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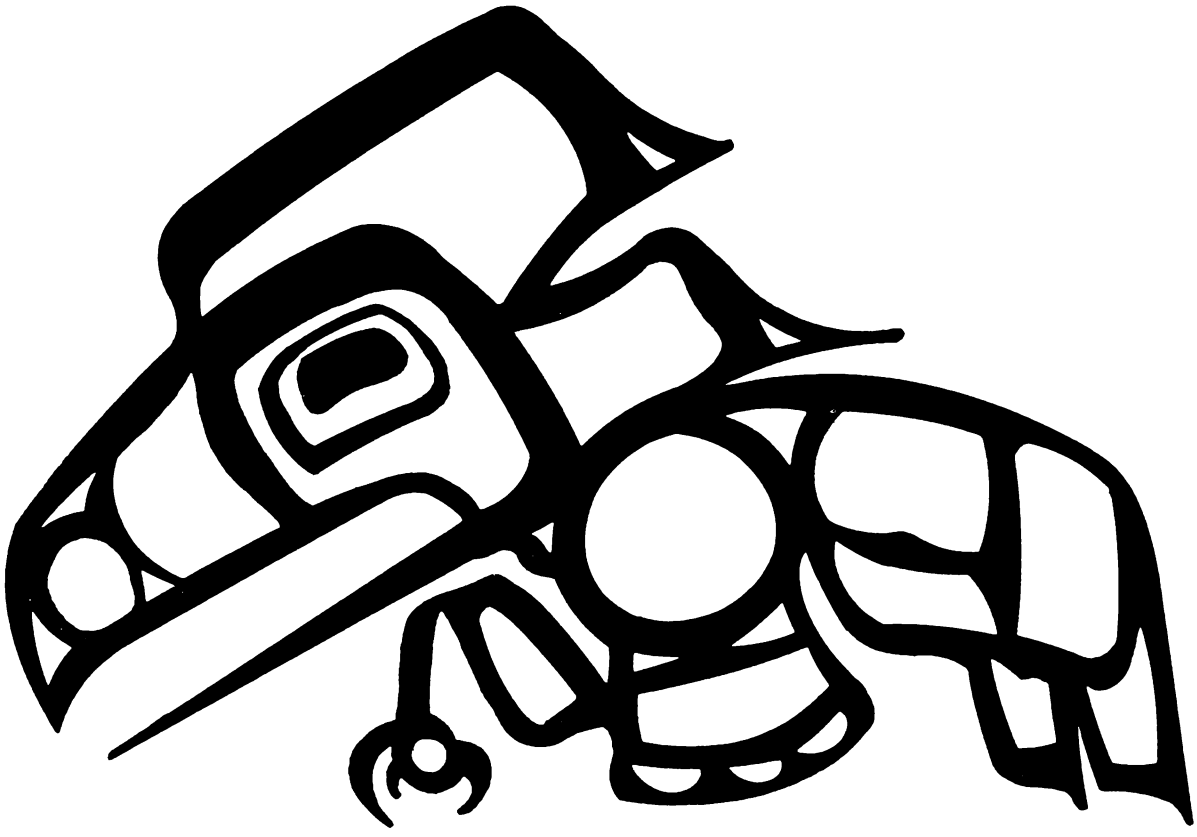
A REFERENCE GRAMMAR FOR THE COAST TSIMSHIAN LANGUAGE

JOHN ASHER DUNN



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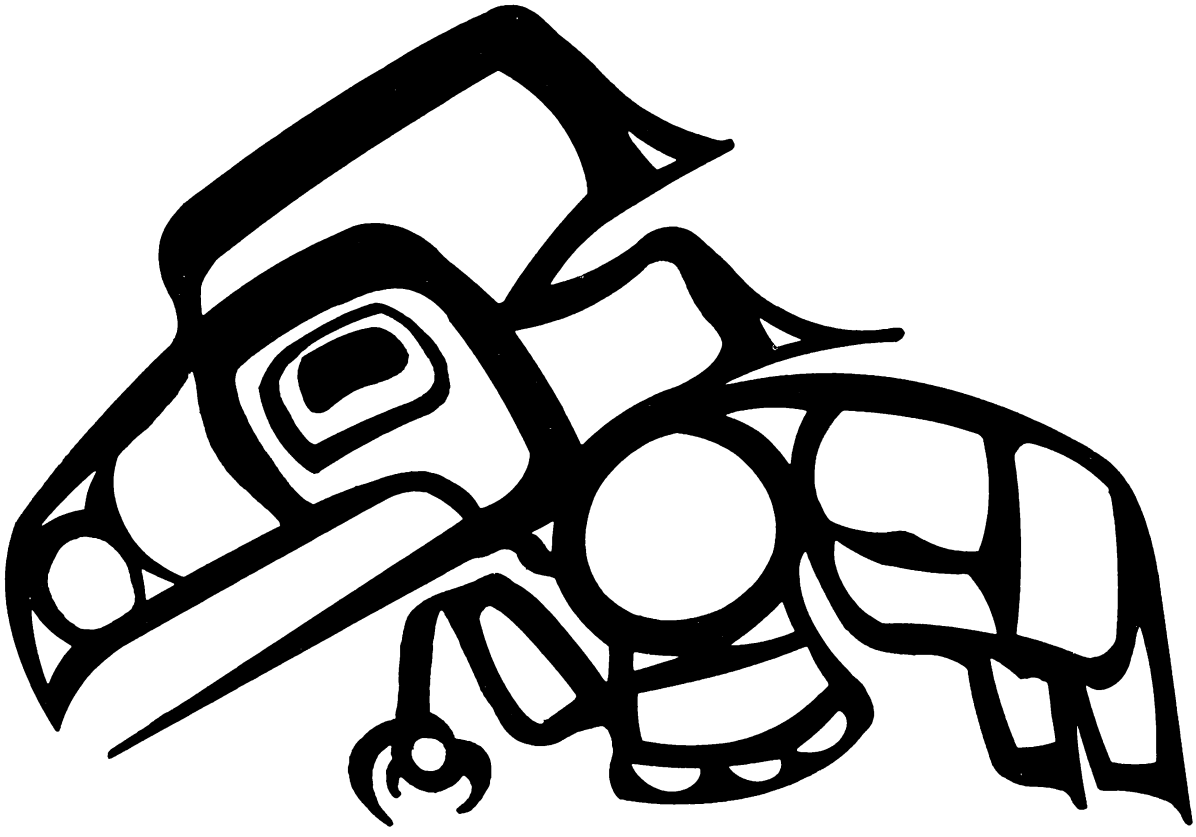

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ABSTRACT

The *Reference Grammar for the Coast Tsimshian Language* is a non-technical introduction to the phonology, morphology, and syntax of Coast Tsimshian as it is currently spoken in Metlakatla, Alaska, Port Simpson, Kitkatla, Hartley Bay, and Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The grammar contains an explanation of the practical orthography currently in use. It also contains sections dealing with pronunciation and sound changes, word formation (morphology), and syntax. At the end of the grammar there are summaries showing the basic sentence types and their grammatical relationships.

RESUME

L'ouvrage intitulé *Reference Grammar for the Coast Tsimshian Language* est une introduction non technique à la phonétique, à la morphologie et à la syntaxe du tsimshian de la côte du Pacifique tel qu'il est parlé aujourd'hui à Metlakatla (Alaska), et à Port Simpson, Kitkatla, Hartley Bay et Prince-Rupert (Colombie-Britannique). Cette grammaire contient une explication de l'orthographe moderne, ainsi que des chapitres sur la prononciation, la modulation, la formation des mots (morphologie) et la syntaxe. L'ouvrage offre aussi, en guise de conclusion, des exemples de phrases modèles et une explication de leurs relations grammaticales.

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PREFACE

The purpose of this reference grammar is to provide bilingual teachers, teacher's aides and other interested persons with a nontechnical introduction to the Coast Tsimshian language. This grammar is designed to be used in conjunction with *A Practical Dictionary of the Coast Tsimshian Language*, compiled and edited by John Dunn, published by the National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Ontario. It is also designed for persons who speak and write English and who understand the basic grammatical structure of English. It is not intended as a set of lesson plans. However, the teacher of Tsimshian might use it as a guide for developing instructional materials. The grammar should also prove useful to advanced students of Tsimshian.

The idea for a reference grammar for Tsimshian was conceived in Metlakatla, Alaska, in the summer of 1976, during a community workshop in Tsimshian grammatical analysis. This project was given further impetus by the language workshop sponsored by the Hartley Bay Band in Hartley Bay, British Columbia, during the summer of 1978. The participants of both these workshops have contributed enormously to the completion of the reference grammar. Finally the National Museum of Man has supported the preparation of this manuscript as well as much of the field research upon which it is based.

While an enormous amount of time and effort has gone into the preparation of the grammar, even after more than ten years of field work and analysis, it is still only a beginning. Many of the more sophisticated and complex intracacies of Tsimshian syntax and semantics still remain to be studied. The interrogatives, negatives and complex sentences have not been so thoroughly studied as to provide a complete understanding. This manuscript undoubtedly contains many errors, omissions, and other shortcomings, for all of which the author alone is responsible.

Norman, Oklahoma J.D.
12 March 1979

THE ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

1. The Tsimshian alphabet has twenty-two simplex letters.

letter form	letter name	near English equivalents	phonetic symbols
a	a	at, pot, but	æ, ɑ, ʌ,
b	bee	bat	b
d	dee	dog	d
dz	dee-zed	adze	d^z
e	e	let, late	ɛ, e
g	gee	get	g
h	aitch	hat	h
i	i	hit, heat	ɪ, i
k	kay	keep	k
l	ell	let	l
ɬ	barred-ell		ɬ
m	em	map	m
n	en	nap	n
o	o	ought	ɔ
p	pee	pat	p
s	ess	sat, shade	s, s
t	tee	tap	t
ts	tee-ess	let's	t^s
u	u	suit	u
w	double-u	wash, now	w
x	ach	loch (Scot)	x
y	yod	yes, boy	y

The Tsimshian orthography also includes a large number of complex letters. These will be described in the following sections.

2. There are six classes of Tsimshian speech sounds: stop consonants, affricates, continuant obstruents, laryngeal glides, sonorants (including nasals, glides, and the liquid ell), and vowels.

3. The stop consonants are b, d, g, k, p, and t. There are two kinds of gee and kay: ordinary and backed. Backed gee and kay, pronounced by pulling the back of the tongue back against the uvula, are indicated by underlining (g, k). There are two series of voiceless stops: plain (k, k, p, t) and checked or glottalized (k', 'k, k', 'k, p', 'p, t', 't). In some checked stops the glottalic closure coincides with the consonant closure and the vocal cords are released after the consonant is released. This type of glottalization is indicated by an apostrophe after the consonant letter (k', k', p', t'). In some checked stops the glottalic closure occurs before the consonant closure. This latter type of glottalization is indicated by an apostrophe before the consonant letter ('k, 'k, 'p, 't).

b	bee	ban	b
d	dee	dash	d
g	gee	gift	g
g	back-gee		g̣

letter form	letter name	near English equivalent	phonetic symbol
k	kay	kiss	k
q	back-kay		q
k'	kay-apostrophe		kʔ
'k	apostrophe-kay		ʔk
q'	back-kay-apostrophe		qʔ
'q	apostrophe-back-kay		ʔq
p	pee	pan	p
p'	pee-apostrophe		pʔ
'p	apostrophe-pee		ʔp
t	tee	tin	t
t'	tee-apostrophe		tʔ
't	apostrophe-tee		ʔt

4. The affricates are dz, ts, ts', and 'ts.

dz	dee-zed	adze	d^z
ts	tee-ess	let's	t^s
ts'	tee-ess-apostrophe		$t^sʔ$
'ts	apostrophe-tee-ess		$ʔt^s$

5. The continuant obstruents (fricatives) include ess (s), barred-ell (ɬ), and ach (x). The ess can be pronounced either as the ess in sip or as the esh in ship. The barred-ell is produced much like an ess, except that the tip of the tongue touches the alveopalatal ridge behind the upper incisors and the air flow is around one or both sides of the tongue. Barred-ell is a lateral like ell and a fricative like ess. The ach (x) is a uvular fricative. During its production the back of the tongue is pulled back close to the uvula.

s	ess	lease	s
		leash	s
ɬ	barred-ell		ɬ
x	ach	loch (Scot)	x̣

6. The laryngeal glides.

h	aitch	help	h
'	glottal stop		ʔ

7. The sonorants include the semivowels yod (y), double-u (w), and dotted-double-u (ẅ), the liquid ell (l), and the nasals em (m) and en (n). The dotted-double-u is an unrounded double-u and is pronounced without any pursing of the lips. There are two series of sonorants, plain and checked. In the checked series the vocal cords are closed then released before the sonorant itself is released.

y	yod	yes, boy	y
'y	checked-yod, apostrophe-yod		ʔy
w	double-u	wet, how	w
'w	apostrophe-double-u		ʔw

letter form	letter name	near English equivalents	phonetic symbols
ẅ	dotted-double-u		ʉ̈
'ẅ	apostrophe-dotted-double-u		ʔʉ̈
l	ell	late	l
'l	apostrophe-ell		ʔl
m	em	man	m
'm	apostrophe-em		ʔm
n	en	no	n
'n	apostrophe-en		ʔn

The sonorants em, en, and ell can carry syllable peaks (indicated by underlining).

m̲	syllable-em, em-underline	fascism	m̩
'm̲	apostrophe-em-underline		ʔm̩
n̲	en-underline	fasten	n̩
'n̲	apostrophe-en-underline		ʔn̩
l̲	ell-underline	able	l̩
'l̲	apostrophe-ell-underline		ʔl̩

The underlining of the syllabic sonorants is an optional orthographic convention and is often omitted by proficient user of Tsimshian. Some, following the Gitksan system, prefer to write the syllabic sonorants as im, in, and il.

8. Vowels may be short or long. The long vowel is indicated by a double letter (aa, ee, ii, oo, uu). The long vowel is pronounced in one of three ways: (1) sustained, i.e., with an even pitch, (2) with a falling pitch and offglide to the vowel sound in the English word "what," (3) with a glottal interruption or constriction.

a	short a	hat	æ
a̲	back a	hot, hut	ɑ, ʌ
aa	long a	had	æ·
áa	falling a		æʌ
a'a	interrupted a		æʔæ
e	short e	wet	ɛ
ee	long e	wed, wade	ɛ·, e·
ée	falling e		ɛʌ, eʌ
e'e	interrupted e		ɛʔɛ, eʔe
i	short i	hit, heat	ɪ, i
ii	long i	hid, heed	ɪ·, i·
íi	falling i		ɪʌ, iʌ
i'i	interrupted i		ɪʔɪ, iʔi
o	short o	fought	ɔ
oo	long o	fraud	ɔ·
óo	falling o		ɔʌ

letter form	letter name	near English equivalents	phonetic symbols
o'o	interrupted o		ʔ
u	short u	boot	u
uu	long u	food	u·
úu	falling u		uʌ
u'u	interrupted u		uʔu

There are two types of the letter u, the ordinary or rounded u as shown above and the unrounded u (indicated by the dieretic mark) which is pronounced without pursing the lips.

ü	unrounded-short-u, dotted-short-u	ɨ, ɪ
üü	dotted-long-u	ɪ·

The underlining of the back a (a) and the acute accent over the falling vowels (áa) are optional orthographic conventions and are often omitted by proficient users of Tsimshian. Some prefer to write the falling vowels as ah, eh, ih, oh, uh.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOUNDS

1. The letters b, d, dz, g, and g generally occur between vowels and before vowels when they (b, d, etc.) are not part of a consonant cluster. The letters k, k, p, and t generally occur at the ends of words and in clusters. There are a few exceptions to this pattern, e.g., kyooxk (grass), puksk (to spit, spitoon), taagan (planking for a boat), taalsgmts'ooxs (stocking).

2. If a glottalized segment occurs before a vowel, the glottalic closure coincides with the consonant closure and the vocal cords are released after the consonant is released (k', k', p', t'). If the glottalized segment occurs after a vowel, the glottalic closure occurs before the consonant closure ('k, 'k, 'p, 't); if such a glottalized segment is word final, the vocal cords are unreleased thruout the production of the consonant sound. When a glottalized segment occurs between vowels, it is of the former type (k', p', t') if the second of the two vowels has the greater stress; it is of the latter type ('k, 'p, 't) when the first of the two vowels has the greater stress.

3. The g, k, k', and 'k can be unrounded or rounded. If they are unrounded but come before a round vowel (u, o), a yod offglide (y) is inserted between the unround consonant and the round vowel. If they are round but come before an unrounded vowel (a, e, i, ü), a double-u offglide is inserted between the round consonant and the unround vowel. Sometimes a double-u offglide is added to round k at the end of a word. Sometimes a yod offglide is added to unround k at the end of a word. A yod offglide is often inserted after an unround g, k, etc., even if the following vowel is unround.

4. The back a (a) generally occurs in syllables with a k, k',

'k, g, x, or glottal stop, and in unstressed syllables. The ü generally occurs in unstressed syllables.

STRESS

1. In most Tsimshian words, the primary stress is on the last syllable. However, if the last syllable is a suffix or a connective (see appropriate sections), the penultimate (next to last) syllable receives the primary stress. In a few other words the penultimate syllable is stressed.

