few) kill "	il tilda-wong, they (few) kill (more than one)

The following is a list of these verbs.

1th tiang, I kill (one)	1th tildang, I kill (more than one)
" kilkaidung, I send away (one)	" kilistiidang, I send away (more than one)
" hundsudang, I send (one)	" kilisdang, I send "
" dahgung, I buy "	" dah-wong, I buy "
" giadahgung, 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 "
" k'ēchgūstlang, I bind "	" k'ēchīdung, I bind "
" 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
    tlikū, how
    gwaulthang-an, truly
Assent and denial
    āng)
     ō   } Yes
     ē   )
    gā-anū)
    gum   } No
    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 inland.

gā-anu; gum ga di stalthang-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; e.g. il sti-eu-on-gung, he is very sick.
hunsgīd, a long time; e.g. il gūshū-hunsgīdung, he speaks
    a long time.
kipan, extremely; e.g. il sti-kipan-gung, he is dangerously
    ill.

swonung, ever; e.g. il hēnung-ā-swonung-gung, he lives
   for ever.
k'wai, in pretence; e.g. il sti-k'wai-dung-gung, he feigns
   sickness.
āgwī, extremely; e.g. il jing-a-āgwī-gung, it is far
   distant.
dsilthī, extremely; e.g. il kutung-a-dsilthīgung, he is
   extremely clever.
shga, virtually; e.g. il gū-shgang, he is virtually lost.
dal, almost; e.g. il k'ōtulth-dal-gung, he is almost dead.
tljū, how; e.g. tlikū il isda-tljū-gung, how he does it.
gwong, about; e.g. il yhit-gwong-gung, he flies about.
āng, (§   ) not; e.g. gum il gushu-āng-gung, he does not
   speak.
ōdsū, all; e.g. il keng-ōdsū-gung, he sees all.
kwon, much; e.g. il k'utsou-kwon-gung, he sings much.
stung, twice (§ 15(b)); e.g. 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 Condi-
           tional Mood, or (2) to Infinitives:-

   (1) Attached to Participles -
       alth, because | d'alth, whilst
       dlu, if, when | d'ōlth, if as is probable
       k'ialthk, as long as | nōt, whilst
                            | silīd, 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

Example:-
il k'ōtulē k'eu, duman 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 (Cond.Mood) I shall embark.

(2) Those placed after the words or sentences they unite:-
- isgien - ishin, both - and -
waugu, and (used only with numerals, § 14)

Example:-
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:-
nuh-ē il keng-gun, hīkwon gum ai il
The house he saw nevertheless not into (it) he
kudsāng-gun
did not enter = He saw the house; nevertheless he did
not enter it.

di āagāgung, dung tlou dugwiagung
I am weak, you but are strong = I am weak but you
are strong.

PREPOSITIONS.

60. Prepositions are usually placed after the words they govern, and might more correctly be termed "Postpositions". For the only exception to this rule see § 25.

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

The following are a few prepositions:

un, for	edē, concerning
ā, to	kwulth, along with
ai, into	kalthshint, to the advantage of
da, for	gū, at
dla, after	agunan, because of
odō, round	shū, among.

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

il gūshūgung, he speaks
la sing il gushugung
Him for he speaks = He speaks for him.

The following list will be found useful:-

da dī gūdung-gung, I wish for
ā lth tlagāgung, I touch
ai lth dunanung-gung, I tear
un dī ūnshīdung, I know
ga lth gūtgīdung, I honour
ga lth kwoyādang, I begrudge to
ai dī ahgulgung, I am tired of
da lth kāgung, I pluck
k'eu lth ēdung, I wait for
da lth tla-ē-dung, I help
ā dī kālthiāgung, I am anxious about
ing-gu lth tutulthdang, I tread on
gwī dī kāalgung, I gain
da lth dīing-gung, I seek for
ga lth kiāgang-gung, I call by name
da lth keng-gung, I look for
da lth isdang, I give to
gwī dī dōng-ēlgung, I approach
alth lth kiānung-gung, I ask.

INTERJECTIONS.

61.

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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   )stop!
houstlan)
k'wai, Wait awhile!
hulā, Give it me!
gwokeng)
dokeng) Behold!
hinda, Get out!
yinda, Let me see.

SYNTACTICAL NOTES.

