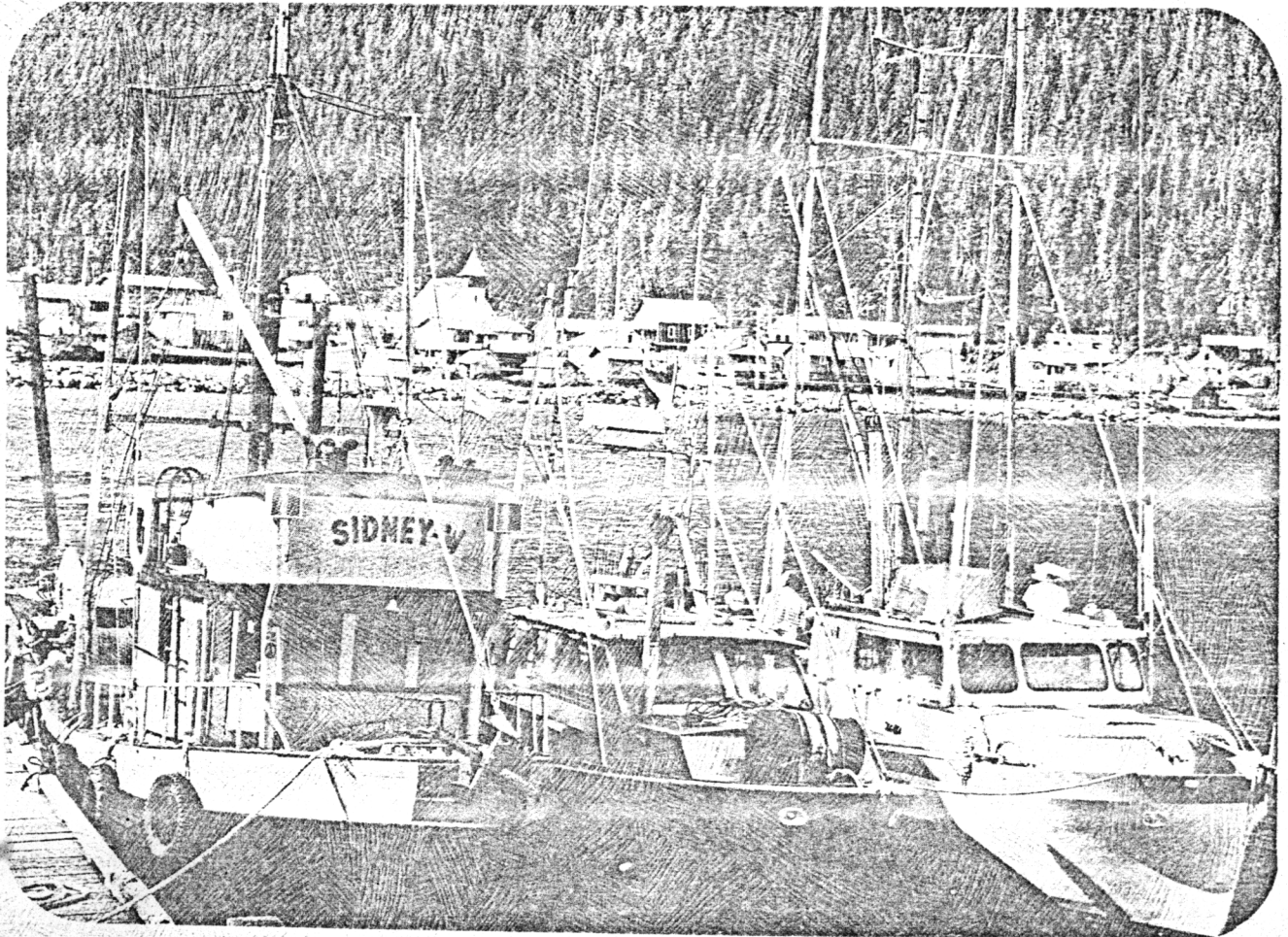


*revised & expanded  
received from John Damm  
April 1984*

# SM' ALGYAX



THANK YOU TO THOSE WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED:

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*Copies of these materials and information on other Sm'algyax language materials may be obtained from the Hartley Bay School, Hartley Bay, British Columbia, VOV 1A0*

SM'ALGYAX

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## *DAPHNE ANDERSON*

*Daphne Anderson worked hard on developing a Sm'algyax language programme in the school at Hartley Bay before her death in 1977. The materials finally published in this book owe a great deal to her energy and hopes for the children of Hartley Bay. This book is dedicated to her memory.*

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## UNIT ONE

GETTING STARTED IN SM'ALGYAX      Sm real      algyax speak, talk

*When you have Sm'algyax class all the talking should be in Sm'algyax.  
So be sure that you learn these first words very well.*

Aam! lawaan?

*Are you well?*

Aam.

*Fine.*

\_\_\_\_\_ di waayu.

*My name is \_\_\_\_\_.*

Naayu di waan? or Naadu waan? or Naadu di waan?

*What's your name?*

Godu gwa'a?

*What's this?*

Hana'a gwa'a.

hoyax

*This is a girl.*

*correct*

Ts'uundee!

*You're the best!*

Haas gwa'a.