2. Words with penultimate stress.

awta	porcupine
amgyeeka, gyiika,	beach
badzi	lift
bana	bag net
didiiya	hills
duula	tongue
dziiwkwsa	bail water out of a canoe or boat
gadnaada	who
ga'nah	mast
ganawelii	carrying strap
ganhada	Raven People
ganiliimi	keep singing
gawagani	the act of making peace
gawdi	all
gayna	road, trail
ginadziiga	be grounded at low tide
goyim, gooym	spring (season)
goy'pa	bright, moon, daylight
güülka	westerly, West, west wind
gwe'a	poor
gwesga	that
gwis'naba'ala	button blanket
gwüsmati	mountain goat skin coat
gyenti	sea cucumber
gyigyaani	up above
gyilhawli	woods, forest
gyits'iipta	yesterday
haak'otssemii	table knife
ha'awiini	not yet be, not yet do, Not yet!
hanhani	temple(s) (body part)
hani	thin
hat'aapa	(stone) pestle
hats'anaasüü	good luck (plural agreement form)
hats'iiwkwsa	bailer
haymaadm	mortheast wind
hum'tsa	kiss
k'asgi, kawsk	unripe
k'awtsi	oil, grease
k'aym	almost

klusms	Nass River
k'ool̄i	scalp
k̄sa̲ts'iiba	tie one's hair in a coil on top of the head (Note: signifies a warrior and a brave man)
k'üüti	a box for picking berries
k'wiinti	salmon stomach
k'yabeelda	cliff
laguula, laguulaẅ	burn
laxst'ooga	sleep
laxsüüülda	ocean
legi	chordaria algae
ligyimti	cotton, flannel, wool
liimeti	wool
liimi	sing, song
liiwaa'pah	cabin (of a boat)
loo̲gawdi	be empty
luk̄ihooya	underclothes
luuna, süluuna	dry
luwi	alder tree
ɬakɬgwt'iina	steep valleys
ɬo̲ga	go, step, walk (plural agreement form)
ɬuunti	angry
maadm	falling snow, snowflakes
maanwineeya	left over food
maaxay	rainbow
magwa'lah, magwa'lü	deep winter
mati	mountain goat
maxɬye'tsü	give a great potlatch
mela	be in a hurry
mi'yuuta	mannish, a mannish woman
moksa	sour
mü'wa̲tsa	act crazy, a crazy person
naasu̲	raspberry
nak'eeda	muskrat
nip'a'la	button
nla'ida	light house, signal
noosü	wolverine
nüwa̲'na	seed(s)
p'aatsah	fucus algae
saali	invite
sa̲gawdi	be nothing there
sa̲gayna	fall down (inanimate absolutive)
sami̲	meat
smk̲'awtsi	olachen grease
stū̲ti	nettles
sümela	hurry up
sweda	sweater
sxat'uusa	dam
t'mlaani	neck
t'oo'tsip	fortress
ts'alaasü	canyon
ts'alaayüü	visit

ts'iiga	top shells
ts'mga'na	door frame, window frame
ts'mhuutsa	flow
ẅẅla	seal
weli	carry
'watsa	land otter
wa'tuk	ling cod
wegi, weky	brother
'wiik'ooli	one with long hair
xba'ala, xba'alax	squall
xbaalmgẅẅlka	southwest wind
xguula	scold
xsats'ii'pa	necktie
'yuuta	man

3. When a word ends in a complex consonant cluster, a vowel is sometimes used to break up the cluster. Such a vowel is called an epenthetic vowel. In Tsimshian the epenthetic vowels in final consonant clusters are a (as in "what"), i, or ẅ. They are always unstressed.

aadit	fisherman
aadzak	long enough
aadzaks	arrogant
a'adzik	straight
aalks, aaliks	servant
aalx, aalax	quick tempered
aa'pax	remember
algyax	speak
asgaabax	chatter-box
aya'agas	a good hunter
ayaawx, ayaawẅx	custom
ayawẅl	competent
ayn, ayin	no
ba'wis	monkey, bigfoot
baxgaksẅẅlgyimxs	half-tide (coming in)
biiltsẅk	red sunset
daamsax	faint
dalbaksk	shorten
dooyaxs	strong
dzak'wẅsk	animal
gaakɬik	rat
ga'awis	newborn baby girl
gaɬdik	to one side
ganooksinsk	gunnel
gansigiidask	yeast
gasgadzax	ants
gugweelaks	polished, shiny
guɬxbaa'laxs	nightmare
gẅẅdax	ask
gẅẅnaks, gẅẅnks	dry
gwaanaks, gwaanks	cooked, faded
gwanẅks	spring (of water)
gyelk, gyelag	outside

ha'ayin	put down (a baby or child)
haa'ytisk	house posts
haayuk	soul, spirit
hastaaleks	third finger (ring finger)
ha'yn, ha'yin	place upright
hoyax	correct
k'łik'agun	crush
kł'üüngyaxs	stomp on, trample
k'oodzax	break, die
k'oolax	warm one's back by the fire, dull
k'o'oldzax	carry on one's shoulder
ksłüüdat	down below, the bottom one
k'waadamłk	pregnant
k'wa'adis	miss, be lost
kwłna'anax	broken
la'abal	hurry
la'agwil	wrap up, cover
laamdzax	come in (plural absolutive)
laxts'a'adzaks	field, garden
ligyi'alax	leave in anger
logask	wet
lu'apüs	sew
luudisk	learn, store up provisions for the winter
luulgyit	feast
ła'ayask	climb
ła'gyin	bend
łałuungyit	slave
łgwüłuugyit	plug
łi'awin	brant
łukwt'a'yin	grandchild
małiłk	tell
manbulask	erupt (of a geyser)
naksmya'win	right hand
na'tsiks	fish tail, caudal fin, tail fin
nuungat	take hold of
p'algyüxsk	heavy
p'asaxk	split
saaldzik	groan
sa'awan	put into a box
saho'yagnsk	inner bark (used for stencils) (Note: the stress is on the o)
si'ndoonik, sndooyntk	garden
smhu'adzax	brook
smii'kask	song sparrow
snlayditsks	signal
t'a'awil	halibut hook
t'oo'tsip	fortress
t'oyaks	say goodbye to, thank
ts'a'adziks	dirty
ts'aawil	rob
ts'oołik	neap tide
ts'uulbaksk	sink
u'lis	great grandparent, great granchild

SOUND CHANGES - VOWELS

1. Short vowels are often lengthened when they are stressed.

ɬaats, ɬakɬats	scraper
g̲aax, g̲akg̲ak	black bass
a̲alx, a̲lx	short tempered
baa'lx, ba'lx	corpse, ghost
daaw, daw	ice, frozen
dziiẅ, dziẅ	dolphin
dzoox, dzox	ashamed
eesk, esk	promise
haaps, ha'ps	lid
holtk, hooltk	full
hon, hoon	fish
hupl, huupl	dark
k̲'aawts, k̲'awts	labret
k̲'ah, k̲'ak̲'aah	cut, wound
l̲aakws, l̲akws	light
mooksk, moksk	white
pts'aan, pts'an	totem pole
t'aak̲, t'a̲k	whirlwind
ts'uusk, ts'usk	small
xaa, xa	(male)slave
maɬiɬk, m̲akmaaɬiɬk	tell

2. The vowel a often alternates with the vowel e.

anaay, aney	biscuit
baaɬ, beɬ	cut open
batsk, betsk	arrive
dalpk, delpk	short
dzap, dzep	build
g̲anaaxs, g̲aneexs	ladder, steps
haay̲waas, hay̲wees	south wind, southeaster
hadaay, hadeey	rudder
hay̲atsk, hay̲etsk	a copper (potlatch plaque)
k'y̲ap, k'y̲ep	ten (of animals)
'naaxɬ, 'neexl	killerwhale
sah, seh	day
saksk, seksk	clean
say̲p, sey̲p, seey̲p	bone
waa, wee	name
'waan, 'wen	tooth
waap, weep	house
waas, wees	rain
waayt, weeyt	pectoral and ventral fin
yaa, yee	walk, go, step

3. The vowel a sometimes alternates with the vowels e and a̲ (as in "what').

dal, del, da̲l	fight
dap, dep, da̲p	liver
lak, lek, la̲k	fire, firewood

mask, mesk, mask	red
ts'al, ts'e'l, ts'al	face

4. The vowel a sometimes alternates with the vowel a (as in "father").

k'waas, k'was, k'was, k'waas	broken
kwdaaxs, kwdaxs, kwdaxs	leave
naks, 'naks	marry, spouse
p'as, p'as	grow
xbax, xbak	crest of a wave

5. The vowel e sometimes alternates with the vowel i.

dzem, dzim	boil
gyeps, gyips	high
gyet, gyit	person
gyeeka, gyiika	beach

6. The vowel e sometimes alternates with the vowels a and i.

ban, ben, bin	belly

7. The vowel u sometimes alternates with the vowel o.

lu'uts, lo'ots	elderberry
ɬiyuun, ɬioon	elk
moo'mx, muu'mk	smile
t'o'tsip, t'u'utsip	fortress
t'o'tsk, t'u'utsk	black

8. The vowel u alternates with the vowel ʉ, and the glide ʷ alternates with the glide w. In general younger people use the plain u and w where older people use ʉ and ʷ.

ʉʉla, uula	seal
ʉʉmɬ, uumɬ	bucket
dziiʷ, dziiw	porpoise
ʉʉsk, uusk	stink
laaʷ, laaw	trout

9. Long vowels may become diphthongs.

hayaaxk, hayawxk	fork
k'ayeet, k'ayeyt	sculpin
lʉksgoot, luksgoyt	crazy, stubborn, foolish
ts'mmuu, ts'ikts'mmow	ear
sm'oogyit, sm'ooygyit	chief
hats'iiwkwsa	bailer (from ha-ts'ii-aks)
ɬool, ɬoowl	push thru the water

10. A short vowel followed by ell may become a long vowel with the ell deleted.

walp, waap	house

SOUND CHANGES INVOLVING BOTH VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

1. When a long vowel is followed by a glottalized segment, the glottalization often "bleeds" into the vowel, changing it into an interrupted vowel. Sometimes the following consonant is also deleted.

bii'k, bi'ik	tell a lie
ha'k̲, ha'ak̲, ha'a	goose
haɬe̲'pa, haɬa'apa	scraper
hanaa'k̲, hana'a	woman
haw'ts̲, ha'u'ts	cormorant
k'waa'tis, k'wa'a'tis	be lost
naak̲, na'ax, na'g̲a, na̲'a̲	woman's dress, skirt
nee'k̲, ne'ix	anal fin, dorsal fin
nts'i̲i'ts, nts'i'i'ts	grandmother
soo'k̲, so'ax	robin
ts'uu'ts, ts'u'u'ts	bird, penis

2. When glottalized k and glottalized back-k occur between vowels, they often simplify to a glottal stop.

g̲ak̲'ay, g̲a'ay	wing
lu'kwil, lu'wil	many, really, very
sa̲'kaɬ, sa̲'a̲ɬ	divide, settle an estate

3. An interrupted long vowel often becomes a falling vowel.

be'ax, béex	tear, tear up
bu'i̲l, búul	warn
gwe'a, gwée	poor
gyi'a̲ɬ, gyíiɬ, gyii'tɬ	male sockeye salmon in red phase
la'agwil, láawil	wrap up, cover
lo'op, lóop	rock, stone, cement
lükso'ak̲, lüksóox	door, doorway

SOUND CHANGES - CONSONANTS

1. Back-k often becomes x when it occurs at the end of a word.

naak̲, na'ax	woman's dress, skirt
nee'k̲, ne'ix	anal fin, dorsal fin
soo'k̲, so'ax	robin
lükso'ak̲, süksoox	door, doorway
aak̲, aax	mouth
iimk̲, iimx	beard

2. Gy often simplifies to y when it occurs after an ell.

algyax, alyax	speak
p'algyüxsk, p'alyüxsk	heavy

3. Glottalized segments often simplify by losing the glottalization and then becoming voiced.

k'wili, gwülii	three (general number)
gasgoos, k'ask'oos	crane, stork
k'ask'adzn, gasgadzn	ants
ts'awes, dza'west	salal
galdzap, galts'ap	town
'naaxɬ, naaxɬ	killer whale
'naa, naa	bait

4. The glottal stop in initial position sometimes alternates with aitch.

aɬo, haɬo	cloth

5. Ell sometimes alternates with en.

manbu'nsk, manbulask	erupt (of a geyser)
k'yilaam, k'yi'nam	give

THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL - REDUPLICATION

1. The ordinary way to show the plural number is by reduplication. Reduplication is a morphological device in which part of a word is copied or repeated. Verbs agree in number with their absolutive (transitive object or intransitive subject). Adjectives agree in number with the nouns they modify. Verbs and adjectives show number agreement in the same way that nouns show number. There are several types of reduplication.

2. The most common type of plural reduplication consists of copying the first consonant of the word and prefixing it to the word along with a vowel and a kay (k). This type of reduplication is referred to as Class I, or CVk-, reduplication. The vowel that occurs in the prefix is determined by the first consonant of the prefix.

3. The most common vowel is a Class I plural prefix is i.

singular	plural	
dasx	dikdasx	squirrel
duuɬk	dikduuɬk	basket
duus	dikduus	cat
dziis	dzikdziis	weir
dziiẅ	dzikdziiẅ	dolphin
gyiik	gyikgyiik	fly (noun)
k'yak	k'yikk'yak	choke
seyp	sikseyp	bone
sgwaytk	siksgwaytk	stop
sgyet	siksgyet	spider
sk'uunsk	siksk'u'unsk	teach
swantk	sumsikswantk	blow
sweda	siksweda	sweater
sxan	siksxan	mat
taalsgmts'ooxs	tiktaalsgmts'ooxs	stocking
t'a'k	t'ikt'a'k	terrace (noun)
ts'al	ts'ikts'alt	face
ts'a'lks	ts'ikts'a'lks	whirlpool
ts'mhoon	ts'ikts'mhoon	grey cod
ts'mmuu	ts'ikts'mmow	ear
ts'ooxs	ts'ikts'ooxs	shoe
ts'uup	ts'ikts'uup	tail
yawɬmx	yikyawɬmx	advise
yeey	yikyeey	fat
yexɬ	yikyexɬ	spit
'yuuta	yik'yuuta	man
'yuutk	'yik'yuutk	carry around the neck

4. If the word begins with a glottal stop (') or an aitch (h), the vowel in the Class I plural prefix is a as in 'hat.' Note: words that begin with a glottal stop followed by a vowel are generally written without the initial glottal stop.

singular	plural	
alaays	ak'alaays	lazy
alaaskw	ak'alaaskw	weak
alx	ak'alx	angry
amalk	ak'amalk	scab
anaas	ak'anaas	skin (noun)
anool	ak'anool	allow
ap	hakhaps	bee
a'tsik	ak'a'atsik	straight
axbesx	hakhaxbesx	saw (noun)
aytk	ak'aytk	call by name
haa'ps	hakhaa'ps	cover
haks	hakhaks	scold
haɬabiisk	hakhaɬabiisk	knife
haɬe'pa	hakhaɬe'pa	knife
haɬgyiik	hakhaɬgyiik	shore
haɬo	hakhaɬo	cloth
oks	ak'oks	fall (verb)

5. If the word begins with a lateral (l, ɬ) or a nasal (m, n), the vowel in the Class I plural prefix is a as in 'what.'

laakws	laklaakws	light
laẅ	laklaẅ	trout
la'abl	lakla'abl	twinkle
libets'aẅ	laklobits'aẅ	kidney
luut	lakluut	wedge
lu'wl	laklu'wl	drip
ɬaats	ɬakɬats	scraper
ɬgwt'iin	ɬakɬgwt'iina	steep valley
ɬpun	ɬakɬpun	whale
maɬiɬk	makmaaɬiɬk	tell
miilk	makmiilk	dance
naluuɬk	naknaluuɬk	nest

6. If the first consonant of the Class I plural prefix is uvular (g), the vowel is a as in 'father.'

gaax	gakgak	black bass
goom	gakgoom	ash(es)

7. If the first consonant of the Class I plural prefix is a bilabial stop (b, p'), the vowel is ü.

beed	bükbeed	bed
p'i'iɬosk	p'ükp'i'iɬosk	a square of dried seaweed

CLASS I IRREGULAR PLURALS

1. A number of Class I words are irregular in that they do not follow the vowel epenthesis rules stated in the previous section.

2. Class I irregular words in i.

singular	plural	
ɬaxs	ɬikɬaxs	claw
ɬuunti	ɬikɬuunti	angry
'nɬomsk	nika'nɬomsk	sacred

3. Class I irregular words in ü.

nɬanagn	nɬükɬanagn	barrel
mihooks	mükmihooks	fragrant
sesoo	süksesoo	rattle (noun)
stuul	sükstuul	accompany
ts'iɬina'a	tsükts'iɬina'a	apron
yetsk	yükyetsk	animal
yuusl	yükyuusl	basket
'waan	wük'waan	tooth
'wey	wük'wey	find
woyt	wükwo'yt	invite

4. Class I irregular words in u.

gwüdaats	gukgwüdaats	jacket
gwis'naba'ala	gukgwis'naba'ala	button blanket
huutk	hukhuutk	call
moolksx	mukmoolksk	sour

5. Class I irregular words in a as in 'what.'

daxɬ	dakdaxɬ	hammer
saksk	saksaksk	clean
se'mx	sakse'mx	butter clam
ts'askw	ts'akts'askw	louse
ts'alaasik	ts'akts'alaasik	canyon
ts'alaa	ts'akts'alaa	basket
ts'aky	ts'akyts'ak	extinguished

6. Class I irregular words in oo.

mooksk	mookmooksk	white

CLASS II REDUPLICATION

1. In a few words the plural reduplication consists of copying the first consonant of the word and prefixing it to the word with a vowel and an ach (x). This type of reduplication is referred to as Class II, or CVx-, reduplication. All the words in this class contain a uvular consonant (g, k, k', x).

2. If the Class II word begins with a consonant (b, d, k'), the vowel in the prefix is a as in 'father.'

be'ax	baxbe'ax	tear up
da'axɬk	daxda'axɬk	able

singular	plural	
diilmx	daxdiilmx	answer
k'oomtk	gaxgoomtk	hope

3. If the word begins with a glide (w, y, '), the vowel in the prefix is a as in 'what.'

woomxk	waxwoomask	suffer
yaamgask	yaxyaamgask	lure
aadzak	ax'aadzak	reach across

CLASS III REDUPLICATION

1. In Class III, or CVC-, plural reduplication the first consonant of the principal syllable (the one with primary stress) + a vowel + the first consonant after the vowel are all prefixed directly to the principal syllable. In this morphological process diphthongs are considered as single vowel units unless there is no other consonant after the diphthong glide. The rules for determining the vowel of the prefix are generally the same as for the CVk- Class.

2. The most common vowel in a Class II plural prefix is i.

dal	dildal	fight
diduuls	dilduuls	alive
duup	dipduup	base of a mountain
gyelüks	gyilgyalks	feel
gyeɬk	gyiɬgyeɬk	stab
gyiisk	gyisgyiisk	miss
lugyiis	lugyisgyiis	be wrong
naygyeɬxs	naygyiɬgyeɬxs	tattoo
k'yi'nam	k'yilk'yi'nam	give
gwelk	gwilagweelk	burn
sagwaatk	gwitgwaatk	disappear
k'was	gwisgwas	break
was	wiswas	blanket
weli	wilweli	carry
yeɬk	yilyeɬk	smooth

3. If the principal syllable begins with a glottal stop (') or and aitch (h), the vowel in the prefix is a as in 'hat.'

adziks	adz'adziks	arrogant
algyax	al'algyax	speak
alx	al'alx	angry
axɬk	ax'axɬk	reach
haas	hashaas	dog
haats	hashaats	stump
haaxk	haxhaaxk	overburdened
ooy	ay'ooy	throw

4. If the principal syllable begins with a lateral or a nasal, the prefix vowel is a as in 'what.'

singular	plural	
luɬap	luɬapɬap	deep hole
maatk	matmatg	dirty

5. If the principal syllable begins with a uvular, the prefix vowel is a as in 'father.'

gan	gangan	tree
gawlg	galgawlg	wind around
gawsk	gasgawsk	narrow
gol	galgol	empty
k'awsk	k'ask'awsk	unripe
k'os	gasgos	jump
k'oylk	galgolik	dull

6. If the principal syllable begins with a bilabial stop, the prefix vowel is ü.

baa'lx	bülbaa'lx	ghost
basagn	büsbasagn	divide
p'axs	p'üxp'axs	leggings

CLASS III IRREGULAR PLURALS

1. Class III irregular words in i.

baal	bilbaal	feel
baaɬ	biɬbaaɬ	butcher

2. Class III irregular words in ü.

güüdax	gütgüüdax	ask
loop	lüploop	rock

3. Class III irregular words in a as in 'what.'

aam	am'aam	good
a'pax	ap'a'pax	remember
dzep	dzapdzep	make
galdzap	galdzapdzap	town
gwatk	gwatgwatk	lost
p'iiɬn	p'aɬp'iiɬn	crush
ts'ap	ts'apts'ap	town
waa	watwaa	meet
yeltk	yalyeltk	drill

4. Class III irregular words in o.

luk'ol	luk'olk'ol	alone

5. Other Class III irregular words.

singular	plural	
daamsax	dmdaamsax	faint
daxdam	daxdmdam	hold fast
agwiiɬems	agwiiɬmɬems	grandchild's spouse
p'algyüxsk	p'lp'algyüxsk	heavy

CLASS IV REDUPLICATION

1. In Class IV, or CV-, plural reduplication the first consonant of the principal syllable is copied and prefixed along with a vowel directly to the principal syllable. The rules for determining the vowel of the prefix are the same as for the CVk- and CVC- classes.

2. The vowel of the prefix is i after d, gy, or s.

laxdii	didii	hill
siipk	sipsiipk	sick
sm'ooygyit	smgyigyet	chief

3. After aitch (h) the vowel of the prefix is a as in 'hat.'

holtk	haholtk	full

4. After ɬ the vowel of the prefix is a as in 'what.'

ɬa'ayask	ɬalɬa'ayask	climb

5. After k' the vowel of the prefix is a as in 'father.'

k'o	k'ak'o	back (noun)
k'aa'lk	wuk'ak'aa'lk	thief
gyik'aak	k'aygyik'aak	waist, hip

6. After p the vowel of the prefix is u.

ptal	buptal	rib
pteeltk	bupteeltk	climb
pts'aan	bupts'aan	totem pole
pts'ih	bupts'ih	comb

CLASS IV IRREGULAR PLURALS

1. Most Class IV words are irregular.

2. Class IV irregular words in i.

beɬ	bibeɬ	butcher
'lax	lilak	needle

3. Class IV irregular words in ü.

singular	plural	
daalg	düdaalg	rebuke
dzaɬ	dzüdzaɬ	consume
güüdax	gügüüdax	ask
ksüühuutk	ksüühühuutk	call out
ts'm'aatk	ts'üts'm'aatk	sweet

4. Class IV irregular words in u.

daaw	dudaaw	ice
guuk	guhguuk	kill
ksiiw	ksuksiiw	scraper
t'u'usk	t'ut'u'usk	butcher knife

5. Class IV irregular words in a as in 'what.'

płoon	bapłoon	sea otter

6. Class IV irregular words in a as in 'father.'

ha'yin	haha'yin	place upright

7. Class IV irregular words in a as in 'hat.'

k'ah	k'ak'aah	wound

8. Class IV irregular words in e.

naa	ne'naa	snowshoe

CLASS V REDUPLICATION

1. In Class V, or -CV, plural reduplication the first consonant of the principal syllable and a vowel are suffixed directly to the vowel of the principal syllable, i.e., they are infixed between the vowel and any following consonant. The rules for determining the vowel of the infix are the same as for Classes I, III, and IV.