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62. <u>Order of words</u> in a Haida sentence - Subject, Object, Verb.

Examples:-

nung Ilthing-as k'āt   tīai-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'ōnulth il dsinlthāwon
Sea-otters   three   he shot = He shot 3 sea otters.

63. <u>Adjectives</u> follow the nouns they qualify. <u>Prepositions</u> follow the words they govern (with one exception - § 25).

64. <u>Purpose</u> is expressed by the Infinitive Mood with the
     preposition un, for, following it; e.g.

il   kwai   kāng-gai un   adlun lth ijung
His brother to see   for here   I   am = 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. <u>Emphasis</u>. 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 <u>mode of interrogation</u> 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-
          How   he speaks? you   hear =   gung)?
               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-a n)?
 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) $\begin{Bmatrix} keng \\ gūdung \end{Bmatrix}$ become $\begin{Bmatrix} keng-ūsh \\ gūdung-ūsh \end{Bmatrix}$

(b) $\begin{Bmatrix} isdā-ash \\ kaidsh \end{Bmatrix}$ become $\begin{Bmatrix} isdā-ashā-ūsh \\ kaidshā-ūsh \end{Bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{Bmatrix} kāng-a \\ elthgīdai-a \end{Bmatrix}$ become $\begin{Bmatrix} keng-ūcha \\ elthgīdā-ūcha \end{Bmatrix}$

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 tloulthaian)?
   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 see-not = Do you not see him?
   Tlikū il shūs gum gū dung gū-dung-āng (or gūdung-
   How he speaks not ? you hear not =   (āng-ūsh)?
     Don't you hear what he says?
   gum gū hawīdan dung isda-āng-ash (or isda-āng-
   Not ? soon you will not do (it) =   (ashā-ūsh)?
     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. <u>Doubt or uncertainty</u> 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 <u>quotation</u>:-
    (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 stī-ing il shūgung (sti-ing is instead of
        he is sick he   says =   stigung)
        He says he is sick.
        il stigang il shūgun (stigang is instead of
        he was sick he   said =   stigan)
        He said he was sick.

72. <u>Commands</u> 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 tīigun lth keng
The bear   yesterday I   killed   -   see = See the
      bear I killed yesterday.
      tudsū-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 cus-
    tomary 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,tāu-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 <u>discourse</u> 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 in-
    serted in words for the sake of <u>euphony</u>; e.g.
      gū(t)āada.   edē)lth)gang.

_____

A P P E N D I X.

I.

HAIDA RELATIONSHIPS.

aung, a man's father.
hāt, a woman's father.
ou, mother, man's or woman's.
gīt, son, child.
gūjang-a, daughter.
k'wai (man's elder brother.
    (woman's elder sister.
dōn (man's younger brother.
    (woman's younger sister.
jas, a man's sister.
dā, a woman's brother.
chin, grandfather.
kā, uncle.
nān, grandmother.
t'ukun, grandchild.

ōsina, brother's child.
nāt, sister's child.
kia, man's brother-in-law.
    (man's sister-in-law.
lthilnū (woman's brother-in-law.
dsing-a, sister-in-law.
kwōnā (father-in-law.
    (son-in-law.
jūnan, mother-in-law.
skān, father's sister.
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 recognised public crests, under one of which every Haida is included. These are:-
1. Eagle (ōd)
2. Grizzly bear (hūj)
A person belonging to one of these crests can only marry a person of the other.
Under each of these public crests are ranged three private crests:-

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

```
             (Grizzly Bear (hūj)
2. Bear      (Dogfish (k'āat)
             (Fin-back 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; Yeltheuons, 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 an one.

Haidas call themselves Hāadis, The Persons or The People.

IV.

HAIDA MONTHS.

		corresponding		
Lthkitōn-kōng-as,..	Goose month, ...	(approx:) to		Jan.
Tan-kōng-as ...	Bear month... ...	"	"	Feb.
Hiit-gias	Laughing-goose month	"	"	Mar.
Whit-gias	Small bird month	"	"	Apr.
Anshkaila-kōng-as	Berry-forming month	"	"	May
An-kōng-as... ...	Ripe berry month	"	"	June
K'et-k'ētash ...	Halfway month ...	"	"	July
S'āan-gias... ...	Fin-back 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... ...	"	"	Dec.