*This is a dog.*

Duus gwa'a.

*This is a cat.*

Yuuta awann.

*This is a boy.*

Güüdaga awaan

*Ask him!*

Hana'a awaan.

*That is a girl.*

Ts'u'u'ts gwa'a.

*This is a bird.*

Gan awaan.

*That is a tree.*

Gan t'amiis gwa'a.

*This is a pencil.*

Hoon awaan.

*That is a fish.*

## UNIT TWO

## SAY THIS!

*Learn these commands so that you never make a mistake.*

Di hawn!

*Say this!*

Gik silm hawn!

*Say it again!*

Gik wah!

*Again!*

K'o'ol tu.

*I forget.*

Aam dzabn.

*Good job.*

Gilo xsta'manxsgn!

*Be quiet.*

Amuksn!

*Listen!*

Ndzuh!

*Give it to me!*



T'aana awaan!

*Sit down there!*

T'aana gwa'a!

*Sit down here!*

Gun yaana ge!

*Come here!  
(towards me)*

Gun yaana gwa'a!

*Come here!  
(to a specific place)*

Haitkgn!

*Stand up!*

Stah yaan!

*Walk ahead! (Keep on walking!)*

Gidi haitkgn!

*Stop walking!*

Gilo'n a'waan!

*Stop what you're doing!*

Giloh!

*Stop!*

Dzagat tkuyeltkgn!

*Turn around!*

Daxsm t'aan!

*Sit still!*

T'miisn!

*Write it!*



When you have learned all these commands your teacher can split the class into two teams for a game. Each team has one player "up" at a time. The teacher gives commands to the two players who are up. As soon as a player misses following a command, that player is out. The team with the most players left after ten minutes is the winner.

Ki'itsgn t'm gausn!

*Point to your head!*

Ki'itsgn asiin!

*Point to your foot!*

Mün+ödü mü'on!

*Lift up your elbow!*

Suu t'm gausn!

*Shake your head!*

Mün+ödü an'on!

*Raise your hand!*

Yüü moosn!

*Hide your thumb!*

Dzagwa yüü wuliiln!

*Hide one eye!*

Yüü ts'aln!

*Hide your face!*

USE THIS PAGE TO WRITE MORE COMMANDS AS YOU LEARN THEM.

*Ask your teacher to let you play the command game with the new commands you have learned. Another game could be played by making the other team name the action you do.*

## UNIT THREE

## SHOW ME!

Hana'a

*Girl*

'yuuta

*Boy*

ha'lit'amiis

*book*gant'amiis*pencil*

Gwni'itsn hana'a da k'oi!

*Show me the girl!*

Gwni'itsn 'yuuta da k'oi!

*Show me a boy!*Gwni'itsn gant'amiis da k'oi.*Show me a pencil*

*Now play "show me" with all the words you have learned so far.*

UNIT FOUR  
WHO ARE YOU?

*When people ask you who you are, you should not just tell them your name. They also want to know who your parents are, where you come from, and which pteext~~r~~ you belong to. Can you write down the names of the kids in your class under each pteext~~r~~?*