2. The vowel of the infix is i after d or y.

kwdii	lakwdiidi	hungry
yuutsk	yu'itsk	necklace

3. After n the vowel of the infix is a as in 'what.'

hana'a	hana'nax	woman
na'a	na'nax	dress

CLASS V IRREGULAR PLURALS

1. Class V irregular words in ü.

singular	plural	
ɬek	ɬiɬük	bent

2. Class V irregular words in a as in 'what.'

sax	seesax	sharp
ts'oo	ts'oo'tsaxt	split
'wa'a	'wa'wax	dig
yooks	yooyaks	wash

3. Class V irregular words in a as in 'father.'

plaksk	pliiplaksk	exhausted

4. Class V irregular words in o.

logask	loolgask	wet
lox	loolt	rotten

THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL - DISTRIBUTIVES

1. Some words refer to things or states of being that by their very nature have special relationships to individual persons. These include body parts, clothing, special tools, states of mind, and kin relatives. Such words show the plural number by prefixing the distributive element g̲a-. This distributive element is to be translated as "each one his/her own ____."

2. Body parts.

singular	plural	
aak	g̲a'aak	mouth, mask
an̲'on	g̲a'an̲'on	hand
asii	g̲asasii	foot, leg
sii	g̲asüsii	foot
ban	g̲aban	belly
g̲ayk	g̲ag̲aykt	chest
g̲oot	g̲og̲oot	heart
k̲'atsiweelt	g̲ak̲'atsiwelt	finger
k̲'a'wts	g̲uk̲k̲'a'w'ts	chin
k̲pal	g̲akpal	chin, jaw
ksiil	g̲aksiilt	teardrop
mmo	g̲amo	mother's milk, a suckling baby
muk	g̲amuukt	ear
ts'a̲k	g̲ats'aa'tsax	nose
ts'a̲l	g̲ats'alts'al	face, eye
yexɬ	g̲ayexɬ	saliva

3. Body parts may show the plural in other ways as well.

anaas	ak'anaas	skin
libets'aẅ	laklobits'aẅ	kidney
ɬaxs	ɬiklaxs	finger/toe nail
seyp	sikseyp	bone
t'mlaani	t'ikt'mlaani	neck
ts'al	ts'ikts'alt	face, eye
ts'mmuu	ts'ikts'mmow	ear
'waan	wük'waan	tooth
k̲'o	k̲'ak̲'o	back
p̲tal	b̲up̲tal	rib
dap	dap	liver
iimx	iimx	facial hair
lii	lii	body hair
g̲aws	nak̲'awst	head hair

4. Clothing, tools, etc.

aat	g̲a'aat	net, seine
alah	g̲a'alah	chimney, smoke hole, vent, vent cover
g̲aayt	g̲ag̲aayt	billed hat

singular	plural	
ksɬüüsk	gugsɬüüsk	shirt
kwdus, kwduus	gukwdus	woman's knife
na'a	ganaa'nax	woman's dress
sgyen	gaxsgyen	lead, pitch, gum

5. States of body and mind.

alx	ga'alx	angry, brave
amadaalk	ga'amadaalk	praise, worship, speak well of
amawaal	amagawaalt	wealthy
buu	gabuu	blow, sound, have an orgasm
dzook	gadzook	ashamed

6. Kin relatives.

agwinübiip	agwiganübiip	great uncle (FMB, MMB, ref.)
agwinügwat	agwiganügwat	uncle (FB, MZH)
agwi'nts'i'i'ts	agwiga'nts'ii'ts	great aunt
nts'ii'ts	nagandzi'isk, naganüts'ii'tsk	grandmother
'naks	ganiwnaks, ganiwnskt	spouse

7. Kin terms may show the plural in other ways as well.

agwiiɬems	agwiiɬmɬems	grandchild's spouse
agwii'o'os	agwiitxal'o'os	second cousin (FZCC, MBCC)
'naks	lax'naks	spouse (Note: this plural form refers to the spouses of one person)
weky	wagee	brother (B, MZS, FBS, male speaking)

8. Other distributives.

aamndep	aamngadep	a good amount
aamsganak	aamsgaganak	just long enough
k'oɬ	gak'oɬ	year
k'yabeelda	k'yigaxbeelda	cliff
ɬgum'yee	gakɬgum'yee	old dog salmon
ts'ak	gadzak	clam

THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL - ITERATIVES

1. Words that refer to some aspect of time or succession may indicate the plural number by prefixing the adverbial element gyik-. This element normally means "again," but in the vocabulary list in this section, it functions as a true plural.

singular	plural	
gyemk	gyikgyemk	month, moon, sun (Note: the plural also means "more than a month past" or "more than a month from now")
gyet	gyikgyet	man, person, human being
k'ooɬ	gyikk'ooɬ	year
suunt	gyiksuunt	summer
ksuut	gyiksuut	autumn
sxaytk	gyiksxaytk	dark (noun)

THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL - INTENSIVES

1. Some words show the plural number by prefixing the intensive element lu-. This element is related to lu'kwil or lu'wil which means "very."

ayawa	ayaluwa	shout
baaɬk	labaalxk	abdominal surgery
baas	lü̈baas	afraid
duway	luway	paddle (a canoe)
gü̈ünks	luunks	be dry
gü̈ünaks	luunaks	be dry
gwatk	laxgwatks, laxgwiidaks	be cold
gyeb	lapɬ	draw water, dip water
gyigyooks	llooks	float
gyipaayk	lapaayk	fly (verb)
gyipayk	lipayk	fly (verb)
hadiks	laheediks	swim
ksinaaɬk	lusanaaɬk	breathe
kwdii	lakwdiidi	hungry
kwtii	lukwtidi	hungry
kwɬaask	nukwɬaask	kick
'niidz	lu'niitsk	see (Note: plural also means "to stare at")
sgwaytk	lisgwaytk	stop, rest (Note: this form is used if the absolutive is human)
	siksgwaytk	stop, rest (non-human absolutive)
siin	lusiin	dizzy (plural also means "drunk")

singular	plural	
sgüü	lisgüü	put down, lay down, lie down, be lying down
süs'aaks	lüsa'aaks	laugh, make laugh
t'iilt	lilt'iild	fast, quick
waaks	luwaaks	paddle, row
waay	luwaay, huwaay, wuwaay	paddle, row
xsiit	laxsiit	vomit

THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL - ISOMORPHICS

1. Some words, especially those referring to natural species, have the same form for both singular and plural.

aalks	servant
aatk	night
adawx	legend, story
aks	water, drink
aɬdigaws	humming bird
aws	sand
biẅaatk	phosphorescent algae
dap	liver, count, measure, try
gaax	raven, black
gagoom	seagull
gaxaax	berry bushes in bloom
gool	loon
goom	ashes
ha'a	goose
hagwn	oyster, mussel
iimx	beard
k'askoos	sandhill crane
lak	fire, firewood, fuel
lii	body hair, fur, feather
lo'ots	elderberry
lo'ox	eel
la'ask	seaweed
maas	bark (of a tree)
maay	berry
moon	salt water, sea
moos	thumb
'naaxɬ	killer whale
nuu	halibut hook
ol	bear
onxɬ	water lily
t'a'awil	halibut hook
t'axwans	adze
daxwans	adze
tkadzemsk	boiled whole fish
tskah	herring

umksiwa	European person
k'amksiwa	European person
waas	rain

THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL - SUPPLETIVES

1. In a number of verbs and adjectives the plural agreement form ismorphologically unrelated to the singular form, i.e., they are not related by any transparent morphological mechanism. In such words the number of the absolutive has evidently become a part of the semantic characterization of the verbs and adjectives themselves.

singular	plural	
adigult'aa	adigulwan	continue, endure
aksyaa	akswaalxs	accumulate, increase, brighten, get fat, spread across
alobaa	alok'oo±	run quickly
amap'as	amamaxs	attractive
awül'mak	awült'a±	put away, put aside
baa	k'ol	run
batsk	maxsk	arrive, stand up, come in
batsgn	maxsn	place upright
baxyaa	baxwaalxs	walk up
daxsmt'aa	daxsmwan	mind, obey, sit still
dzabaa	dzak'ol	lame ("runs a short distance")
dzagayaa	dzagawaalxs	go across
dzak	düü	kill, die, be dead
gaksk	liwdsk	wake up
gatgyet	gatleet	strong
gyim±	siguunaks	wipe
ha'linook	ha'lilaa±k	bed
haytksn	maxsn	place upright
k'aas	mukmoolsk	sour
ksüü	ksoox	go out, exit
kwdaxs	kwdaa±axs	leave
kw±iyaa	kw±iwaalxs	walk across
k'yeexk	huut	escape, flee, run away
miik	üm'am	ripe, rain cloud, storm
münyaa	münwaalxs	ascend, go up, walk up
nook	laa±k, le±k	lie down (animate absolutive)
p'axs	maxs	grow, develop
p'eegl	p'eegn	tear out and turn over

singular	plural	
sagyooks	saalooksk, salilooks	drift away
xswooxsk	saxswooxsk	dive (Note: this word might also be considered an irregular Class II reduplicative)
sgüü	doo, łaɬk	put down, lay down, lie down, be lying down
sgyeetk	skatktanik	easy
sit'aatk	sigyootk	start off (e.g., in a canoe or on skis)
sup'as	sumaxs	young (person)
t'aa	wan	sit
t'mkyaa	t'mwaalxs	walk to the front
t'u'utsk	nadist'u'utsk	black (Note: this word might also be considered a complex plural with an intensive element (na') and a Class III plural prefix (dis-))
txooxk	'yaak, 'yaax	eat
ts'a'adziks	ts'a'aksiks	dirt, dirty
ts'lmgaa	ts'lmt'aa	take in
waa	uust	name
yaa	łoga, waalxs	go, step, walk

DERIVATIONAL REDUPLICATION

1. Reduplication is also used to form new words, i.e., it is a derivational mechanism. Unlike the plural reduplication (an inflexional mechanism) the reduplicated derivations often copy the vowel as well as one or more consonants of the model syllable. Reduplicated derivations function to express repeated activity or state of being (iterative), intensification, natural species, body parts, and perhaps even a "derivational plural."

2. Class I (CVk-) derivations.

source	form	meaning and (function)
?		
	wakawaa	jelly fish (natural species)

3. Class II (CVx-) derivations.

?		
	maxmeex	grouse (natural species)
?		
	naxnox	supernatural (intensive?)
	halaxsa'nax'nox	beach knotwood (natural species)
t'ook		suck
	t'axt'oox	suck (intensive, iterative)
	t'axt'oosk	golden shiner (natural species)
?		
	ts'ogat'axtxayɬ	bat (natural species)
wok		sleep
	waxwox	moth (iterative, intensive, natural species)

4. Class III (CVC-) derivations with the vowel copied.

aamadzap		complete
	aamadzapdzap	perfect (intensive)
?		
	aw'aawsk	curly hair (intensive, iterative)
baa		run
	babaa	tremble (iterative)
?		
	ba'nba'n	break bread (iterative)
buu, aks		blow, water
	buhbuu'aks	splash (intensive)
?		
	galipliip	thunder (intensive, iterative, natural species)
?		
	gasgadzax	ants (natural species)
	k'ask'adzn	ants (natural species)
güütks		search
	güsgüüts	wren, sparrow (iterative, natural species)

source	form	meaning and (function)
güül		pick, harvest
	gülgüül	search for (intensive) (Note: inanimate absolutive)
gwün, 'niidz		causal, look
	gwitgwiniiks	owl (intensive, natural species)
?		
	gyigyi'oosk	stubborn (intensive?)
gyiitk		flood
	gyitgyiitk	flood repeatedly (iterative)
hani		thin
	hanhani	temple (iterative, body part)
hayts		send
	hashayts	send (intensive?)
?		
	halhal	spinning top (iterative)
	laxhalhal	upstairs (?)
haw		say
	hawhaw	African lion (intensive, natural species)
huumsk		sniff
	huumhuumsk	sniff repeatedly (iterative)
k'odz		slice
	k'odzd'odz	butcher (iterative)
ksa, lax		out, on
	ksalaklak	fall down, fall out a window, be born (intensive)
lapł		dip water
	lapla'pgn	mix up, turn over, turn everything over (iterative, intensive)
lax, aks		on, water
	laxlagmks	calm, esp, just before the tide turns (intensive)
?		
	łakłakws	shake oneself (iterative, intensive)
?		
	łuluu	shake out (iterative, intensive) (Note: absolutive must be a flat object)
?		
	manhakhakwła	shoestring (iterative?)
?		
	maxlagalgaliis	Audobon's warbler (natural species)
naa		snowshoes
	'na'na	mallard (iterative, natural species)
gyet, sugyet		man, a person who has killed one victim
	sugyedmgyet	a murderer, a person who has killed more than one victim

source	form	meaning and (function)
?		
	ts'ats'a	hail (natural species)

5. Class III (CVC-) derivations with vowel epenthesis.

?		
	an'on	hand, arm (iterative, body part)
ban		belly
	binbentk	swim belly up, i.e., with a back stroke (iterative)
?		
	gatsgaats	dogfish shark (natural species)
	gasgaatsk	rough (intensive?)
gwaalk		burn
	gisagwlgwaalk	northern lights (iterative, intensive, natural species)
?		
	gwüsgwaas	blue jay (natural species)
	gwisgwaask	blue (intensive?)
goos		jump
	gasgoos	stork (iterative, natural species)
?		
	ganyüsyetsa	suspenders (iterative)
?		
	hamhom	ankle (iterative, body part)
?		
	hashoosk	trouble (intensive?)
?		
	hathotxk	to boil (iterative, intensive?)
k'aa		cut, wound (noun)
	k'agaa	harlequin duck (natural species)
kwłaxs		kick
	kwligukwlaxs, kwlikwlaxs	utterly destroy by kicking (intensive, iterative)
k'waas		break
	k'wüsk'waasl	break up (iterative)
?		
	k'apk'oop	dwarf dogwood (natural species)
goos		jump
	k'ask'oos	sandhill crane
dam		hold
	ludmdam	crush, squueze, hug (intensive)
looyk		move camp
	manliklooyg	be frightened, get excited (intensive)
?		
	mmo	milk, a suckling baby (iterative, body part)

source	form	meaning and (function)
moose (English)		
	mismuus	cow (natural species)
soo		food left over from a potlatch
	sasoo	rattle (iterative noun)
t'aa'pɬ		to hammer
	t'üpt'aa'pɬ	hammer repeatedly (iterative)
hoolt		full
	halhoolt	full (intensive)

6. Class IV (CV-) derivations.

?		
	dzigyidziip	tomorrow (iterative)
dziiws		daylight
	dzidziiws	still daylight (durative?)
gayk		chest (body part)
	k'aykay	wing (iterative, body part)
gwaalk		burn
	gugweelaks	polished, shiny (intensive)
gyet		person
alu-		in front
	alugyigyet	talking chief, spokesman, the upper class (intensive)
k'al		empty
	k'algyigyet, gagyigyet	commoners (intensive)
ɬa-		past
	ɬagyigyet, ɬaɬagyigyet	the old people , i.e., from a former time (intensive)
sm-		real
	smgyigyet	chief (intensive address form)
gyi-		up
	gyigyaani	the interior, upriver (spatial iterative?)
	gyigyanngyaɬ	to pray (iterative)
	gyigyooks	to float (iterative)
	gyigyootk	axe (iterative)
haw		say
	hahahaw	treasure (intensive)
?		
	hahangoot	destroy with malice (intensive)
lo'ox		eel
	hala'lox	sea monster
ɬuunti		angry
	ɬaɬuungyit, ɬiɬuungit	slave
?		
	nalüksgyigyet	quilt (iterative)
?		
	nnaaẅ	lullaby (iterative)

source	form	meaning and (function)
t'iilt		fast
	didit'iil	go quickly (intensive)
ts'aaw		the inside
	ts'ats'aawd	Athapascan Indian (spatial iterative?)
ts'amti		lightning
	ts'its'amti	Thunderbird (intensive, iterative)
?		
	üü'üünsk	a clumsy person

7. Class V (-CV) derivations.

?		
	hmmoomax, mo'mx	smile
?		
	kwɬna'anax	broken
ɬek		bend, twist
	ɬiɬük	undo, untie (iterative)
?		
	ɬeɬap	smooth, plane (iterative)
sak		sharp
	saxsaasax	thornbush (iterative, natural species) (Note: this form is complex, being both Class II and Class V)

SOUND CHANGES ACCOMPANYING REDUPLICATION

1. Vowel changes.

ɬaats, ɬakɬats	scraper
gaax, gakgak	black bass
maɬiɬk, makmaaɬiɬk	tell
ɬek, ɬiɬük	bent, crooked, twisted
sak, seesax	sharp
plaksk, pliiplaksk	exhausted, overworked, beaten up
libets'aẅ, laklobits'aẅ	kidney
sk'uunsk, siksk'u'unsk	teach

2. The sound y is sometimes inserted after a long vowel and before a gy.

gyik'aak, k'aygyik'ak	hip, waist

3. The sound l is sometimes inserted after a long vowel and before a lateral sound (l, ɬ).

ɬa'ayask, lalɬa'ayask	climb

4. Long vowels may become diphthongs.

ts'mmuu, ts'ikts'mmou	ear

5. In some words prefixes are deleted in the reduplicated form.

sagwaatk, gwitgwaatk	disappear
laxdii, didii	hill
sm'ooygyit, smgyigyet	chief

6. Vowels are sometimes inserted into consonant clusters in order to make them easier to pronounce.

'nɬomsk, nika'nɬomsk	sacred
woomxk, waxwoomask	suffer
gyelüks, gyilgyalks	feel

7. The order of sounds is sometimes reversed.

k'oylk, galgolik	dull
logask, loolgask	wet
lox, loolt	rotten
ts'aky, ts'akyts'ak	extinguished

8. In some words suffixes are deleted or altered.

ts'al, ts'ikts'alt	face
waa, watwaa	meet
ap, hakhaps	bee
ɬgwt'iin, łakɬgwt'iina	steep valley
lox, loolt	rotten

9. A glottalized k may become a g.

k'was, gwisgwas	break
k'oylk, galgolik	dull
k'os, gasgos	jump
k'oomtk, gaxgoomtk	hope

10. Glottalized y may simplify to plain y.

woyt, wükwo'yt	invite
naa, ne'naa	snowshoe
yuutsk, yu'itsk	necklace

11. Both k and k may become x at the end of a word.

gaax, gakgak	black bass
moolksx, mukmoolsk	sour
'lax, lilak	needle

12. Aitch and glottal stop alternate.

ap, hakhaps	bee

13. Ell and en alternate.

k'yi'nam, k'yilk'yi'nam	give

14. Some reduplication forms are compound.

swantk, sumsikswantk	blow

GRAMMATICAL SUFFIXES

1. There are ten suffixes which, when attached to words, change their grammatical relationships (actor, recipient of action, etc.) and sometimes their grammatical function (noun, verb, etc.).

2. The suffix -x (sometimes -k) derives a word that refers to a thing, place, or activity that is touched by or affected by the original word, or that is in some way a consequence of the original word. The relationship between the original word and the derived word is often metaphorical.

original word	derived word	meaning
naaɬ		breath
	naaɬx	windpipe
xaa		air
	xeex	foam, bubles
k'aawts		labret
	k'aawtsx	gill
iim		quill
	iimk, iimx	beard, moustache
ɬaats		scraper
	ɬaatsx	salmon tails, split and smoked
moos		thumb
	'moosx	chewed fat
k'odz		cut
	k'oodzax	break (of a string), die (of a person)
k'o'al		forget
	k'oolax	dull; warm one's back by the fire
moolks		crabapple
	moolksx	sour
güünks		dry
	lugüünksax	thirsty
xts'ii		thick
	xts'iik	ribbon worm

3. Three suffixes are used to express activity that affects some other thing or person. These suffixes are -t, -l, and -n.

4. The suffix -t changes a word to mean someone or something that uses (as an instrument) the original word.

gyemk		sun, moon
	gyemgat	astronomer
gyiims		cedar bark
	gyimst	match (originally shredded cedar bark used to start a fire)
gaks		awaken
	gakst	rattle (noun)

original word	derived word	meaning
waay		paddle, oar
	waayt	pectoral fin, ventral fin

5. The suffixes -l and -n change a word to mean a person, thing, or action that has as it goal, intention, or purpose, the original word or something similar to the original word.

buu		blow, sound (of a whale)
	buul, buu'l	warn
hasaax		lack
	hasaakl	desire
łoo		drift, swim (of a fish)
	łool, łoowl	push thru the water
p'uu		scatter (intransitive)
	p'uul	scatter (transitive)
t'a'k		water spout
	t'a'kyl	twist
saksk		clean (adjective)
	saksgn	clean (transitive)
sayp		bone
	saypn	harden (transitive), make hard
łeky		bent, crooked, twisted
	ła'gyin	bend (transitive)
hooks		come
hooksk		be with
	hooksn	put with, be put with
daxs		flounder
	daxsn	throw flat on the water, make skip along the water

6. Five suffixes are used to express various types of similarity to the original word. These suffixes are -k, -s, -sk, -tk, and -ts.

7. The suffix -k changes a word to mean some particular quality of the original word.

gatsgats		dogfish
	gatsgatsk	rough
gaws		hair
	gawsk	thin
gwisgwaas		blue jay
	gwisgwaask	blue
k'apk'oop		bunch berry
	k'apk'oopk	red hot, lava
laalt		worm
	laaltk	slow
mooks		snow (on the ground)
	mooksk	white
sayp		bone
	saypk	hard

original word	derived word	meaning
was		blanket
	wask	dressed
yeɬ		fish slime
	yeɬk	smooth
p'iiɬ		peel
	p'iiɬk	mashed
ts'ii		come in
	ts'iik	be leaking

8. The suffixes -s, -sk, -ts, and sometimes -k, change a word to mean a particular thing or action that shares one or more qualities with the original word.

yaa		give away
	yaakw	potlatch
ts'oo		split open
	ts'ook	lift, clear (of fog), subside (of a flood)
beex		tear
	beexk	tear bark from a cedar tree
baaɬ		cut open
	baaɬk	abdominal surgery
gatgyet		strong
	gatgyetk	jerk, push, throw down
noo		mother
	nook	lie down
ganaak		deer tracks
	ganaaxs	ladder, steps
gaapk		rake, scratch
	gaapxs	border, sill
loop		rock
	loo'pis	testes
moolk		nervous, irritated, on edge
	moolks	crabapple
süülk		middle
	süülgas	forenoon
ts'oox		salmon belly
	ts'ooxs	shoes
haaytk		stand up (intransitive)
	haa'ytisk	house posts
yaakw		potlatch
	yaask	give a gift at an ear piercing ceremony
yeɬk		smooth
	yeɬisk	slippery
yuutk		carry around the neck
	yuutsk	necklace
gab		eat
	ga'psk	eat berries off the "tree"
huum		smell
	huumsk	sniff around

original word	derived word	meaning
suwiliin		chase
	suwiliinsk	hunter
yaamx		tricky
	yaamgask	imitate a deer or seal as a lure
ya'an		pass around
	ya'ansk	distribution
gaamgn		pry
	gaamgants	oars
noo		mother
	noots	homosexual

9. The suffix -tk expresses a metaphorical similarity to the original word.

ban		belly
	binbentk	swim (float) belly up
galtsgan		three (of canoes)
	galtsgantk	three (of long things)
gan		wood, tree
	gantk	be erect, have an erection
łoo		drift, swim (of a fish)
	ło'otk	clouds

LEXICAL SUFFIXES

1. There are five sets of suffixes that can be related phonetically and semantically to independent lexical items. These suffixes are always unstressed.

2. The suffixes -sk, -ks, -kwsa, -aks, -üks, and -iks are related to the word for water, aks.

bu'nsk splash
analysis: buu-n-aks (sound-make-water)
manbu'nsk erupt (of a geyser)
analysis: man-buu-n-aks (up-sound-make-water)
gadziks declare bankruptcy, sell out
(literally: throw water on everything)
gwanüks spring (of water)
gwaanaks cooked, faded
laxlagmks the calm before the tide shifts
analysis: lak-lak-m-aks (on-on-connective-water)
ła'agynsk glue (noun)
analysis: ła'agy-n-sk (be glued on-make-water)
ts'alaks whirlpool
analysis: ts'al-aks (eye-water)
ts'iiwkwsa bail water out of a canoe
hadziiwkwsa dipper
analysis: ha-dziiwkwsa (instrument-bail water out of a canoe)

3. The suffixes -g̲n, -g̲an, -xn, are related to the word for tree, wood, stick: g̲an.

batsg̲n	arrive in a boat
analysis: batsk-g̲an	(arrive-tree)
g̲aamg̲n	pry
g̲aamg̲nts	oars
k̲'awtsg̲n, k̲'awtsxn	one (long objects)
k̲'oopsxn	two (long objects)
Note: this suffix is used for all numbers referring to long objects. See the section on numerals.	
k'yiidzxan	point out
k'yiwa̲ɬg̲n	ship worms
analysis: k'yi-wa̲ɬ-g̲an	(down-yellow cedar-wood)
la̲pl̲'pg̲n	mix up, turn over
yelg̲an	drill-stick, fire-drill
analysis: yel-g̲an	(drill-stick)

4. The suffixes -gyit and -git are related to the word for man: gyet.

gyitwaalgyit	raiders
analysis:gyitwaal-gyit	(attack-man)
laguulgit	burn the possessions of a dead person, the burnt possessions of a dead person
luulgyit	feast
ɬaɬuungyit	slave
sm'oogyit	chief
ts'uwaangyit	the youngest child in a family

5. The suffixes -bn and -n may be related to the word for belly: ban.

g̲oopn	fish heart, soft palate
analysis: g̲oop-ban	(wave-belly)
waaybn	pregnant (used to refer to dogs and, as an insult,to humans
analysis: waay-ban	(paddle-belly)

6. The suffixes -mx, -mk̲, and -x are possibly related to the word for respond: diilmx̲. They are used to refer to languages of dialects.

g̲aalmx, g̲eelmx	Nass-Gitksan language
gyaanmx	Nass-gitksan language
gyitksanmx	Nass-Gitksan language
haydmx	Haida language
ɬingiitx	Tlingit language
sgüümx	Southern Tsimshian dialect

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1. The numbers in this section are used for counting things in general. In the following sections there are different sets of numbers which must be used to count specific kinds of things: living beings, human beings, long things, canoes (vehicles in general), humans aboard or in vehicles, volume measurements, linear measurements. Anything other than these specific classes of objects is counted using the numbers in this section.

k'ü̱ü̱l	one
gu'pl	two
k'wili	three
txaalpx	four
kwstuuns	five
k̲'oolt	six
t̲'a̲pxoolt	seven
yukwdeelt	eight
kstimoos	nine
kpiil	ten
kpiil di k'ü̱ü̱l	eleven
kpiil di gu'pl	twelve
gu'pl wil kpiil	twenty
gu'pl wil kpiil di k'ü̱ü̱l	twenty-one
k'wili wil kpiil	thirty

2. The numbers used for animals (non-human) are also used to count flat objects, e.g., skins, mats, clothing.

k'yaak	one
t'a̲pxaat	two
gwü̱n	three
4 thru 7 same as the general numbers above	
k̲'andoolt	eight
9 same as the general number above	
k'yap	ten
k'yap di k'yaak	eleven
t'a̲pxaat wil k'yap	twenty

3. The numbers used for human beings are for the most part the same stems as those used for animals, but with an -ool suffix.

k'ool	one
t'apxaduul	two
gwü̱loon	three
txalpxdool	four
kstnsool	five
k̲'ooldool	six
t̲'apxaldool	seven
yukwɬa'adool	eight
kst̲amasool	nine
kpo̲o̲l	ten
kpool di k'ool	eleven
t'apxaduul wil kpool	twenty

4. The numbers used for long objects are for the most part the same stems as the general numbers, but with a -gn or -xn suffix (related to the word for tree: gan). This suffix is always unstressed.

k'awtsgn	one
k'oopsxn	two
galtsgan	three (The last syllable is stressed)
txa'apsxn	four
kwstu'ansxn	five
k'ooltsxn	six
t'apxooltsxn	seven
yukwdeeltsxn	eight
kstimootsxn	nine
kpiitsxn	ten
kpiil di k'awtsgn	eleven
k'oopsxn wil kpiil	twenty

5. The numbers used to count canoes and other vehicles consist for the most part of the general number stems with a -tk or -gantk suffix.

k'ameet	one
galbeeltk	two
galsgantk	three
txaalpxsk	four
kwstu'ansxn	five (same as the number for long objects)
k'ooltk	six
t'apxooltk	seven
yukwɬa'atk	eight
kstamoosk	nine
k'yepsk	ten

6. A special set of numerals is used to count human beings aboard canoes or in any conveyance or vehicle. This set consists of the general number stems and a -daat suffix. This suffix carries the primary stress.

k'widaat	one
gulapdaat	two
gwindaat	three
txaalpdaat	four
kwstunsdaat	five
k'oldaat	six
t'apxooldaat	seven
yukwɬa'adaat	eight
kstimoosdaat	nine
kbaldaat	ten

7. There are two sets of numbers used to count unit measures. The first set, with the stressed suffix -on (related to an'on: hand or arm) is used by most speakers of Tsimshian to count both linear and volume units of measure. Some, however, use it to count only volume units and use the second set for linear

units. The second set has a stressed suffix -g̲aay (related to the word for arm, chest, wing). When used as a noun, the first set (-on) refers to the specific number of fathoms.

volume or general	linear	
k'üüda'on	k'üüldmg̲aay	one
gupl'on		two
k'ul'on		three
txaalpxl'on		four
kwstunsal'on		five
k'oolda'on		six
t'apxoolda'on		seven
yukwɬa'al'on		eight
kstamoolsal'on		nine
kpal'on		ten

PROCLITICS

1. Morphemes that occur before nouns and verbs are called proclitics because they sometimes are prefixed directly to the word and at other times act as separate word prepositions. Proclitics express locative, aspectual, modal, case relational, and lexical meanings.

LOCATIVE PROCLITICS - STATIVE

1. Stative locative proclitics indicate the place or position of actions and things. The semantic dimensions of these proclitics include internal vs. external, tangent vs. nontangent, above, below, parallel, perpendicular, proximate, remote.

2. Ts'm- (locative, stative, internal)

ts'm'aatk	sweet
ts'm'aax	mouth
ts'm'an'on	palm of hand
ts'mg̱al	anus
ts'mg̱a'na	door frame, window frame
ts'mhuutsa	flow; a deep place in a stream under the roots of a tree
ts'mksiyets	chop out (see ksi-)
ts'mloob	cave
ts'mmuu	ear
ts'm'ootsn	palm of hand
ts'msee	knee joint
ts'mt'ii	nape of neck
ts'mt'ooł	a room behind the fireplace
ts'mts'ax	nostril
ts'mtsoxs	sole of foot
ts'muu hoon	pectoral fin (fish ear)
ts'myuup	menstruation closet

3. Lax- (locative, stative, tangent, above, parallel)

laxa, laxha	heaven, sky, storm, in the air
laxdii	hill
laxg̱ayna	street
laxg̱wiikw	spring time
laxhalhal	upstairs
laxhuu	sandbar
laxlag̱mks	calm (before the tide shifts)
laxmid̄iik	spring time
lax'naks	a woman who has two husbands
laxnap'aa	a high meadow
laxnap'aal	a cottonwood grove
lax'oh	the top, a patch of moss
lax'ool	eyelids
lax'oo waap	roof
laxs'neexs	top of foot
laxsniil	back of hand
laxst'uup'l	platform, stage

laxsüüłda	ocean
laxsuumaay	summer time (new berry month, June)
laxsü'yens	spring time
laxt'aa	lake
laxts'a'adzaks	field, garden
laxwiihoon	summer time (salmon run month, July)
laxyuup	earth, ground

4. T'm- (locative, stative, tangent, above, perpendicular)

t'mbaa	hip and upper leg
t'mgaws	head
t'mgay	arm
t'mk'o	backbone
t'mkyaa	walk at the front
t'mlaani	neck
t'nłaam	leg, shin bone
t'myaa	fast

5. Tkwi-, tkwa- (locative, stative, tangent, not above, parallel)

tkwabaanł	spin
tkwidzoox	outside edge

6. Gana- (locative, stative, tangent, not above, perpendicular)

ganahaaytk	lean against, stand against
ganawelii	carrying strap

7. Lagax- (locative, stative, tangent, not above, bilateral)

lagax'agm	double headed axe
lagax'algyax	linguist
lagaxniitsk	one who has "eyes in the back of his head"
lagaxts'aap	a dying person, one who has begun talking to the dead, "talking in both houses"

8. Ьüü, lukłi, lukwłi (locative, stative, proximate, below)

łüüwaap	under the house
lukłihooya	underclothes
lukłiwaap	under the house
lukwłksłüüsk	undershirt
lukwłip'axs	underpants

9. Nak- (locative, stative, proximate, not below)

nak'axba'ala	on the south side
nakhaaywaask	northeast
naksmya'win	right hand
naksuniisk	mirror, window

10. Alo-, alu- (locative, stative, remote, below)

alubaa, alobaa, aluk'oł	run quickly, i.e., out in front

alugigyet	talking chief, spokesman, people who live down in the open

11. sg̲a, sxa, s̲a (locative, stative, remote, not below)

sxa'niist, s̲a'niist	mountain
sg̲adawɬ	go across
sg̲an̲akt	length, duration
sg̲a'y̲a'a	curtains
sxat'uusa	dam

LOCATIVE PROCLITICS - MOTION

1. Motion locative proclitics indicate motion in relation to the place or position of actions and things. The semantic dimensions of these proclitics include internal vs. external, afferent (motion toward), efferent (motion away from), ascending, descending, proximate, remote, geographic.

2. Ts'lm-, log̲m- (locative, motion, afferent, internal)

ts'lmgaa	take in
ts'lm'ma'a, ts'lmt'aa	roast, put in the oven
ts'lm'wiihaaw	call out while coming into a house, give a greeting, announce oneself
log̲mbaa	step into
log̲mt'aa	sit near

3. Ksi, ksa, ksʉ̈, xsa (locative, motion, internal source, efferent)

ksa'aamks	clear water
ksabuu	blow
kask'o'oɬ	forget
ksakwɬeel	be born (of animals)
ksalak̲l̲ak̲	be born (of humans)
ksaɬoo	swim out
ksa'mesk	mother's milk
ksap'e'al	tear out
ksats'iiba	tie hair up in a coil
xsats'iipa	necktie
ksibuhbuu'aks	splash
ksigwaantk	rise (of the sun)
ksinaaɬ	breathe
ksits'al	tear drops
ksʉ̈ɬootk	crawl out
ksawoox, xsuwoxan	dream

4. Agwil- (locative, motion, internal source, efferent, proximate)

agwilwan	set aside (plural object)

5. Gałdik- (locative, motion, internal source, efferent, ascending)

gałdiksgüü	lie up at the side
gałdikyaa	go aside, go up into the woods

6. Txa- (locative, motion, internal source, efferent, descending)

txa'aaxt	place down in front of the door
txanaaẅ	mooring (specifically the one just down from the speaker's house)

7. Galksi (locative, motion, internal, afferent and efferent)

galksiłoosk	nose ring
galksiyaan	go through

8. Wüsin- (locative, motion, internal)

wüsinbaa	run along the inside
wüsinsgüü	hip of the roof

9. Gwin- (locative, motion, not internal, afferent)

gwinse'ik	pull (non-human object)
gwinspiil	pull (human object)

10. Gwił- (locative, motion, not internal, efferent, proximate)

gwiłt'uus	push (human object)
gwił'aax	lip
gwiłwoh	get out

11. Gyis- (locative, motion, not internal, efferent, remote)

gyis	miss
gyisdawł	go away, leave
gyisgo	go to another place
gyisłaał	move (inanimate object)
gyistxalt'mtk	design, pattern, picture

12. Kwłi- (locative, motion, not internal, perpendicular)

kwłiwaalxs, kwłiyaa	walk across
kwłiyeetsk	pound
kwłna'anax	broken
kwłwoo	hunter

13. Hał- (locative, motion, not internal, parallel)

hałgyiik	beach
hałwn	sit in a row

14. Bax- (locative, motion, tangent source, tangent goal, ascending, parageographic)

baxbeega'aks	waterspout, gale
baxgaksüülgyimxs	half tide (coming in)

baxse'ik	pull up or stretch up along the ground
baxyaa, baxwaalxs	walk up along the ground

15.'Yaga- (locative, motion, tangent source, tangent goal, descending, parageographic)

'yagadox	take down
'yagaksüülgyimxs	half tide (going out)
'yagagoo	go down
'yagagwinuusk	waterfall
'yagagyemk	new moon
'yagase'ik	pull down

16. Man- (locative, motion, tangent source, non-tangent goal, ascending, parageographic)

ma'naxk	high, reach the top
manbu'nsk	erupt (of a geyser)
mangya'aglt	roll up (transitive)
manhakhakwɬa	shoestring
manlikllooyg	be frightened, become excited
münyaa, münwaalxs	ascend (e.g., stairs, steps), go up, walk up
münlii	chest hair

17. Tkyi- (locative, motion, non-tangent source, tangent goal, descending, parageographic)

tkyidaawɬ	sink
tkyidzool	slide down
tkyi'niitsk	look down
tkyit'uus	knead, press down
tkyiyaa	go down (to), walk down (to), descend (to), dusk

18. Dzagam- (locative, motion, geographic, ashore)

dzagmdaawɬ	go ashore

19. Gyil- (locative, motion, geographic, upstream)

gyilhawli	forest, woods

20. Gyisi- (locative, motion, geographic, downstream)

gyisidaawɬ	downstream
gyisihaywaask	Northeast wind
gyisiyaask	North, North wind

21. Uks- (locative, motion, geographic, out to sea)

uksbaask	offshore wind
uksdaawɬ	drown, fall overboard, go out to sea
uksdoxɬ	take out
ukshaaytk	stand out, stand near the water

ASPECT PROCLITICS

1. Aspect elements indicate action or state as beginning, continuing, or terminated, etc.

2. The proclitics si-, sü, su- refer to a beginning or inceptive aspect.

sigootk	start thinking about, get an idea
sit'aa	begin
sit'aatk	start of, e.g., in a canoe or on skis
sügwalak	start a fire
sülaks	build a fire
sugyet	a murderer who has killed only one victim
sukyooxt	fresh (green) grass
sup'as, sumaxs	young, a young person
sugye'awin	just now
su'weentk	have teeth erupt, false teeth
suwilaay'msk	teacher, a teacher

3. Adigul- (continuing, enduring aspect)

adigult'aa, adigulwan	continue, endure

4. Gani- (continuing aspect)

ganiweel	continue
ganiliimi	keep singing

5. Sta-, sti- (continuing aspect)

stahyaa	continue, keep going
stakalaaɬ	follow, keep track of
sta'onm haxbeexsk	carpenter saw (literally: hand-stays-on-one-side-saw)
sti'moon	humpback, pink salmon

6. Gaxba-, gaxpa- (occasional aspect)

gaxba'alaskw	sometimes weak
gaxpaweel	do (something) sometimes

7. Huk- (habitual aspect)

hukalaays	always lazy, a lazy person
huk'al'algyax	speaker
huk'alaskw	always weak, a sickly person
hukaluk'aɬ	a fast runner
hukamadaal'kask	a worshiper
huk'at	a fisherman
hukbii'k	a liar
hukdzap	a jack of all trades
hukkwdek	a good hunter
hukwoomsk	always sick, sickly

8. Ƚa- (terminated or perfect aspect)

ƚagyigyet	the old people
ƚamaxsk	arrive (plural absolutive)
ƚa'nnak	a long time

9. Gwüldm- (beforehand)

gwüldmmaalsk	foretell, prophesy
gwüldm'niidz	foresee

10. Wil- (subsequential)

wiladzap	lucky, healthy, competent (especially in hunting)
wilduulgyit	war
wilgak'oosk	council
wilgyet	colour
wiliingyit	grasshopper, spider (especially a large spider, which, if seen in the house, is a omen of death), cave cricket
wilmaxlagaap	a narrow channel
wil'nak	far away

MODAL PROCLITICS

1. Modal elements indicate a particular attitude on the part of the speaker about the reality or fulfillment of the action or state being expressed.