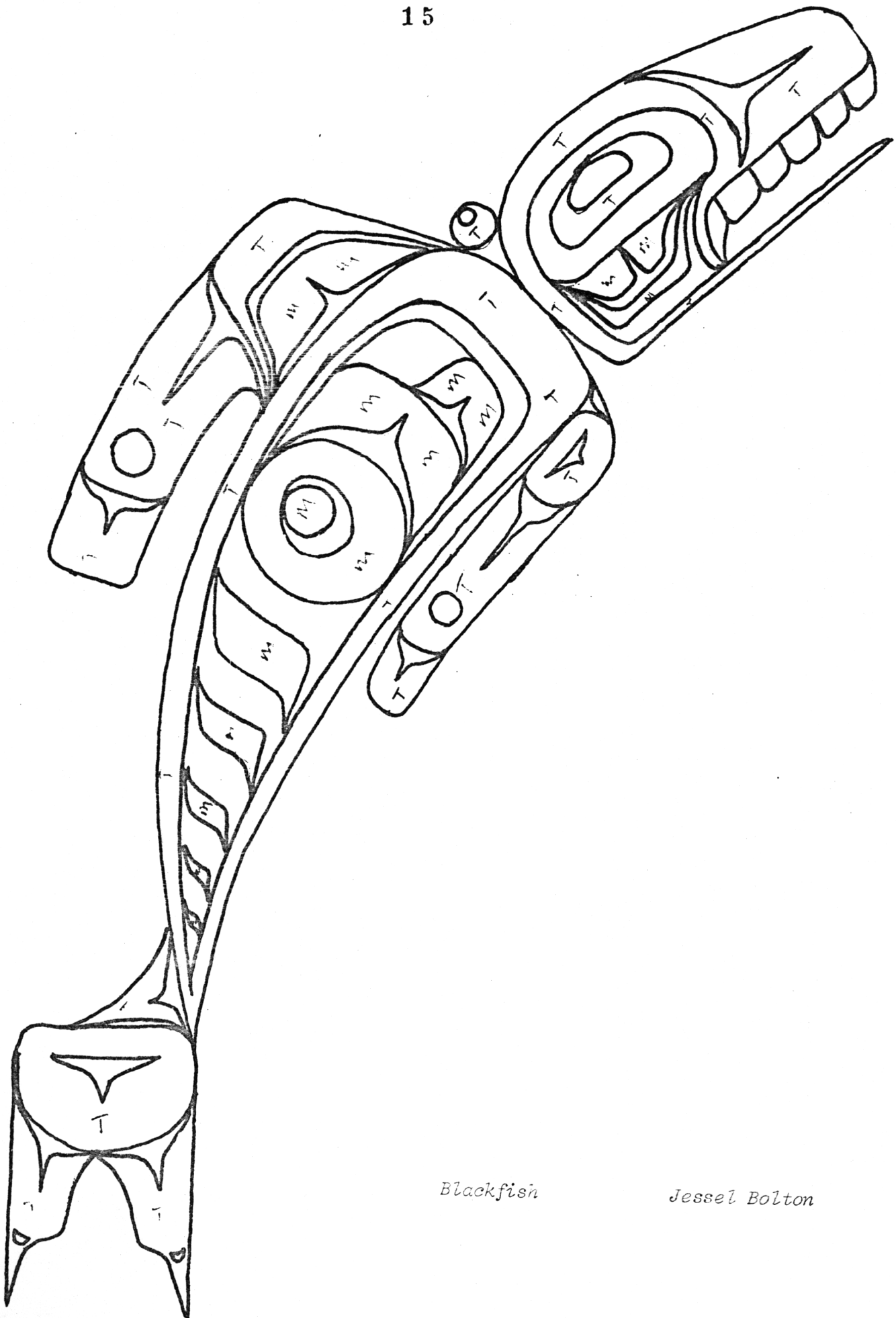
*Blackfish*

*Eagle*

*Raven*

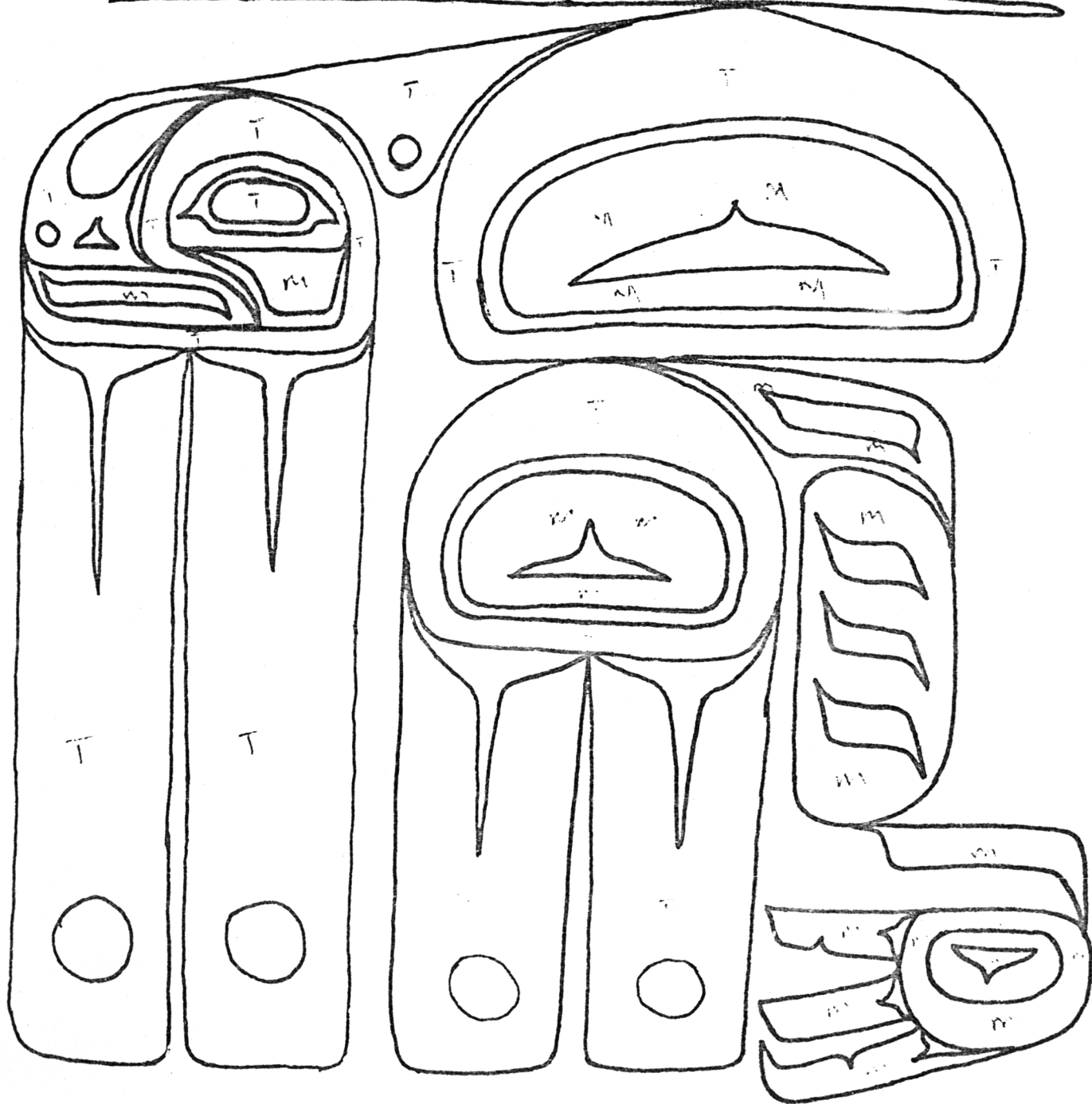
*Wolf*

*Colour each of the drawings of clan symbols on the following pages. Use red for places marked M (masgm'i~~tee~~) and black for places marked T (t'u'utsk). Jessel Bolton did these drawings.*