2. Ap-, ap- (certainly, really)

ap'adziksmgyet	a snob
aplogawdi	empty, make empty
apsxawgan	wooden spoon

3. Am-, gam- (only, i.e., unimportant or unsubstantial)

amksiwah	European
amp'aal	cottonwood
amsahoon	fish weir
gamgaantk	door
gamgoot	pity
gamiilk	play
gamƚabiisk	shavings
gamt'uu'tsk	charcoal, coal, volcanic rock

4. Kbi-, xbi- (half, i.e., not really)

kbidaxs, xbidaxs	starry founder
xbihats'al	devilfish, giant squid, giant octopus
xbilataab	the end of the table
xbimooksk	half-breed, metis

5. Liks-, lüks- (different, strange)

liksg̲oot, lüksg̲oot	crazy
liksōox, lükso'ak̲	door
likswaas	wind change at the end of a heavy rain
lükstaa	island
lüksts'a̲p	stranger
lükswaas	a sudden rain when the sun is shining
lüks'yens	weeds

6. Lu- (really)

lu'an'on	a person who pays for the burial of a dead person
lubaask	a southeaster
ludaaltk	meet
ludawɬdagyemk	afternoon
ludep	try on for size
ludm̲dam, ludm̲is	crush, hug, squeeze
lug̲awsg̲a'aaks	zero tide
lugyiis	be wrong, make a mistake
luho'nɬ	fill
luksüülk	right in the middle
luɬguul	narrow
lu'niitsk	stare at
lu'ooks	wide
lusanaaɬk	miracle, wonder

7. Sis-, süs- (play, pretend, not serious or sincere)

sisdzooxs	cohabit ("play house")
sisgwang̲aatks	implore
süs'aaxs	laugh, make laugh

8. Sm- (real, genuine)

sm'algyax	language of the Coast Tsimshian
sm'alwilu, smhagwilhuu	burlap, gunny sack
sm'eesk	home brew, homemade berry wine
smg̲an	cedar
smgyigyet	chief (address form), the nobility, councillors, talking chiefs
smgyiik	woodpecker
smhaw	be sure
smhawksn	believe
smhaywas	a southeaster
smhu'adzax	a brook
sm̲ii'k̲ask	song sparrow
sm̲k̲'awtsi	olachen grease
sm̲ksiiyats	chop out
smla̲k	open fire
smma̲y	(oval leaf) blueberry
sm'ooygyit	chief
sm'uksdox	take out
smwüs	blanket

smxso	dugout canoe
smya'awin	right hand

9. 'Wah- (without)

wah'a'ayin	an unforgiveable offense, a commoner
'wahga'tmk'aay	vest, brassiere
'wahk'aligyetk	virgin, unmarried, untouched
wahlii	bald, prepubescent
wahliilgyit	one who didn't wake up
wahliimi	one having no song
'wah'nts'ii'ts	one without a grandmother (an insult name)
'wahti txas'niitga	take time out, do two things at the same time, time used to do some-outside the ordinary routine
wahwaa	be puzzled
'wah'waa'nsk	disobey, stubborn
wah'yooks	trust, hope

CASE PROCLITICS

1. Case proclitics indicate particular relationships such as cause to be, resemble, instrument for, experience of, etc.

2. Am- (serving for)

amaalk	crust, scab
magan	red cedar
amgo'insk	entertainment
amgyeek	shore animals and plants
amgyiik	scoter
amhalaayt	shaman, a shaman's costume
amhaw	voice
amiilk	mask, disguise, effigy
amsgabuu	abundant, a lot
amuks	listen, obey
amuus	corner

3. Ha- (instrument for)

ha'aks	dipper
hadaay	steer (a canoe), rudder
hadiiltk	dorsal fin of a cod
hadziiwkwsa	dipper for bailing out a canoe
hagagaytk	scissors
hagayaan, ha'kayaan	war club
hagyiłaam	carving knife
hagyooks	keel
hahahaw	treasure
hak'eentk	drill bit
hana'a	woman
hasiipk	disease

hat'aapa	pestle (made of stone)
hat'aaxs	a pole used for pushing a canoe in shallow water
hat'al	cedar bark strips used for making baskets
hayaaxk	fork

4. Ha'li- (place or time for)

ha'lidel	battlefield
ha'lidzook	world
ha'liksalaxlaka miyaanm	Christmas
ha'lik'üül	Monday
ha'ligu'pl	Tuesday
ha'lik'wili	Wednesday
ha'litxaalpx	Thursday
ha'likwstuuns	Friday
ha'liyaayx	Saturday
ha'lisgwayt	Sunday
ha'li'x'ẅah	March
ha'lilaxdzmdzm	March, April
ha'li'xxswaanxs	April
Ha'li'xɬa'ask	May
ha'li'xmaay	June
ha'lilaxɬgumedmgaguum	May, June
ha'li'xstmoon	July
ha'li'xhoon	July
ha'lilaxstmhon	July, August
ha'lilaxts'awas	September, October
ha'linook	bed
ha'lit'ah	chair
ha'litoo	chest of drawers, cupboard, dresser
ha'liwaalxs	floor
ha'liwilduulgyit	battle ground

5. Ma-, mi-, mü- (act like)

mahana'a	effeminate, an effeminate man
magaayt, magayk	nightmare, sleep
mahaag	moss
maɬiitk	green, blue-green, yellow-green
ma'ol	an epileptic
mat'iibn	a person with webbed fingers
matxaw	a person with a nervous tic
mi'yuuta	mannish, a mannish woman
mü'watsa	act crazy, like an otter, a crazy person

6. Sa-, si-, sü-, s- (cause to be)

sa'kaɬ	divide, settle an estate
sagayna	fall down (inanimate absolutive)
sagyaa	take off
sahakwdak	yew
sanaaɬk	be surprised, be astonished
sat'uus	push

sigwaan, sügwaanaɬ	bake, cook
sigyemk	to heat
sihoon, g̲asihon	to smoke salmon
si'naa	to bait
s'ndzok̲s	make camp
si'nawo̲ox	admonish, warn
st'u'utsk	blacken
süluuna	to dry (transitive)
sümaalsk	tell a lying story, betray
süwiihoon	twins

7. Sn- (cause to be)

snlayditsks	signal, make a sign
snyeekwt	to hold

8. Gwün- (order, cause)

gwünniidzn	show
gwünnuu	ask for, demand

9. Xs- (resemble)

xs'iɬeetk	red
xslax'osmt'ays	quilt
xsmaɬiitk	green, blue-gree, yellow-green
xsmɬiisk	yellow-green
xsp'iyaan	smoke-blue
xsp'o	crackle
xspo'nsk	break, crackle (of twigs breaking)
xswaxɬaas	pink, huckleberry colour
xsyaanak̲'almos	yellow

10. X- , xa- (experience, sense, eat)

xabaalda	Southwest
xadiyaaẅ	receive a burial payment
xa'iɬeetk	bloody, bruise
xasaniis	climb a mountain
xba'ala	squall, storm from the South
xbak̲	fold, crest of a wave, a wave breaking
xpag̲mg̲oop	die, death, lit: the wave breaks
xdii̲	eat with
xgwa̲tks	feel cold
xgye̲t	kill with witchcraft, cannibal
xp'iyeen	to smoke
xasoo, xso	canoe
xt'o'ts	be in black, be in mourning
sts'u'u'ts	hawk

LEXICAL PROCLITICS

1. Lexical proclitics are related both phonetically and semantically to independent lexical items.

2. Agwi- (collateral kin; from agwil (locative proclitic meaning "aside"))

agwibiip	great uncle (address)
agwinübiip	great uncle (reference)
agwidzi'is	great aunt (address)
agwints'i'its	great aunt (reference)
agwiɬems	spouse of grandchild
agwinügwat	uncle (father's brother or mother's sister's husband)
agwi'o'os	second cousin

3. Aks- (opening up; from aks (water))

akslsgmmaadm	sleet
aksyaa, akswaalxs	accumulate, increase

4. Ama- (good; from aam (good))

amadaalk	praise, worship
amaniits	careful, watchful
amap'aas	attractive
amawaal	wealthy

5. Dax- (tightly, firmly; from dakɬ (tie around, encircling) and from daxs (flounder))

daxdam, daxdmdam	hold fast, restrain
daxwans	adze
daxyaakw	hold fast, hold in hand

6. Gan- (hard, wooden, long; from gan (tree))

gandaawɬmgoot	shift position, take a rest
gandzooɬ	prepuce
ganhaayk	sparks
ganhadaay	wheel (of a boat)
ganlutgubaa	block (of a boat), double block
ganɬaak	morning
ganɬaan	armour
ganɬaabiisk	drawknife, drawshave, spokeshave
gan'ooksnsk	gunnel
ganp'iyaan	chimney, stove pipe
gansalgos	swing (recreation apparatus)
gansigiidask	yeast
gants'aa'ts	sticks used to spread out a skin for drying
gants'iit	clam siphon
gan'uksgiɬee	boom (of a boat)
ganyüsyetsa	suspenders

7. Gwis-, gwüs- (blanket, clothing; from gwas (blanket))

gwisgan, gwüsgan	cedar bark mat coat, raincoat
gwis'naba'ala	button blanket
gwists'iik, gwüsdziik	fawn
gwüshalaayt	cape, robe
gwüsligyiyaa	traveling clothes

gwüsmati	mountain goat skin coat
gwüsnaygmgyaamk	Chilkat blanket
gwüs'ol	bearskin coat

8. Gyiɬ- (piercing; from gyeɬk (to stab))

gyiɬgyeɬ	to spear
gyiɬ'on	tattoo
gyiɬts'ax	nose ring
gyiɬweentk	woodpecker

9. Gyit- (man; from gyet (person))

gyitwaalgit	raiders, to get revenge
gyitwaaltk	war

10. Ƛgu-, ɬu (little; from ɬguɬk (little))

ɬgu'aɬaan	brother-in-law (wife's brother)
ɬgüdēlpk	very short
ɬguk'ooɬks	brother-in-law (husband's brother)
ɬguts'uusk	little
ɬguwaalks	prince
ɬguwoomɬk	child, infant
ɬgwiduuls	sister-in-law (woman speaking)
ɬgwüdzuus	sister-in-law (woman speaking)
ɬgwüɬuugyit	plug (for a boat)
ɬgwüsgaay	little finger
ɬgwüsgüü	happy
ɬgwüslis	nephew, niece

11. Mas-, müs- (red; from mask (red))

mas'aws	rouge, bridal shower (formerly the dressing of a bride for her wedding done by her future mother-in-law)
masxayloop	metridium anemone
müsiin	copper
müs'ol	cinnamon bear

12. Sgan- (woven mat; from sgan (woven mat))

sgank'yiin	harpoon shaft, spear handle, spear shaft
sganmoolksgm ts'm'aks	precious coral,sponges, esp. dead man's fingers
sgansüxsaasüx	thorn bush

13. Ts'u-, dza-, dzi- (little; from ts'usk (little))

ts'uwaan	end
ts'üwaas	pygmy salmon
ts'uwaangyit	the youngest child in a family
ts'uwaanɬ	a point, something pointed
ts'übaa	lame (run a short distance)
dzabaa, dzak'oɬ	lame

dzabuuksk	spitoon
dza'west	salal
dzigaws	salmon, split open and dried
dzindeh	when
dzügwiits	large sea urchin

14. 'Wii- (large; from 'wiileeks (big))

'wiik'ooli	one with long hair
wiilee	wide
wii'nak	long, tall
wiit'is	big

15. Wün- (nourishment; from wüneey (food))

wündo	cheek, salivary gland, tobacco, anything you put in your mouth to dissolve
wüngaws	brain

COMPOUND WORDS

1. Compound words are formed with the connective -m-.

aadmmüsoo	a net for sockeye salmon (aat-m-müsoo: net-m-sockeye)
a̱łoomboot	sailboat (a̱łoo-m-boot: cloth-m-boat)
a̱łoomgyemk	flag
a̱p'adziksmgyet	a snob
biyaalsm̲'aatk	evening star
biyaalsm̲ga̱n̲łaak	morning star
bla̱gmloop	moss-green colour (bilax-m-loop: moss-m-rock)
dax̱łmluut	sledge hammer with wedge
duusmgyilhawli	bobcat, mountain lion
ga̱aydmboosn	rimmed hat (ga̱ayt-m-boosn: hat-m-Boston; hat-m-boss)
ga̱aydmts'aalxs	hooded coat
ga̱boga̱mp'axs	corduroy pants
ga̱dii̱łgmwas	fringed blanket
ga̱ldmalgyax	talking chief, chief's assistant
ga̱wsgmga̱n	pole (ga̱wsk-m-ga̱n: thin-m-tree)
ga̱ydmsgyen	rubber hat (ga̱ayt-m-sgyen: hat-m-pitch, gum)
gyemgmdziws	sun (gyemk-m-dziiws: light-m-day)
güünksmhoon	dried fish (güünks-m-hoon: dry-m-fish)

IDIOMS

1. Words are sometimes put together to form a new word with a new meaning. Sometimes a connective -a- is used to put the words together.

aamadzap	to fix (aam-a-dzap: good-a-build)
badzit'ool	sea elephant (badzi-t'ool: lift-snout)
baxbeega'aks	waterspout
buhbuu'aks	splash
deex̱łgagyemk	halo around the moon
ga̱tgyetgabaask	gale, strong wind
dzaxa̱ga̱yt	flying squirrel (dza̱ga-ga̱yt: across-chest)
ga̱aydibaa'lx	mushroom (ga̱ayd-i-baa'lx: hat-ghost)
ga̱aydits'u'uts	mushroom, glans penis (hat-bird, hat-penis)
ga̱nhadaay	wheel of a boat (ga̱n-hadaay: wood-to steer)
ga̱nlutgubaa	block, double block (ga̱n-lu-tgu-baa: wood-really-outside-run)
ga̱np'iyaan	chimney (ga̱n-p'iyaan: long-smoke)
ga̱n'uksgi̱łee	boom (ga̱n-'uks'-ga̱wi̱łee: long-down out-blood vein)

THE NOUN PHRASE - NUMERALS

1. A numeral precedes the noun it numbers. It takes an -a or null enclitic connective: -a if it ends in a stop, affricate or fricative and null if it ends in a vowel or sonorant. Numerals for humans, long objects, canoes, humans aboard a conveyance, and unit measures can stand alone as nouns. General numerals are used for houses, dreams, masks, flowers, ghosts, spheres, abstract things, and anything else not specifically designated by the other classes. Animal numerals are used garments, skins, anything flat, e.g., mats, also for bak'wis (Bigfoot), hawhaw (a supernatural animal), and naxnox (supernatural beings). The numerals for canoes are used for any vehicle.

k'üül walp	one house
gu'pl uwalp	two houses
k'wili uwalp	three houses
k'üül xsiwoox	one dream
txaalpxa g̲a'aax	four masks
kwstuunsa g̲a'aax	five masks
k'üül baa'lx	one ghost
gu'pl bubaa'lx	two ghosts
k'yaaga ksɬüüsk	one shirt
t'apxaada guksɬüüsk	two shirts
gwün guksɬüüsk	three shirts
k'yaaga anaas	one pelt
kwstuunsa ak'anaas	five pelts
k̲'andooltga dikduus	eight cats
t̲'apxaduul wil kpool g̲axhay	twenty male slaves
t'apxaduul hana'nax	two women
txalpxdool smgyigyet	four chiefs
k̲'oopsxn bupts'aan	two totem poles
g̲abeeltk g̲axsoo	two canoes

DETERMINERS

1. Definite articles and demonstratives occur after the nouns they determine. The noun takes an -a or null enclitic suffix when it is followed by such a determiner. Determiners do not occur in the same noun phrase with numerals. The determiners are:

gwa'a	here, close to the speaker
gwasga	over there
doni	over there
awaan	over there, close to the hearer
gwi	definite
ta'a	deceased (used with kin terms only).

Example noun phrases:

waaba gwa'a	this house (by me)
waaba gwi	the house

waaba gwasga	that house
waaba awaan	that house (by you)
bübaa'ɬx gwa'a	these ghosts
guksɬüüsga awaan	those shirts by you
agwiganübiiba gwa'a	these great uncles
agwiganübiiba ta'a	the deceased great uncles

ADJECTIVES

1. Adjectives, like numbers, come before the noun they modify. They take an -m enclitic suffix and must agree in number with the noun they modify. A noun phrase may have both a numeral and an adjective. Numerals come before adjectives. A noun phrase may have both an adjective and a determiner. A noun phrase may have more than one adjective.

t'apxaada sipsiipgm hashaas	four sick dogs
siipgm haasa gwa'a	this sick dog
sipsiipgm hashaasa gwi	the sick dogs
lu'am'aamagadgoodm hanaa'naga doni	those happy women
txalpxdool al'algm smgyigyet	four angry chiefs
mismasgm huwaap	the red houses
mismasgm huwaaba gwa'a	these red houses
gu'pl am'aamn ɬikɬguɬgm huwaap	two good little houses
t'apxaduul am'aamn gatgyetm yik'yuuta	two good strong men

Notes: 1) When an x comes before a vowel or m, it becomes g.
2) When the enclitic suffix -m comes after an m, it becomes -n.

POSSESSIVES

1. Possession is shown by placing the possessor noun after the noun that is owned. The two nouns (or noun phrases) are connected by the -a/null enclitic if the possessor is a common noun and by the -as/-s enclitic if the owner is a proper noun. Unless it is something that is considered to be a part of the owner, the possessed noun has a na- prefix. This prefix comes before the plural prefix. Some kinship terms do not have the na- prefix when they are possessed. This fact implies that some kinsmen are considered, in some way, part of one another.

gyigyeda huwaap	the colour of the houses
nahoon 'yuuta	the man's fish
naɬa'ta ɬikɬguɬgm yik'yuuta gwa'a	these little boys' ball
nahuwaaba am'aamn hanaa'naga gwa'a	these good women's houses

k'wili 'wileeksm nahuwaaba gatgyetgm yik'yuuta	the strong men's three big houses
nana'as Meli	Mary's dress
nawaabas Dzon	John's house
ts'e'ls Paul	Paul's face
noos Sala gwa'a	Sarah's mother here by me

Note: gwa'a determines noos, not Sala.

nagwadas Üünal	Arnold's father

POSSESSIVE PRONOMINALS

1. Possessive pronouns are expressed as enclitics or suffixes attaching to the words they possess. The na- prefix is used with pronominals in the same manner as with genitive nouns. The possessive pronominals are:

	singular	plural
1st person	-u	-m
2nd person	-n	-sm
3rd person	-t	-t

Example noun phrases:

nawaapt	his house, her house, their house
noot	his mother, her mother, their mother
nawaabn	your house (singular)
nawaabism	your house (plural)
nahuwaabism	your houses
ts'a'ln	your face
naga'aadism	your nets (plural)
nawaabm	our house
noom	our mother
ha'tsa'an'onm	our hands
'an'onu	my hand
asiiyu	my foot

Note: When -u comes after another vowel, a -y- is inserted between the two vowels.

naboodu	my boat
nagaxsooyu	my canoes
nagaaydn	your hat
nap'axsu	my pants
nagwidaadzit	his jacket, her jacket
ts'uwaangyidm łmktiin	your youngest sister (speaking to a boy)
ts'uwaangyidm łgaawgat	her youngest sister
ts'uwaangyidm łmktiit	his youngest sister
gwisgwaasgm naguksłüüsgu awaan	my blue shirts there by you
gwün gwisgwaasgm nagukłüüsgn	your three blue shirts

THE VERB PHRASE

1. The verb phrase consists of a temporal designator followed by a verb (TEMP VB).

2. The temporal designators are:

nah — completed or perfect
  e.g., nah dzap "already made"

dm — future and progressive
  e.g., dm dzap "will make," "is going to make," "is making"

ɬa — close to the present
  e.g., ɬa dzap "just beginning to make"
  nahɬa dzap "just finished making"
  ɬadm dzap "just about to start making"

wil — subsequent to another action or event
  e.g., wil dzap "and then made"
  nah wil dzap "and then already made"
  na'al dzap (variant of nah wil dzap)
  dm wil dzap "and now will be making"
  wil dm dzap (variant of dm wil dzap)
  nah ɬawil dzap "and then just finished making"
  nah ɬa'al dzap (variant of nah ɬawil dzap)
  na'al ɬa dzap (variant of nah ɬawil dzap)
  dm ɬawil "and now just about to start making"
  dm ɬa'al (variant of dm ɬawil)
  ɬawil dm (variant of dm ɬawil)
  ɬa'al dm (variant of dm ɬawil)

yagwa — present (used only with action verbs)
  e.g., yagwa dzap "be making right now," "is now making"

BASIC SENTENCE WORD ORDER

1. The basic word order of a Tsimshian sentence is (a) temporal designator, transitive verb, ergative noun phrase, absolutive noun phrase (TEMP VB_T ERG ABS), or (b) temporal designator, intransitive verb, absolutive noun phrase (TEMP VB_I ABS). Tsimshian is very unlike English in that Tsimshian does not have subjects and objects. The subjects of intransitive sentences and the direct objects of transitive sentences are in Tsimshian considered to be the same kind of noun phrase, i.e., they are considered to have the same grammatical function; they are both called absolutives. Subjects of transitive sentences in Tsimshian are called ergatives. Subjects of intransitive sentences are not considered to be like subjects of transitive sentences, as is the case in English.

English: SUBJ TEMP VB_T OBJ SUBJ TEMP VB_I

Tsimshian: TEMP VB_T ERG ABS TEMP VB_I ABS

Tsimshian		English
ERGATIVE	=	SUBJECT (with transitive verb)
ABSOLUTIVE	=	SUBJECT (with intransitive verb)
ABSOLUTIVE	=	DIRECT OBJECT

2. The -a/null enclitic connective attaches to the verb when it is followed immediately by the absolutive. The same enclitic attaches to an ergative when it is followed by an absolutive.

TEMP VB_I+a ABS

TEMP VB_T ERG+a ABS

If the absolutive is a proper noun, then the enclitic connective is -as/-s (intransitive verb) or -at/-t (transitive verb).

Some intransitive sentences:

a) Yagwa baa wan (Yagwa TEMP; baa VB_I; wan ABS; the deer is is running)
b) Nah siipga hana'a (Nah TEMP; siipk VB_I; -a; hana'a ABS; the woman was sick)
c) Yagwa baas Meli (Yagwa TEMP; baa VB_I; -s; Meli ABS; Mary is running)
d) ƛadm siipgas Dzon (ƛadm TEMP; siipk VB_I; -as; Dzon ABS; John is about to be sick or John is soon going to be in pain)

Independent pronouns (see appropriate section) and kinship terms have all the syntactic properties of proper nouns in Tsimshian.

e) Yagwa baas nagwadu (Yagwa TEMP; baa VB_I; -s; nagwadu ABS; my father is running)
f) ƛadm siipgas nooyu (ƛadm TEMP; siipk VB_I; -as; nooyu ABS; my mother is going to be sick)

3. The enclitic connective -da is attached to the verb when it precedes an ergative. At the same time a -t enclitic attaches to the temporal designation.

TEMP+t VB_T+da ERG+a ABS

Proper noun ergatives and absolutives in transitive sentences take the -t form of the connective: -dit (before an ergative) or -at/-t (before an absolutive).

Some transitive sentences:

a) Yagwat niisda ts'uu'tsa laalt (Yagwa TEMP; -t; niits VB_T; -da; ts'uu'ts ERG; -a; laalt ABS; the bird sees the worm; Note: the ts in niits simplifies to s when the -da enclitic is attached)
b) ƛat niisda ts'uu'tsat Jack (ƛa TEMP; -t; niits VB_T; -da; ts'uu'ts ERG; -at; Jack ABS; the bird just now saw Jack)

c) Ƚat niisdit Meli ts'uu'ts (Ƚa TEMP; -t; niits VB_T; -dit; Meli ERG; ts'uu'ts ABS; Mary just now saw the bird)
d) Ƚat niisdit Melit Jack (Ƚa TEMP; -t; niits VB_T; -dit; Meli ERG; -t; Jack ABS; Mary just now saw Jack)

4. In transitive sentences in which there is an especially close semantic relationship between the transitive verb and the absolutive such that the transitive verb greatly limits what the absolutive could be, then the absolutive can be incorporated into the verb. Then the sentence pattern

TEMP+t VB_T+da ERG+a ABS

becomes

TEMP VB_T+m+ABS+a ERG,

i.e., the absolutive becomes a part of the verb as a compound word and the ergative functions syntactically as an absolutive.

Some examples of absolutive incorporation:

a) Ƚawil aadmhoonu (Ƚawil TEMP; aat VB_T; -m-; hoon ABS; -u ERG; and then I was just seining for fish or I was just now fish-seining)
b) Yagwa suwiliinsgmwudziis Dzon (Yagwa TEMP; suwiliinsk VB_T; -m-; wudzii ABS; -s; Dzon ERG; John is hunting caribou or John is caribou-hunting)
c) Yagwa ƚeemlaks nagwat (Yagwa TEMP; ƚee VB_T; -m-; lak ABS; -s; nagwat ERG; his father is hauling firewood)

5. An indirect object follows the absolutive in the sentence word order. A -da enclitic attaches to the absolutive. The connective between the transitive verb and the ergative is -a/null and there is no -t enclitic on the temporal designation.

TEMP VB_T+a ERG+a ABS+da INDOBJ

a) Nah k'yi'nam 'yuuta hoonda haas (Nah TEMP; k'yi'nam VB_T; 'yuuta ERG; hoon ABS; -da; haas INDOBJ; the man used to give the dog fish)
b) Ƚa k'yi'nam hana'a ƚa'tida k'abatgüüƚk (Ƚa TEMP; k'yi'nam VB_T; hana'a ERG; ƚa't ABS; -(i)da; k'abatgüüƚk INDOBJ; the woman just gave the child a ball)

The proper noun variant of da is -das when it comes before an indirect object.

c) Ƚa k'yi'nams Üünal hoondas nagwadit (Ƚa TEMP; k'yi'nam VB_T; -s; Üünal ERG; hoon ABS; -das; nagwadit INDOBJ; Arnold just gave his father a fish)

6. Instrumental, benefactives and locatives have the same pattern as indirect objects:

TEMP VB_T+a ERG+a ABS+da INST

TEMP VB_T+a ERG+a ABS+da BENF

TEMP VB_T+a ERG+a ABS+da LOC

a) ɬa gwin'oy 'yuuta ɬa'tida hana'k (ɬa TEMP; gwin'oy VB_T; 'yuuta ERG; ɬa't ABS; -(i)da; hana'k LOC; the man just now threw the ball to the woman).
b) ɬa k'al'oy 'yuuta hana'kada ɬa't (ɬa TEMP; k'al'oy VB_T; 'yuuta ERG; hana'ka ABS; -da; ɬa't INST; A man just now hit a woman with a ball)
c) ɬadm k'aga 'yuuta liksoogada hak'aga (ɬadm TEMP; k'aga VB_T; 'yuuta ERG; liksook ABS; -(a)da; hak'aga INST; A man is about to open a door with a key)
d) Nah wasn yeen galts'apda ɬa ganɬaak (Nah TEMP; wasn VB_T; yeen ERG; galts'ap ABS; -da; ɬa ganɬaak LOC; fog used to blanket the village in the morning)
e) Nah wasn yeen galts'apda lax likst'aa (Nah TEMP; wasn VB_T; yeen ERG; galts'ap ABS; -da; lax likst'aa LOC; fog used to blanket the village on the island)
f) NahɬaTEMP dzabas Dzon waapdas Meli (NahɬaTEMP; dzap VB_T; -as; Dzon ERG; waap ABS; -das; Meli BENF; John just finished building a house for Mary)

PRONOMINALS

1. Ergatives and instrumentals can be expressed by pronominals. Pronominals are proclitics and enclitics which attach to the verb phrase. The ordinary pronominals for absolutives are the same as the possessive pronominals. They are attached to the end of the verb.

	singular	plural
first person	-u	-m
second person	-n	-sm
third person	-t	-t

TEMP VB_I+absPRO

a) ɬadm baayu. — I'm about to run.
b) ɬadm k'olm. — We're about to run.
c) ɬadm baan, 'nii? — And now you're about to run, aren't you?
d) ɬa'aldm k'olsm, 'nii? — And now you're about to run,
e) ɬa baat. — He's just now running.
f) ɬa k'olt. — They're just now running.

When an absolutive pronominal occurs in a sentence with a noun ergative, a -t enclitic must be attached to the temporal designation.

TEMP+t VB_T+absPRO ERG

a) ɬawilt niidzu ol. — And just now the bear has seen me.
b) ɬawilt niidzn ol. — And just now the bear has seen you.
c) ɬawilt niidza ol. — And just now the bear has seen him, her, it.

d)	Ɬawilt lu'niisda ol.	And just now the bear has seen them.
e)	Ɬawilt lu'niidzm gyibaaw.	And just now the wolf has seen us.
f)	Ɬawilt lu'niidzism gyibaaw.	And just now the wolf has seen you (pl).

If an absolutive pronominal occurs in a sentence with a proper noun ergative, the -it/-t enclitic must attach to the end of the word immediately preceding the proper noun ergative.

g)	Ɬawilt niidzut Dzon.	Then John just now sees me.
h)	Ɬawilt niidznt Dzon.	Then John just now sees you.
i)	Ɬawilt niisdit nagwadu.	And just now my father has seen him, her, it.
j)	Ɬawilt lu'niidzimt noon.	And just now your mother has seen us.
k)	Ɬawilt lu'niidzisimt Meli.	And just now Mary has seen you.

2. In some temporal designations, e.g., perfect, a different set of pronominals is used for the absolutive. This second set is said to be marked because an -'n- is placed between the verb and the pronominal. The -'n- thus "marks" the pronominal.

	singular	plural
first person	-'nu	-'nm
second person	-n	-'nsm
third person	-t	-t

Notice that for the third person and for the second person singular the marked and unmarked forms are the same.

a)	Nah baa'nu.	I used to run.
b)	Nah k'ol'nm.	We used to run.
c)	Nah baan, 'nii.	You used to run, didn't you?
d)	Nah k'ol'nsm, 'nii.	You used to run, didn't you?
e)	Nah baat.	He, she, it used to run.
f)	Nah k'olt.	They used to run.
g)	Nat 'niidza'nu ol.	The bear saw me.
h)	Nat 'niidzn ol.	The bear saw you.
i)	Nat 'niisda ol.	The bear saw him, her, it.
j)	Nat lu'niidza'nm ol.	The bear saw us.
k)	Nat lu'niidza'nsm ol.	The bear saw you.
l)	Nat luniisda ol.	The bear saw them.

The sentence patterns for marked absolutives with marked TEMP's are:

$$TEMP^{m}\ VB_{I}+absPRO^{m}$$

$$TEMP^{m}+t\ VB_{T}+absPRO^{m}\ ERG$$

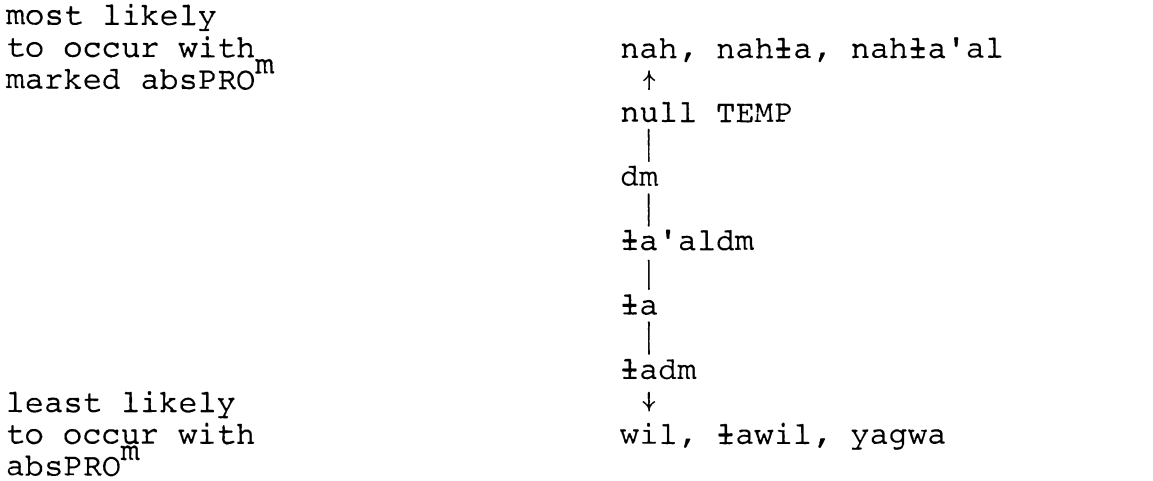
If the ergative is a proper noun:

m)	Nat 'niidza'nut Dzon.	John saw me.
n)	Nat 'niidznt Dzon.	John saw you.

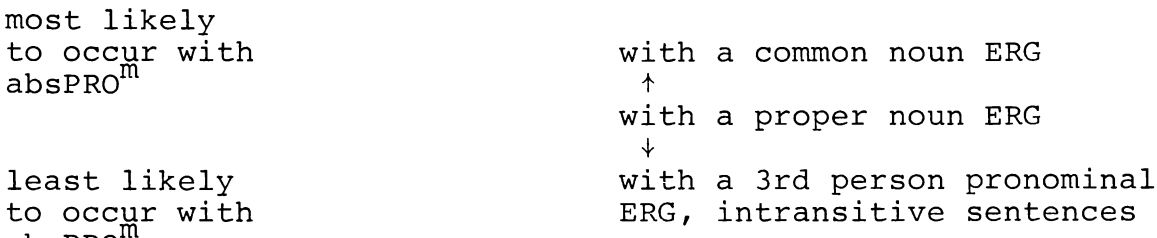
o) Nat niis nagwadu*.	My father saw him, her, it.
p) Nat lu'niidza'nmt noon.	Your mother saw us.
q) Nat lu'niidzasimt Meli*.	Mary saw you.
r) Nat lu'niisdit nagwadu.	My father saw them.

*These forms are irregular. In (o) niis is a contraction of niisdit. In (q) the pronominal is unmarked.

3. Which temporal designations take the marked absolutive pronominals is a matter of local and personal style. The various temporal designations can, however, be scaled in terms of which ones are most likely to take marked absolutive pronominals:



The various sentence types in which absolutive pronominals occur can also be scaled in terms of which ones are most likely to take marked absolutive pronominals:



4. The ordinary pronominals for ergatives are proclitics coming before the verb. They usually attach to the temporal designation. The unmarked ergative pronominals are:

	singular	plural
first person	-n-	-dip-
second person	-m-	-m-sm-
third person	-t-	-t-

The basic sentence pattern for unmarked ergative pronominals is:

TEMP+ergPRO VB_T+a ABS

Example sentences are:

a)	Ɬanwil niidza ol.	And just now I have seen a bear (Ɬa- -wil TEMP; -n- ergPRO; niits VB_T; -a; ol ABS).
b)	Ɬadipwil lu'niidza ol awaan.	And just now we've seen those bears by you.
c)	Ɬamwil niidza ol, 'nii?	You've just seen a bear, haven't you.
d)	Ɬamsmwil niidza ol, 'nii?	You've just seen a bear, haven't you
e)	Ɬawilt niidza ol.	He, she, it, they have just seen a bear.

When the absolutive is a proper noun, the -as/-s enclitic is used.

f)	Ɬanwil niidzas Meli.	I've just now seen Mary.

5. Ergative pronominals may also be marked in certain temporal designations. An ergative pronominal is marked by using the same post-verbal elements as are used for the unmarked absolutives. The marked ergative pronominals are:

	singular	plural
first person	-u	-m
second person	-n	-sm
third person	-t	-t

The basic sentence pattern for marked ergative pronominals is:

$TEMP^m$ VB_T+$ergPRO^m$ ABS

Example sentences are:

a)	Nah 'niidzu ol	I saw the bear
b)	Nah 'niidzn ol, 'nii?	You saw the bear, didn't you?
c)	Nah 'niisda* ol.	He, she, it saw the bear.

*This form is irregular in that the -a enclitic follows the marked ergative pronominal.

6. The temporal designations are scaled for marking ergatives in the same way as for marking absolutives (see #3 in this section). The sentence type scale for marking ergatives is:

most likely to occur with $ergPRO^m$	with a noun ABS
	↑
	↓
least likely to occur with $ergPRO^m$	with a pronoun ABS

In general ergatives are marked more readily than absolutives.

7. Occasionally a sentence may have an absolutive pronominal and a marked ergative pronominal. In such a sentence the absolutive pronominal precedes the ergative pronominal:

TEMP VB_T+absPRO+ergPRO^m

a) Nah dzakwdu (Nah TEMP: dzakw VB_T; -d- absPRO; -u ergPRO^m; I killed it).

8. Reflexive pronouns are expressed by the verbal proclitic lap- (the a is pronounced as the a in "what").

a) Lap'niidza'nu. I see myself.
b) Lap'niidza 'yuuta. The man sees himself.

9. The indirect object pronominals are:

	singular	plural
first person	da k'oy	da k'wam
second person	da k'wan	da k'wasm
third person	dit 'niit das 'niit	dit dip'niit, das dip'niit

a) K'yi'namt haasda k'oy. He gave me a dog.

INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS

1. The independent pronouns have all the syntactic characteristics of proper nouns:

	singular	plural
first person	'nüüyu	'nüüm
second person	'nüün	'nüüsm
third person	'niit	dip'niit

THE ERGATIVE ENCLITIC WITH MARKED TEMPORAL DESIGNATIONS

1. In sentences with the more marked temporal designations as determined by the scale on page 64 the ergative enclitic -da may become -a, and the -t enclitic on the TEMP may be omitted.

a) Yagwat t'uusda 'yuuta hana'k.

The man is pushing the woman.

b) Nah t'uusa 'yuuta hana'k.

The man pushed the woman.

c) Yagwat ludamda 'yuuta hana'k.

The man is hugging the woman.

d) Nah ludam 'yuuta hana'k.

The man hugged the woman.

e) Nah ludamda 'yuuta hana'k.

The man hugged the woman.

When proper nouns occur in such sentences, they take the -s enclitic rather than the -t.

f) Yagwat t'uusdit Dzonit Meli.

John is pushing Mary.

g) Nah t'uusas Dzons Meli.

John pushed Mary.

In general in the more marked temporal designations the ergative takes on all the morpho-syntactic characteristics of the absolutive. This is true for both nouns and pronominals.