*Blackfish*

*Jessel Bolton*

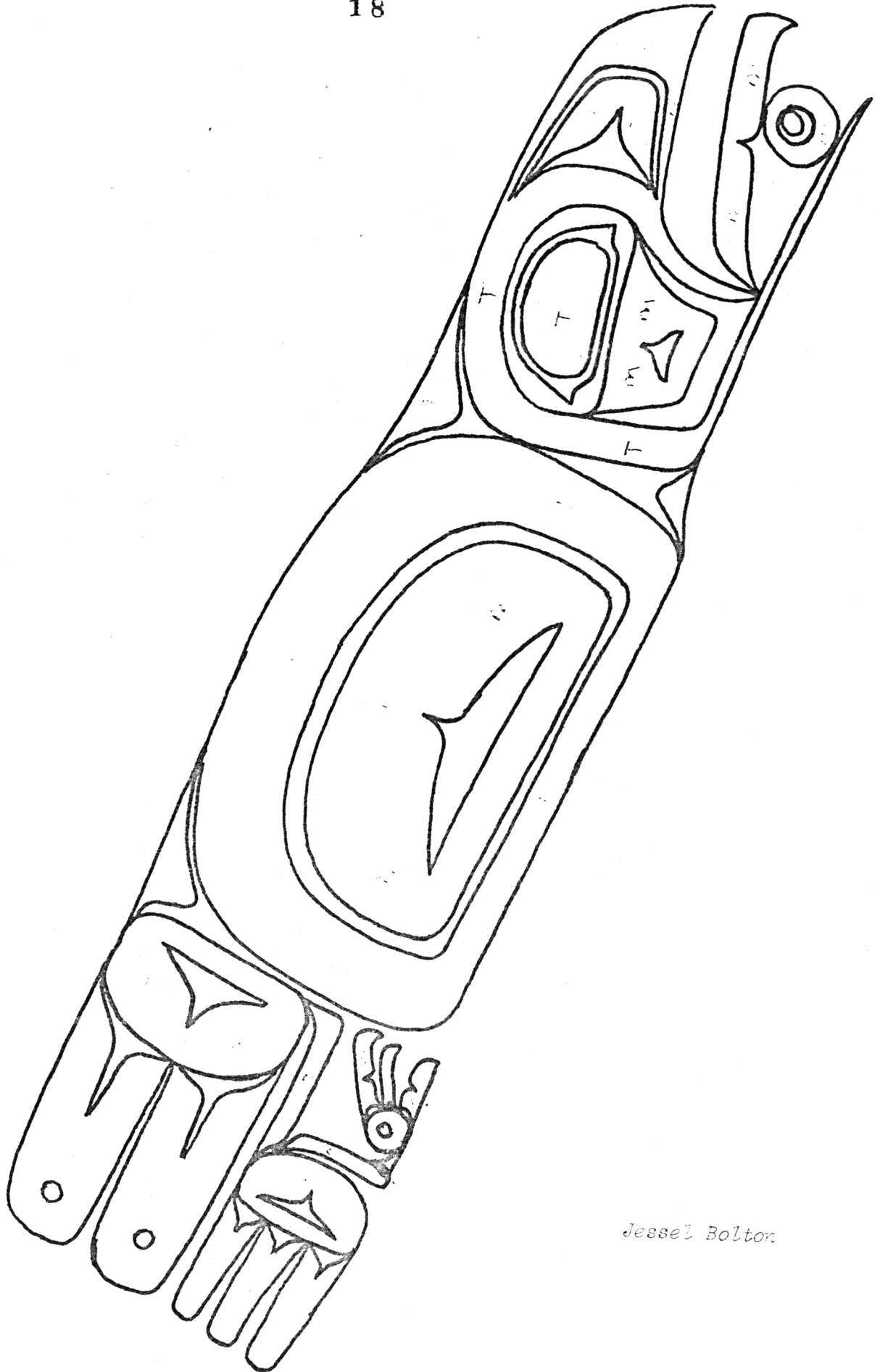






Wolf

Jessel Bolton



Jessel Bolton

Raven

## MY PTEEXL

Each pteexl has stories about its beginning, about great events in the past, about feasts that have been given. Each pteexl also has the right to use names, sing its songs, tell stories, and do some special dances. Many of the beautiful things that were made by people were made for these special times. Once there were five poles at Old Town, but now there are none. Ask one of the old people in your pteexl to tell you if they can remember anything about any of them. They are mentioned in a book that the library owns. Ask one of the big kids, or your teacher, to read that part to you. Use the places below to write down some things about your pteexl and about Hartley Bay as it used to be.