SUMMARY OF BASIC SENTENCE TYPES

1. Transitive sentences showing marking and pronominalization.

$TEMP^{m}$+t VB_T+absPRO^{m}(s) ERG

↑

$TEMP^{m}$ VB_T+ergPRO^{m}(s) ABS

↑

$TEMP^{m}$ VB_T+a(s) ERG+a(s) ABS

↑

TEMP+t VB_T+da(t) ERG+a(t) ABS

↓

TEMP+ergPRO VB_T+a(t) ABS

↓

TEMP+t VB_T+absPRO(s) ERG

↓

TEMP+ergPRO VB_T+absPRO

2. Intransitive sentences showing marking and pronominalization.

$TEMP^{m}$ VB_I+absPRO^{m}

↑

$TEMP^{m}$ VB_I+a(s) ABS

↑

TEMP VB_I+a(s) ABS

↓

TEMP VB_I+absPRO

TOPICALIZATION OF THE ERGATIVE

1. For special emphasis an ergative may be brought to the beginning of the sentence: this is called topicalization. Topicalized ergatives must be expressed by pronouns, never by nouns. Topical ergatives are either independent pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, or relative pronouns. The basic sentence pattern for an independent pronoun topical ergative is:

```
                    TEMP+t     VB_T+dit ERG+a ABS
                    ↓
t+ergINDPRO TEMP+t in+VB_T+          a ABS
```

Some example sentences:

a) T'nüüyu dmt inbaa'n boot. I am the one who will run the boat.

b) 'Nüüyu dmt inbaa'n boot. I am the one who will run the boat.

c) 'Nüüyu dm inbaa'n boot. I am the one who will run the boat.

Notice that (b) and (c) are progressive simplificiations of (a). The (a) variant of this sentence represents an older form of the language; it is also considered more formal and elegant. The simplifications are newer forms and are considered informal and casual.

2. The demonstrative pronoun is ni'ni. The basic sentence pattern for a topical ergative expressed as a demonstrative pronoun is:

```
                TEMP+t     VB_T+dit ERG+a ABS
                ↓
ni'ni TEMP+t in+VB_T+          a ABS
```

a) Ni'ni dmt inbaa'n boot. This is the one that will run the boat.

3. The relative pronoun is naa.

```
              TEMP+t     VB_T+dit ERG+a ABS
              ↓
naa TEMP+t in+VB_T+          a ABS
```

a) Naa dmt inbaa'n boot. He is the one who will run the boat.

4. The interrogative pronoun is naaɬ.

```
              TEMP+t     VB_T+dit ERG+a ABS
              ↓
naaɬ TEMP+t in+VB_T+          a ABS
```

a) Naaɬ dmt inbaa'n boot? Who will run the boat?

5. sentences with topicalized ergatives may occur as dependent relative clauses in other sentences:

a) Ƚan 'niidza 'yuuta dmt inbaa'n boot.

I just saw the man who will run the boat.

also (less formal);

b) Ƚan niidza 'yuuta dm inbaa'n boot.

TOPICALIZATION OF THE ABSOLUTIVE

1. An absolutive may be topicalized as a noun or noun phrase:

TEMP+t VB_T+da ERG+a ABS
↓
ABS TEMP VB_T+a ERG

a) Waaba awaan nah dzabu. That's the house I built.
b) Txa'ni manwineeya gwa'a naɬa meɬtu. These are the main foods I have just talked about.

2. A topical absolutive may also be expressed with an independent pronoun:

TEMP+t VB_T+da ERG+a ABS
↓
absINDPRO TEMP VB_T+a ERG

a) 'niida nah 'niidza ol. He's the one the bear saw.

3. A topical absolutive may also be expressed with the demonstrative pronoun ni'ni or 'nii:

TEMP+t VB_T+da ERG+a ABS
↓
(ni)'ni TEMP VB_T+a ERG

a) 'Nii silayawxgu ɬa twelve-o-clock. That's the one I ate with at noon.
b) Ni'ni güüldm. That's what we harvest.

4. The relative pronoun used to express a topical absolutive is gu or go with a -di enclitic on the demporal designation:

TEMP+t VB_T+da ERG+a ABS
↓
gu TEMP+di VB_T+a ERB

a) Gu nadi gyigyuunxga naganiyaatgm. That is what our grandfathers worshipped.

TEMP VB_I+a ABS
↓
gu TEMP+di VB_I+a

a) Gu nadi sunabaatga. That is what recently arrived.

Notice that whenever an absolutive is topicalized, the ergative is preceded by the -a enclitic, not its regular -da enclitic. Furthermore, if the ergative is a proper noun, it nevertheless does not take a proper noun enclitic. The enclitic -a attaches to the verb, even if it is intransitive and no noun phrase at all follows it.

5. Sentences with topical absolutives may occur as dependent relative clauses in other sentences. In such dependent clauses the relative pronoun is gu or go:

a) Nah güülda wineeya go dm gabat.
They used to harvest food they could eat.

INTERROGATIVES

1. One set of interrogative type sentences anticipates or expects a "yes" answer: these will be referred to as "positive interrogatives." A second set of interrogative type sentences anticipates or expects a "no" answer: the "negative interrogatives."

2. Intransitive positive interrogatives:

TEMP V_I+a ABS

becomes

TEMP V_I+i ABS,
TEMP V_I+iɬ ABS.

a) Yagwa baayɬ hana'a? Is the woman running?
b) Dm baayɬ hana'a? Will the woman run?
c) Nah baayɬ hana'ka Did the woman run?
d) Nah siipgi 'yuuta? Was the man in pain?

3. Intransitive positive interrogatives with pronominals.

TEMP V_I+absPRO
↓
TEMP V_I+absPRO+i

a) Dm baayi? Will she run?
(Note: the third person pronoun is deleted)
b) Nah baayi? Will she run?
c) Nah siipgi? Did it hurt? Was he sick?

d) Dm siipgi? Will it hurt?
e) Dm siipgni? Are you going to be sick?
f) Dm siipga'nui? Am I going to be sick?

4. Transitive positive interrogatives:

TEMP +t VB_T+da ERG+a ABS
↓
TEMP VB_T+di‡ ERG+i ABS

a) Nah dzakwdi‡ oli haas? Did the bear kill the dog?

5. Transitive positive interrogatives with ergative pronominals:

TEMP+erg PRO VB_T+a ABS
↓
TEMP+ergPRO VB_T+i‡ ABS

$TEMP^m$ VB_T+ergPRO^m ABS
↓
$TEMP^m$ VB_T+ergPRO^m+i‡ ABS

a) Nah niidzani‡ wan? Did you see the deer?

6. Transitive positive interrogatives with absolutive pronominals:

TEMP+t VB_T+absPRO ERG
↓
TEMP+t VB_T+absPRO+i‡ ERG

a) Nat ts'alaaẅkdi‡ 'yuuta? Did the man visit them?
b) Nat ts'alaaẅdi‡ 'yuuta? Did the man visit them?
(Note: (a) is Kitkatla dialect, (b) is Hartley Bay dialect)

7. Transitive positive interrogatives with both pronominals:

TEMP+ergPRO VB_T+ absPRO
↓
TEMP+ergPRO+i VB_T+t+absPRO+i

a) Nahdi ts'alaaẅkdi? Did he visit them?
(Kitkatla dialect)
b) Nahdi ts'alaaẅdi? Did he visit them?
(Hartley Bay dialect)

8. Intransitive negative interrogatives:

TEMP VB_I+a ABS
↓
a‡ TEMP VB_I+'di ABS

a) A‡ baa'di haas? Is the dog running?
b) A‡ siipga'di 'yuuta? Is the man sick?
c) Yagwa‡ baa'di 'yuuta? Is the man running?

9. Intransitive negative interrogative with pronominal:

TEMP VB_I+absPRO
↓
aɬ TEMP VB_I+absPRO+i

a) Aɬ dm sipsiipgami? — Are we going to be sick?
b) Aɬ dm simaay'ni? — Are you going berry-picking?
c) Aɬ dm simmaysmi? — Are you going berry-picking?
d) Aɬ dm simaaymī? — Are we going berry-picking?
e) Aɬ dm simaaydi? — Is he going berry-picking?
f) Aɬ dm guu'oldi? — Is she going bear-shooting?
g) Yagwaɬ baa'di? — Is she running now?
h) Aɬ baa'di? — Is it running?
i) Aɬ siipgui? — Am I sick?

10. Transitive negative interrogative:

TEMP+t VB_T+da ERG+a ABS
↓
aɬ TEMP VB_T+da ERG+i ABS,
aɬ TEMP VB_T+da ERG+iɬ ABS

a) Aɬ niisda ɬguwoomɬgiɬ haas? — Does the child see the dog?
b) Aɬ gügüülda ɬguwoomɬgi haas? — Is the child looking for the dog?

11. Transitive negative interrogative with ergative pronominal:

TEMP+ergPRO VB_T+a ABS
↓
aɬ TEMP+ergPRO VB_T+diɬ ABS

a) Aɬ nam 'niisdiɬ wan? — Did you see the deer?

12. Transitive negative interrogative with absolutive pronominal:

TEMP+t VB_T+absPRO ERG
↓
aɬ TEMP+t VB_T+absPRO+iɬ ERG

13. Transitive negative interrogative with both pronominals:

TEMP+ergPRO VB_T+absPRO
↓
aɬ TEMP+ergPRO VB_T+absPRO+i

a) Aɬ nam niisdi? — Did you see him?
b) Aɬ nam niisdui? — Did you see me?
c) Aɬ müdm ts'alaaẅgami? — Are you going to visit us?
d) Aɬ dmt ts'alaaẅgani? — Are they going to visit you?
e) Aɬ dmt ts'alaaẅkdi? — Is he going to visit her?

NEGATIVES

1. Negative sentences are related to affirmative declarative sentences according to the following models.

2. Transitive sentences:

```
        TEMP+t    VB_T+da ERG+a ABS
        ↓
ałga TEMP+dit VB_T+da ERG+ł ABS
```

a) Ałga nadit niisda łgu'yuutsł dziiẅ.
The child didn't see the dolphin.
b) Ałga dit niisda łgu'yuutał dziiẅ.
The child doesn't see the dolphin.
c) Ałganadit niisda 'yuutał ol.
The man saw no deer.

3. Transitive sentence with ergative pronominal:

```
        TEMP+ergPRO     VB_T+a ABS
        ↓
ałga TEMP+ergPRO+di VB_T+ł ABS
```

a) Ałga nandi düü'nł ol.
I killed no bears/ I didn't kill any bears.

4. Transitive sentence with absolutive pronominal:

```
        TEMP+    t VB_T+absPRO ERG
        ↓
ałga TEMP+di+t VB_T+absPRO ERG
```

5. Transitive sentence with both pronominals:

```
        TEMP+ergPRO     VB_T+absPRO
        ↓
ałga TEMP+ergPRO+di VB_T+absPRO
```

a) Ałga nandi 'niidzn. I didn't see you.
b) Ałga nandi lu'niidzn. I wasn't staring at you.
c) Ałga ndmdi 'woon. I won't invite you.

6. Intransitive sentences:

```
        TEMP     VB_I+a ABS
        ↓
ałga TEMP+di VB_I+ł ABS
```

a) Ałga di baał wan gwasga. That deer isn't running.
b) Ałga di k̲'oł wan. The deer are not running.
c) Ałga nadi baałwan. The deer didn't run.
d) Ałga dmdi baałwan. The deer won't run.

7. Transitive sentence with pronominal:

```
          TEMP     VB_I+absPRO
          ↓
a łga     TEMP+di  VB_I+absPRO
```

a) Ałga dmdi baat. It won't run.
b) Ałga nadi baat. He didnt run.
c) Ałga di baan. You're not running.

8. Negative sentences with aayn (no) may also be interrogative. Such sentences question the aayn element and anticipate a "yes" answer.

```
          TEMP+t  VB_T+da   ERG+a ABS
          ↓
aayn+ł    TEMP    VB_T+dił  ERG+i ABS
```

a) Aaynł nah dzagwdił oli haas?
Didn't the bear kill the dog?

9. The relationships between affirmative and negative, declarative and interrogative sentences are summarized by the following models.

a) Transitive:

affirmative-declarative		TEMP+t	VB_T+da	ERG+a	ABS
		↓			
affirmative-interrogative		TEMP	VB_T+dił	ERG+i	ABS
		↓			
negative-interrogative	ał	TEMP	VB_T+da	ERG+i(ł)	ABS
		↓			
negative-declarative	ał+ga	TEMP+dit	VB_T+da	ERG+ł	ABS

b) Transitive with ergative pronominal:

affirmative-declarative		TEMP+ergPRO	VB_T+a	ABS
		↓		
affirmative-interrogative		TEMP+ergPRO	VB_T+dił	ABS
		↓		
negative-interrogative	ał	TEMP+ergPRO	VB_T+dił	ABS
		↓		
negative-declarative	ał+ga	TEMP+ergPRO+di	VB_T+ł	ABS

c) Transitive with absolutive pronominal:

affirmative-declarative		TEMP+t	VB_T+absPRO	ERG
		↓		
affirmative-interrogative		TEMP+t	VB_T+absPRO+i~~ł~~	ERG
		↓		
negative-interrogative	a~~ł~~	TEMP+t	VB_T+absPRO+i~~ł~~	ERG
		↓		
negative-declarative	a~~ł~~+ga	TEMP+dit	VB_T+absPRO	ERG

d) Transitive with both pronominals:

affirmative-declarative		TEMP+ergPRO	VB_T+ absPRO
		↓	
affirmative-interrogative		TEMP+ergPRO	VB_T+d+absPRO+i
		↓	
negative-interrogative	a~~ł~~	TEMP+ergPRO	VB_T+d+absPRO+i
		↓	
negative-declarative	a~~ł~~+ga	TEMP+ergPRO+di	VB_T+absPRO

e) Intransitive:

affirmative-declarative		TEMP	VB_I+a	ABS
		↓		
affirmative-interrogative		TEMP	VB_I+i(~~ł~~)	ABS
		↓		
negative-interrogative	a~~ł~~	TEMP	VB_I+'di	ABS
		↓		
negative-declarative	a~~ł~~+ga	TEMP+di	VB_I+~~ł~~	ABS

f) Intransitive with pronominal:

affirmative-declarative		TEMP	VB_I+absPRO
		↓	
affirmative-interrogative		TEMP	VB_I+absPRO+i
		↓	
negative-interrogative	a~~ł~~	TEMP	VB_I+absPRO+i
		↓	
negative-declarative	a~~ł~~+ga	TEMP+di	VB_I+absPRO

INTERROGATIVES WITH TOPICAL NOUN PHRASES

1. When a noun phrase is topicalized in an interrogative sentence, that topical element is what is being asked about and with emphasis. The proclitic modal element k'ap- (really) begins affirmative interrogative sentences with topicals.

a) K'ap hana'kayɬ siipgadi?	Is it really the woman who is sick?
b) K'ap 'yuutayɬ nah baadi?	Was it really the man who ran?
c) K'ap haasaɬ niidzadi ɬguwoomɬk?	Is it really the dog that the child sees?
d) K'ap olɬ nah guuyui?	Was it a bear that I shot?
e) K'ap haasaɬ nah dzakwdidi ol?	Was it a dog that the bear killed?
f) K'ap olɬ nah indzagwadiɬ haas?	Was it a bear that killed the dog?

2. Other interrogatives with topical noun phrases begin with aayn (no) followed by -ɬ. The indication is that the negation itself is being questioned, and therefore an affirmative response is anticipated.

a) Aaynɬ haasiɬ na'ap dzakwdiɬ ol?
Wasn't it a dog that the bear killed?
b) Aaynɬ olɬ nah'nt dzagwadiɬ haas?
Wasn't it a bear that killed the dog?

TAG QUESTIONS

1. a) Nah siipk, 'nii?	He was sick, wasn't he?
b) Na'ap siipk, 'nii?	He was sick, wasn't he?
c) Aɬga nahdi siipgat, 'nii?	He wasn't sick, was he?
d) Nah dzakwda ol haas, 'nii?	The bear killed the dog, didn't it?
e) Aɬga di olɬ 'nt dzagwaɬ hass, 'nii?	It wasn't a bear that killed the dog, was it?
f) Nah dzakwdidi wan, 'nii?	He killed a deer, didn't he?
g) Wan nah dzakwdit, 'nn?	He killed a deer, didn't he?
h) Aɬgndit dzagwaɬ wan, 'nii?	He didn't kill a deer, did he?

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

1. Naa (who).

a) Na'nt dzagwadu ol?	Who killed the bear?
b) Naɬ'nt dzagwadu ol?	Who killed the bear?

(Note: (b) is considered older and more formal than (a))

c) Naayu nah baat?	Who was running?

d) Naayu siipgat? — Who is sick?
e) Dipnaayu sipsiipgat? — Who are sick?

2. Ksndaa (which).

a) Ksndadu sipsiipgat? — Which ones are sick?
b) Ksndayu sipsiipgat? — Which ones are sick?

3. Ndah . . . wil (where).

a) Ndaɬ habada? — Where did they go?
b) Ndeɬ nam wil niisdu ol? — Where did you see the bear?
c) Ndeɬ nam wil niisda? — Where did you see it?

4. Ndah . . . da (when).

a) Ndeɬ nam da niisda? — When did you see it?

5. Go (what).

a) Goɬ nah dzagwadu? — What was it they killed?
b) Godu di dzabn? — What are you making?
c) Godu gwa'a? — What's this?

IMPERATIVES

1. a) Baa! — Run! (singular)
b) Baan! — Run! (singular)
c) Baasm! — Run! (plural)
d) Giloodza baan! — Don't run! (singular)
e) Giloodza baasm! — Don't run! (plural)
f) Dzagwa ol awaan! — Kill that bear there by you! (singular)
g) Sm dzagwa ol awaan! — Kill that bear there by you! (plural)
h) Giloomdza dzagwa haas! — Don't kill the dog! (singular)
i) Giloomdza sm dzagwa haas! — Don't kill the dog! (plural)

VERB COMPLEMENTS

1. Verb complements come at the end of the sentence:

a) Aɬga dit da'axɬga wanɬ dm baat.
The deer can't run.

1. Why, because.

a) Goyu na g̲anbaan?	Why were you running?
b) Nan a̲p sag̲abaxsga'nu.	Because I was frightened.
c) Goo‡ nam g̲andzagwadu haas?	Why did you kill the dog?
d) Na'a̲p siipk.	Because it was sick.
e) Dzakwdu haas nuwil k̲'ap siipgat.	I killed the dog because it was sick?
f) Nak̲'ap siipga haas, na g̲andzagwit.	Because the dog was sick, I killed it.

2. If, then.

a) Dzida sag̲agaxsgi, dm k'yeexga'nu.	If I am frightened, I will run away.
b) Dm k'yeexga'nu dzida sag̲abaxsgi.	I will run away if I am frightened.
c) Dzida siipga‡ haas, dm dzakdu.	If a dog is sick, I will kill it.

3. When, then.

a) Ndawil sag̲abaxsgu, dm k'yeexga'nu.	When I am frightened, I will run away.
b) Ndawil siipga haas, dm dzakwdu.	Whenever a dog is sick, I will kill it.

4. In order that.

a) Nah dzakwdu dmt ‡a gyik 'wah ‡a'k̲a gyet.
I killed it so it wouldn't bite anyone.
b) Nah dzakwdu opdzat ‡a'k̲a gyet.
I killed it so it wouldn't bite anyone.

5. If not, then (unless).

Dzidam 'wah dü'ün‡ sipsiipgmhashaas, dm dagoy'tiksa hoshosk.
If you don't kill sick dogs, they cause trouble.

6. Subjunctive interrogatives.

a) K̲'ap sgüü‡ nandm dzagwadi?	Should I have killed it? (expects "yes" answer)
b) A‡ sgüü‡ nandm dzagwadi?	Should I have killed it? (expects "no" answer)
c) A‡gadi sgüü‡ nahdm dzagwat, 'niidi?	I shouldn't have killed it, should I?
d) Ndzit 'nüün nahdm dzakwdani?	If it had been you, would you have killed it?
e) Nahdm dzakwdni, ndzit 'nüün?	Would you have killed it had it been you?
f) Nahdm dzakwdni?	Would you have killed it?
g) Nahdm dzakwdn, 'nii?	You would have killed it, wouldn't you?

h) Ałga namdm dzagwat, 'niidi? You wouldn't have killed it, would you?

7. Tentative expressions.

a) Ndm al gyik niidzn, si'n. I'll see you again, maybe.
b) Gidza ndm gyik niidzn. I might see you again.
c) Ałgandm al gyik niidzn, si'n. I won't see you again, maybe.
d) Gidza ałgandm al gyik niidzn. I might not see you again.
e) Anoogn± nm̲stuulni? Would you like me to walk with you?

8. Time and place expressions.

a) Ƀa g̲anłaaga wilt wasnda yeen g̲alts'ap.
Just as it was morning, fog blanketed the village.
b) Lax likst'aa wilt wasnda yeen g̲alts'ap.
It was on the island that fog blanketed the village.

MERCURY SERIES PUBLICATIONS

Each component of the National Museum of Man, (History, Education and Cultural Affairs and National Programmes Divisions, Canadian Ethnology Service, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies and the Canadian War Museum), provides papers for publication in the Mercury Series. These are available from the following address on receipt of a cheque made payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

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Study of the particular variations of the Slahal game and the music which accompanies it. Slahal is an Indian game played on the Northwest coast among the Salish peoples in British Columbia and Washington State.

1973

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Brief, relatively non-technical introduction to Mohawk grammar followed by a root list from Mohawk to English and English to Mohawk.

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Study of the role of supernaturally adept people of a Chipewan group, in relation to curing, divination, social control, aggression, food quest and leadership.

No. 7 THE MIDDLE GROUND: Social Change in an Arctic Community, 1967-1971. Joel S. Savishinsky and Susan B. Frimmer. 54 p., 1 map, 2 figures, 2 tables. $1.25

Study which from a holistic perspective examines various stresses, sources and coping techniques within the Colville Lake Community with special emphasis upon the people's response to the social and economic changes which have occurred within recent years.

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Presentation of the general characteristics of Mohawk; definition of the word and word formation, completed by a discussion of the phonemics and morphophonemics. The major part of the grammar is concerned with the structure and use of the verbs.

1974

No. 9 PEOPLE OF TETLIN, WHY ARE YOU SINGING? Marie-Françoise Guédon. 241 p., 6 maps, 14 charts, 26 figures. $3.00

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No. 10 PAPERS IN LINGUISTICS FROM 1972 CONFERENCE ON IROQUOIAN RESEARCH. Edited by Michael K. Foster. 118 p. $1.50

Two of the five papers by N. Bonvillain and H. Woodbury deal with noun incorporation in Mohawk and Onondaga. The paper by M. Mithun deals with word order in Tuscarora. The remaining two papers, one on Mohawk by G. Michelson, the other on Erie by R. Wright, pose ethnohistorical questions based on linguistic analysis of primary sources.

No. 11 MUSEOCINEMATOGRAPHY: Ethnographic Film Programs of The National Museum of Man, 1913-1973. David W. Zimmerly. 103 p., 22 figures. $1.50

This paper details the history of ethnographic filmmaking at the National Museums of Canada dating from the Canadian Arctic expedition of 1913-17, when George H. Wilkins shot what may be the earliest scenes of Eskimo filmed anywhere, to 1973. A catalogue of films and footage is included along with biographical notes on the more important filmmakers, as well as detailed shot lists of selected films.

No. 12 ETHNOLOGY DIVISION: Annual Review, 1973. Edited by Barrie Reynolds. 65 p., on request.

No. 13 RIDING ON THE FRONTIER'S CREST: Mahican Indian Culture and Culture Change. Ted J. Brasser. 91 p., 5 plates, 1 map. $1.25

This study contains a detailed summary of the history and changing culture of the Mahican Indians, originally inhabiting the Hudson Valley in New York State. Since the history of the Mahican is closely interrelated with that of the neighbouring Iroquois Conference, it also contributes to a more balance view of Iroquois history.

No. 14 A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ATHAPASKAN LANGUAGES. Richard T. Parr. 330 p., 5 maps. $3.50

This bibliography brings together the relevant materials in linguistics, anthropology, archaeology, folklore, and ethnomusicology for the Athapaskan Indian languages. Approximately 5,000 entries, of which one-fourth have been annotated, as well as maps and census figures.

No. 15 SOME ASPECTS OF THE GRAMMAR OF THE ESKIMO DIALECTS OF CUMBERLAND PENINSULA AND NORTH BAFFIN ISLAND. Kenn Harper. 95 p., 1 map. $1.25

This study analyses some of the grammar of two dialectal areas of Central Arctic: Cumberland Peninsula and North Baffin Island. While not dealing in detail with all aspects of the Eskimo grammar, it concentrates on an analysis of noun and verb structures. It also includes the use of the dual person.

No. 16 AN EVALUATIVE ETHNO-HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE MALECITE INDIANS. Michael Herrison. 260 p., $2.75

This bibliography aims at a complete coverage of primary sources, both published and unpublished, for Malecite ethnology. Annotations are provided for the student and complete quotations from those inaccessible works which contain little that is relevant.

No. 17 PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CANADIAN ETHNOLOGY SOCIETY. Edited by Jerome H. Barkow. 226 p., $3.00

In this publication, the reader will find ten of the major papers presented during five of the Sessions. Also included are discussion summaries of three Sessions where no formal papers were presented.

No. 18 KOYUKUK RIVER CULTURE. Annette McFadyen Clark. 282 p., 5 maps. $3.25

The Koyukuk River Culture is a comparative study of selected aspects of the material culture of the Koyukuk Koyukon Athapaskan Indians and the Kobuk and Nunamiut Eskimos who share contiguous areas in interior Northern Alaska.

No. 19 ETHNOBOTANY OF THE BLACKFOOT INDIANS. John C. Hellson and Morgan Gadd. 138 p., 37 plates. $2.00

This study documents Blackfoot plant use as it was provided by elderly informants living today, schooled in the tradition of plant uses. Uses of approximately 100 species are described in topical form: religion and ceremony, birth control, medicine, horse medicine, diet, craft and folklore.

No. 20 FROM THE EARTH TO BEYOND THE SKY: An Ethnographic Approach to four Longhouse Iroquois Speech Events. Michael K. Foster. 448 p., 8 tables, 16 figures. $5.00

This study is an analysis of four structurally related rituals of the Longhouse Iroquois of Southern Ontario: the Thanksgiving Address, the Great Feather Dance, the Skin Dance and the Tobacco Invocation. Transcribed and translated text included as appendices.

1975

No. 21 BELLA COOLA CEREMONY AND ART. Margaret A. Stott. 153 p., 11 figures, 16 plates. $2.25

The aim of this study is to lend ethnological importance to a collection of material culture, by revealing the relationship of Bella Coola ceremonialism and art with other aspects of society, and offering an analytical summary of Bella Coola art style. Contemporary ceremonialism and art are also described and analysed.

No. 22 A BASKETFUL OF INDIAN CULTURE CHANGE. Ted J. Brasser. 121 p., 74 figures. $2.00

Analysis of the decorative patterns on aboriginal woven and woodsplint basketry, which reveals the tenacious survival of basic artistic concepts of aboriginal origin. The woodsplint technique was adopted by the Indians to adapt their crafts to White Market. Ethnohistorical value of museum collections is demonstrated.

No. 23 PAPERS OF THE SIXTH ALGONQUIAN CONFERENCE, 1974. Edited by William Cowan. 399 p., $4.50

The Sixth Algonquian Conference was held in Ottawa, October 4-6, 1974. It was an inter-disciplinary conference embracing archaeology, history, ethnology and linguistics, and this collection comprises most of the papers presented.

No. 24 CANADIAN ETHNOLOGY SERVICE: Annual Review, 1974. Edited by Barrie Reynolds. 71 p., 13 plates, 2 maps, on request.

No. 25 A CONTEXTUAL STUDY OF THE CARIBOU ESKIMO KAYAK. Eugene Y. Arima. 275 p., 3 maps, 31 figures. $3.25

After a discussion of the place of material culture studies in modern anthropology, the author shows the continuity of the Caribou Eskimo kayak form from the Birnik culture. The reconstruction of general kayak development is given in detail as well as a thorough coverage of construction and use of the kayak.

No. 26 A PLACE OF REFUGE FOR ALL TIME: Migration of the American Potawatomi into Upper Canada 1830-1850. James A. Clifton. 152 p., 3 maps, 7 plates. $2.25

This monograph contains a study of the movement of a large portion of the Potawatomi Indian tribe from the states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan into Upper Canada in the period 1830-1850. It also examines the Canadian evidence to shed some light on not well understood features of Potawatomi social organization and ecological adaptations in the first decades of the 19th century.

No. 27 PROCEEDINGS: Northern Athapaskan Conference, 1971. Edited by A. McFadyen Clark (2 vols). 803 p., 14 maps, 13 figures, 23 tables. $9.25

The seventeen papers on Northern Athapaskan research in ethnology, linguistics, and archaeology published in these two volumes were presented at the National Museum of Man Northern Athapaskan Conference in March 1971. The papers are prefaced by a short introduction which outlines the rationale and accomplishments of the Conference.

No. 28 PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONGRESS, CANADIAN ETHNOLOGY SOCIETY, VOL. I & II. Edited by Jim Freedman and Jerome H. Barkow. 723 p., 2 maps, 31 figures, 9 tables, 3 plates. $10.75

These Proceedings are of the Second Annual Conference of the Canadian Ethnology Society, held in February 1975 at Winnipeg, Manitoba. The first volume includes papers presented at two of the eight sessions: "Myth and Culture" and "The Theory of Markedness in Social Relations and Language". In the second volume are grouped the papers read at the six remaining sessions: "Contemporary Trends in Caribbean Ethnology", "African Ethnology", "Anthropology in Canada", "The Crees and the Geese", "Early Mercantile Enterprises in Anthropological Perspectives" and "Volunteered papers". An abstract in French and English precedes each paper.

1976

No. 29 A PROTO-ALGONQUIAN DICTIONARY. George F. Aubin. 210 p. $3.25

This dictionary contains nearly 2,300 Proto-Algonquian reconstructions. Each entry contains: the Proto-Algonquian reconstruction, its source and English gloss and the forms cited in support of the reconstruction. An English-Proto-Algonquian index is also included.

No. 30 CREE NARRATIVE: Expressing the personal meanings of events. Richard J. Preston. 316 p., 3 figures, 1 photograph. $3.50

Narrative obtained from the Eastern Cree Indians of James Bay, Quebec, are considered in their various functions within the Cree culture. The author privileges an inductive approach for this study.

No. 31 CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANADIAN ETHNOLOGY, 1975. Edited by David Brez Carlisle. 359 p., 127 plates. $4.50

This volume contains 7 papers on ethnological subjects. Four of them are on material culture (Day, Damas, Arima and Hunt), one on rituals (Stearns), one on general ethnography (Smith), one on ethnohistory (Gillespie) and one on cultural change (Rogers and Tobobondung).

No. 32 ESKIMO MUSIC BY REGION: A Comparative Circumpolar Study. Thomas F. Johnston. 222 p., 38 plates, 9 musical transcriptions. $2.75

Study of Alaskan Eskimo music, as part of a distinct western musical complex, compared with Eskimo music in Central and Eastern Canada and Greenland.

The following papers are being distributed gratis by the Chief, Canadian Ethnology Service, National Museum of Man:

Les dossiers suivants sont distribués gratuitement par le Chef du Service canadien d'Ethnologie, Musée national de l'Homme:

No. 33 LA CULTURE MATERIELLE DES INDIENS DU QUEBEC: Une étude de raquettes, mocassins et toboggans. Carole Lévesque. 156 p., 47 figures, 28 planches.

Cette étude sur la fabrication et la décoration des raquettes, des mocassins et des toboggans dans les communautés indiennes du Québec concerne à la fois des objets produits au 19e siècle et d'autres produits actuellement. Elle s'inscrit dans une approche récente de la culture matérielle où la production est étudiée en fonction des rapports sociaux à l'intérieur desquels elle s'insère.

1977

No. 34 A PRACTICAL WRITING SYSTEM AND SHORT DICTIONARY OF KWAKW'ALA (KWAKIUTL). David McC. Grubb. 251 p., 1 plate.

The purpose of this work is to present a phonemically accurate, practical spelling system of Kwakw'ala, the language of the Kwagulh (Kwakiutl) people. The first section deals with the use of the practical orthography while the second section is a two-way, cross-indexed dictionary: English - Kwakw'ala.

No. 35 THE INDIVIDUAL IN NORTHERN DENE THOUGHT AND COMMUNICATION: A Study in Sharing and Diversity. Jane Christian and Peter M. Gardner. 419 p.

The volume reports some of the preliminary findings of a collaborative study of thought and communication among members of one Mackenzie drainage Dene community. Subprojects, on aspects of communication and learning, on shared and diverse classifications and processes having to do with trapping, fishing, and exploitation of moose, are reported.

No. 36 SHAMATTAWA: THE STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL RELATIONS IN A NORTHERN ALGONKIAN BAND: Some Implications for Band Theory. David H. Turner and Paul Wertman. 124 p., 12 plates, 8 figures.

This study aims to test a theory of Northern Algonkian social organization developed through a structural analysis of Australian hunter-gatherer societies and a critical reading of Northern Algonkian literature.

No. 37 SOME GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF LABRADOR INUTTUT (ESKIMO): A Survey of the Inflectional Paradigms of Nouns and Verbs. Lawrence R. Smith. 98 p., 59 tables.

This grammatical sketch surveys the nominal and verbal paradigms of the dialect in current usage among the Labrador Inuit of the Atlantic Coast.

1978

No. 38 SWAN PEOPLE: A Study of the Dunne-za Prophet Dance. Robin Ridington. 132 p., 20 plates.

The prophet dance, a complex of beliefs and practices among northwestern native people, is studied from the myths and oratories collected among the Dunne-za or Beaver Indians of the upper Peace River.

No. 39 NEIGHBORS AND INTRUDERS: An Ethnohistorical Exploration of the Indians of Hudson's River. Edited by Laurence M. Hauptman and Jack Campisi. 285 p., 29 plates, 3 figures.

Utilizing new archaeological, ethnohistorical and linguistic perspectives, the present volume is aimed as a starting point for future inter-disciplinary research in the field of study of the Indians of the Hudson River.

No. 40 PAPERS FROM THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONGRESS, 1977. CANADIAN ETHNOLOGY SOCIETY. Edited by Richard J. Preston. 431 p., 15 tables, 14 figures, 3 maps.

This volume contains selected papers presented at the Fourth Annual Congress of the CESCE in Halifax, February 23-27, 1977. It includes papers on subjects such as maritime ethnology, Micmac research, folklore, friendship, property and ownership, wage labour migration, and the concept of stranger.

No. 41 THE EFFECTS OF ACCULTURATION ON ESKIMO MUSIC OF CUMBERLAND PENINSULA. Maija M. Lutz. 167 p., 5 maps, 2 tables, vinyl record.

The purposes of this study are as follows: to examine the types of music which are performed and listened to in Pangnirtung today, to discuss the cultural context of the music, to place present-day music in a historical perspective, and finally to formulate reasons and justifications for changes that have taken place in music.

No. 42 A PRACTICAL DICTIONARY OF THE COAST TSIMSHIAN LANGUAGE. John Asher Dunn. 155 p.

This Tsimshian/English dictionary of more than 2250 entries gives to researchers practical transcription, morphological information, English glosses and phonetic transcription, showing the local variants.

No. 43 CONTEXTUAL STUDIES OF MATERIAL CULTURE. Edited by David W. Zimmerly. 58 p., 29 figures.

This collection of five papers surveys the general field of material culture studies and includes specific recent contextual studies of North American Indian and Eskimo material culture.

No. 44 ALGONQUIN DIALECT RELATIONSHIPS IN NORTHWESTERN QUEBEC. Roger Gilstrap. 70 p., 4 illustrations.

This report examines dialect relationships (lexicon, phonology and grammar) which exist between the five Algonquin communities of Amos, Lac Simon, Winneway, Maniwaki and Rapid Lake of northwestern Quebec.

No. 45 A SURVEY OF THE DERIVATIONAL POSTBASES OF LABRADOR INUTTUT (ESKIMO). Lawrence R. Smith. 128 p.

The core of this work is a dictionary of derivational postbases in current usage by the Inuit of the Labrador Coast. Each entry includes the Inuttut form in phonemic orthography, morphophonemic specifications, a semantic characterization in English, notes on idiosyncratic properties and examples of use. An introduction to Labrador Inuttut word-formation is also provided.

1979

No. 46 ESKIMO ECONOMICS: An Aspect of Culture Change at Rankin Inlet. William Hugh Jansen II. 162 p., 11 illustrations.

This report is an investigation into the development of four distinct economic strategies by the Eskimos of Rankin Inlet, Northwest Territories: economic specialization; economic generalization: entrepreneurship; and, dependence upon social assistance.

No. 47 INUIT ADOPTION. Lee Guemple. 131 p.

This study offers a description and analysis of the social and cultural aspects of traditional and contemporary adoptive practices among the Inuit.

No. 48 SOLSTICE-ALIGNED BOULDER CONFIGURATIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN. Alice B. Kehoe and Thomas F. Kehoe. 73 p., 8 plates, 15 figures.

Eleven Saskatchewan prehistoric boulder configurations are investigated to determine whether their rock cairns and lines are likely to have been aligned to astronomical phenomena.

No. 49 CASE AND CONTEXT IN INUKTITUT (ESKIMO). Ivan Kalmár. 159 p., 1 map.

The author investigates the use of the three simple sentence types with both subject and object in the Inuktitut language.

No. 50 CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANADIAN LINGUISTICS. Eric P. Hamp, Robert Howren, Quindel King, Brenda M. Lowery and Richard Walker. 118 p., 7 tables, 1 figure.

This volume contains five papers on linguistic subjects: three are on the Athapaskan languages of Dogrib (Howren 1968), Central Carrier (Walker 1966), and Chilcotin (King 1968); one on Blackfoot (Lowery 1964); and, one on Algonquin (Hamp 1974).

No. 51 CONTES INDIENS DE LA BASSE COTE NORD DU SAINT LAURENT. Rémi Savard. 99 p.

Ce volume contient quatorze contes montagnais provenant de François Bellefleur de La Romaine et de Pierre Peters de Saint-Augustin sur la Basse Côte Nord du Saint Laurent. Ils ont été recueillis de 1970 à 1975.

No. 52 THE CONTEXT OF THE INFORMANT NARRATIVE PERFORMANCE: From Sociolinguistics to Ethnolinguistics at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta. Ronald Scollon. 80 p., 1 map.

The author demonstrates how narrative structure at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta is highly sensative to the situation of the narrative performance.

No. 53 HOOPER BAY KAYAK CONSTRUCTION. David W. Zimmerly. 118 p., 84 figures, 89 photographs, 1 map, 5 blueprints.

This illustrated monograph details the construction process of a 4.6 m (15') Bering Sea-type kayak made in the Yupik Eskimo-speaking community of Hooper Bay, Alaska in October and November of 1976. Instructions and full-size blueprints for the construction of a working reproduction of this kayak are included.

No. 54 SUFFIXES OF THE ESKIMO DIALECTS OF CUMBERLAND PENINSULA AND NORTH BAFFIN ISLAND. Kenn Harper. 123 p.

This paper analyzes the derivational suffixes of the two closely related Eskimo dialects of Cumberland Peninsula and North Baffin Island. The suffixes are presented in a dictionary format and all variants of a suffix are listed in alphabetical sequence.

No. 55 A REFERENCE GRAMMAR FOR THE COAST TSIMSHIAN LANGUAGE. John Asher Dunn. 91 p.

This is a non-technical introduction to the phonology, morphology, and syntax of Coast Tsimshian as spoken in Metlakatla, Alaska, Port Simpson, Kitkatla, Hartley Bay, and Prince Rupert, British Columbia. It contains sections on pronunciation, sound changes, word formation (morphology), syntax, basic sentence types and their grammatical relationships and provides an explanation of the practical orthography currently in use.