My pteexl members

The story of how it began

Feasts that my pteexl members have given

Some of the names

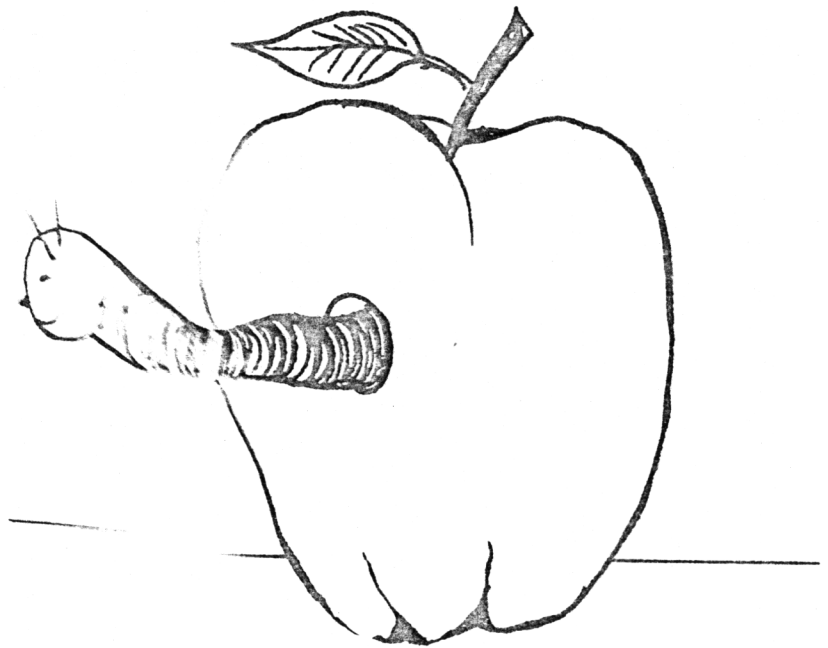
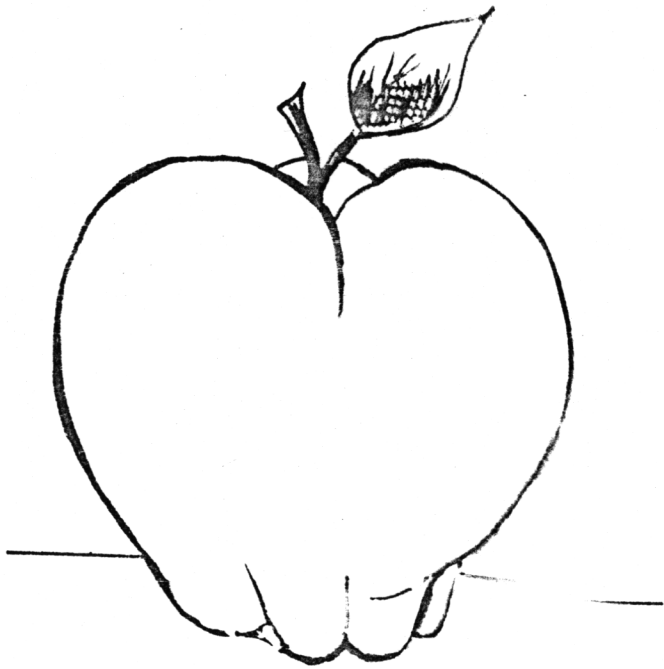
*Songs*

*Special places*

*The town of Hartley Bay was once just a place where people camped and fished and picked berries. There is a map in this book that shows where Old Town is. Ask your Grandmother or one of the older people in your family to tell you the stories she knows about how the Hartley Bay people got where they are now. Write down some of the things she tells you here:*

*Did you find out about the move to Alaska?*

*Did you learn about the times when people used to work during the fishing season at the cannery? Which places did they go? Did anyone tell you there used to be a sawmill at Hartley Bay?*



## UNIT FIVE

## MORE SM'ALGYAX WORDS

The cartoons are based on teaching materials from Daphne Anderson's collection. Write a word to describe each one next to the picture.

ooh

*yes*

aayn

*no*

aam

*good*lu'aamgood*happy*lu'tooxgagood*sad*

amap'as

*pretty*

adabiis

*beautiful (not people)*

'wiileeks

*big*

ts'uusk

*small*'wi'nak or naptaxt*tall**tall (people)*

dalpk or daphaitk

*short short (people)*

suulk or skats'üü

*ugly*aamgas gaawt*medium sized; of a good size*

## PARTS OF YOUR BODY

t' mgaws*head*

ts' al

*face or eyes*

' waan

*tooth*

gwak or gwi' aax

*lip*

lagy i i l

*eyebrow*

lax' ool

*eyelids*ts' mmuu or muk*ear*t' mlaani*neck*gayk*chest*

an' on

*hand*

aw' aaws

*curly hair*

i imk

*beard, moustache or whiskers*

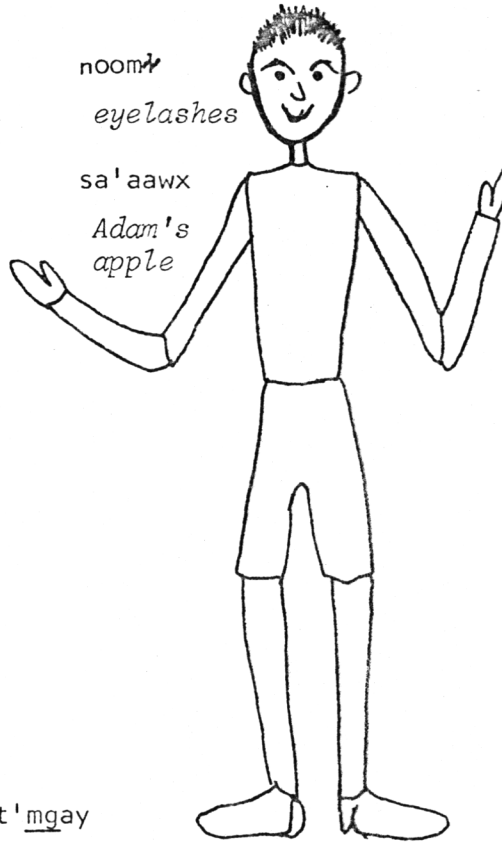
da' oox

*cheek*

noom' r

*eyelashes*

sa' aawx

*Adam's  
apple*t' mgay*arm*laba' on*arm muscle  
(biceps)*

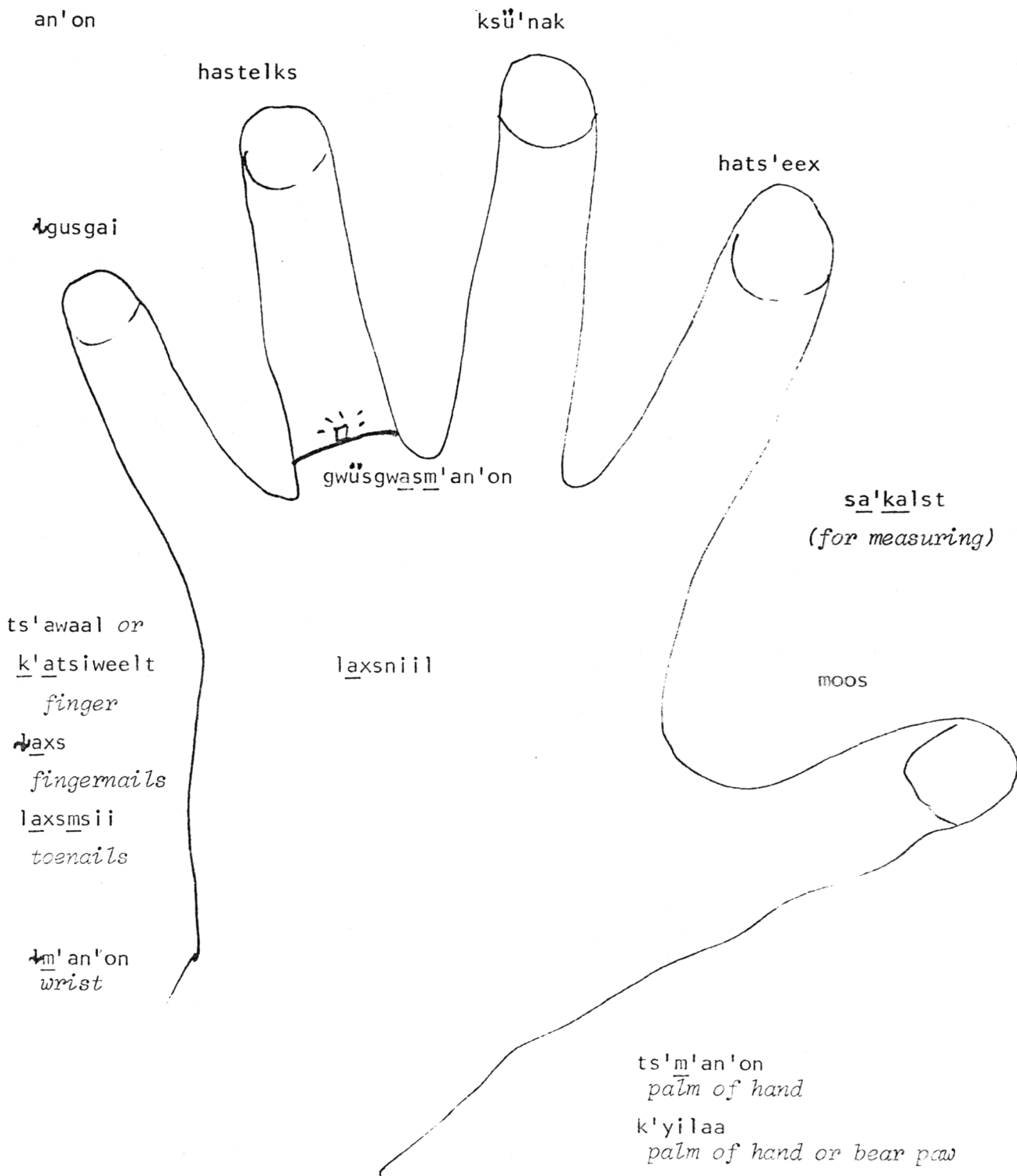
ban	binbentg
<i>belly</i>	<i>to swim backstroke (belly up)</i>
gyik'aak or suulg	t'i'ik
<i>waist, hips</i>	<i>navel</i>
waa	Nadu waan?
<i>hips</i>	<i>What's your name?</i>
t'mba	<i>Literally "From whose hips are you?"</i>
<i>hip and upper leg</i>	k'oo                  hak'oo
	<i>backbone          back (of a person)</i>
gasasi	anhaat
<i>legs</i>	<i>side (of a person)</i>
xts'a'asi or t'm'aam	hamhom
<i>leg below the knee, ankle</i>	<i>ankle</i>
k'alk'ays or galga'aaysuu	
<i>knee</i>	
ts'msee	
<i>knee joint</i>	
laxs'neexs	
<i>top of foot</i>	
asii	
<i>foot</i>	
duupxs	duup
<i>heel</i>	<i>base of a mountain</i>





## YOUR FINGERS HAVE NAMES

Put one hand on the next page and draw around all the fingers. Put a name on each part.



AN'ONU

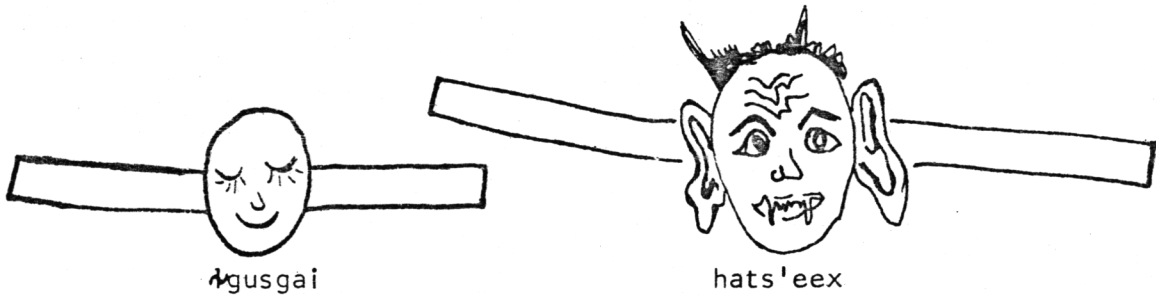
## DRAW YOURSELF

*Use this space to draw a picture of yourself. Write the words for parts of your body that you already have learned.*

## FINGER FRIENDS

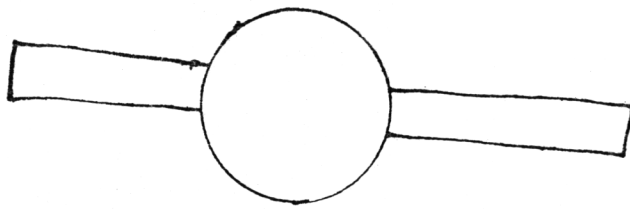
Use a pen to draw faces on each of your fingers so that you can learn their names.

Here are two finger puppets for you to cut out for your fingers. You can draw finger puppets for the rest of your fingers.

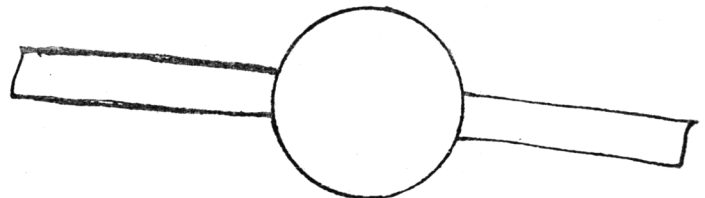


ngusgai

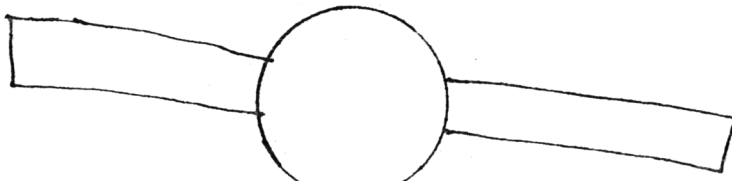
hats'eex



moos



hastelks



ksu'nak

## GIGYET

*people*

no'o	nooyu
<i>mother</i>	<i>my mother</i>
nugwaat	nugwaadu
<i>father</i>	<i>my father</i>
k'abit güütk	k'guu't
<i>little children</i>	<i>his children</i>
nt'si'its	nt'si'itsu
<i>grandmother</i>	<i>my grandmother</i>
niyaa	niyaayu
<i>grandfather</i>	<i>my grandfather</i>
†gu†gm'yuu	k'guuyu
<i>son</i>	<i>my children</i>
†gu†gmhana'	
<i>daughter</i>	

'yuuta  
*man*

*Draw one of your friends here.*

hana'a  
*woman*

nüsiip'nsk  
*friend*

gitwaalk  
*enemy*

'kamksiwah  
*non-Indian*

gyet  
*person*

xaa  
*slave*

naks  
*wife*

*For boys to say:*

*Amkdiiyu*

*my sister*

*wegyu*

*my brother*

*For girls to say:*

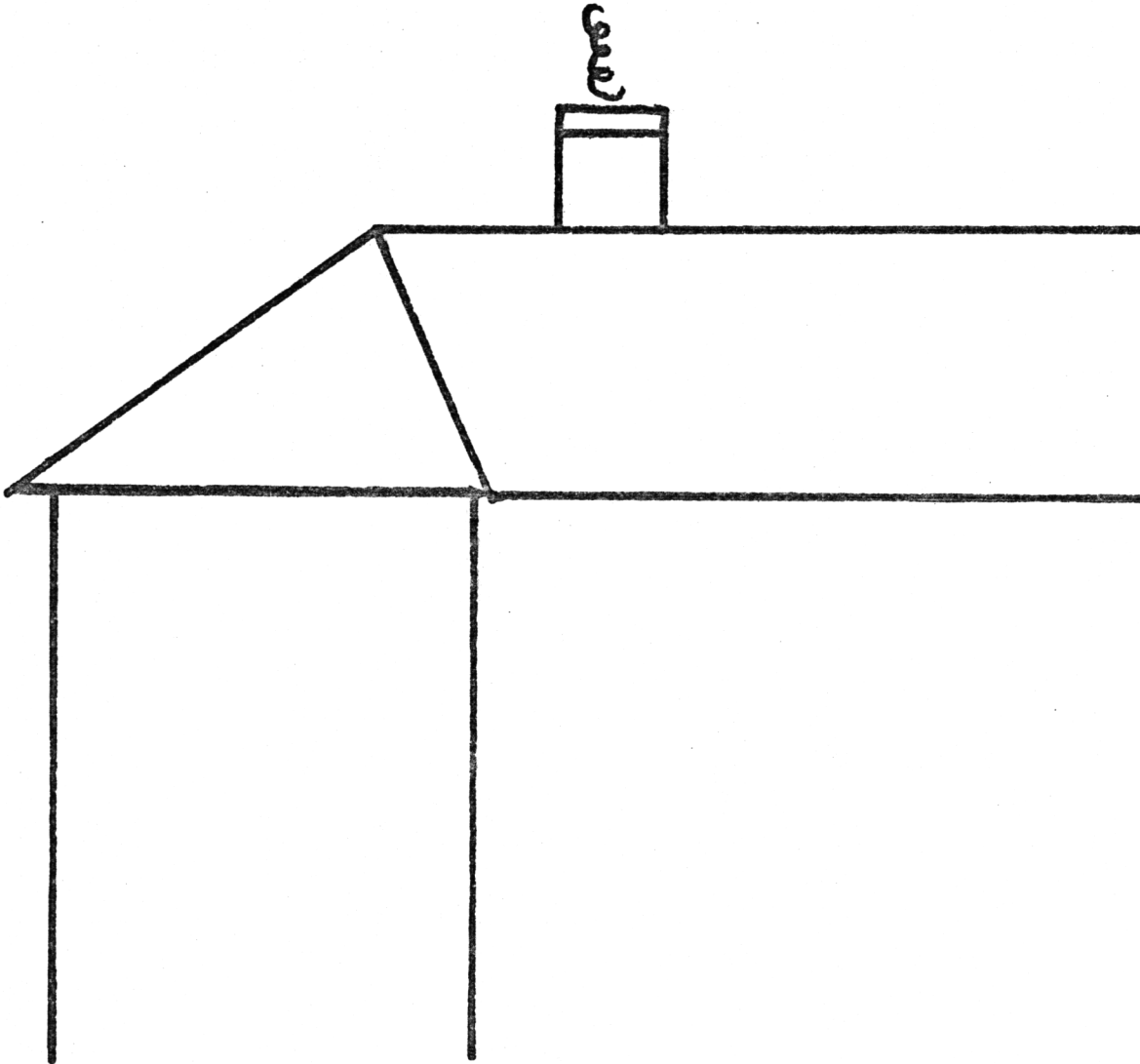
*Mgaawku*

*my sister*

*Amkdiiyu*

*my brother*

*Draw all the people who live in your house. Don't forget yourself!*



Try to draw pictures for the rest of these words.

gawsk

*skinny*

yeey

*fat*

amagood

*kind*

alaays

*lazy*

hat'axk

*bad*

labaitwaal

*incompetent*

hatagmgood

*mean*

hukyuuns

*generous*

k'omagood

*selfish*

hukdzap

*good at everything  
a jack of all trades*

gaws

*hair*

'wahgood

*foolish*

uunsk

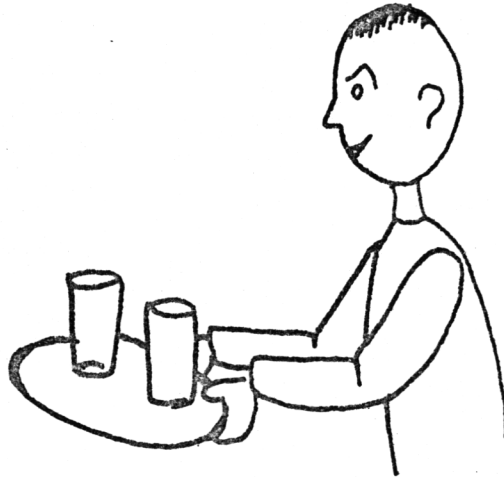
*clumsy*

hat'axgmgood

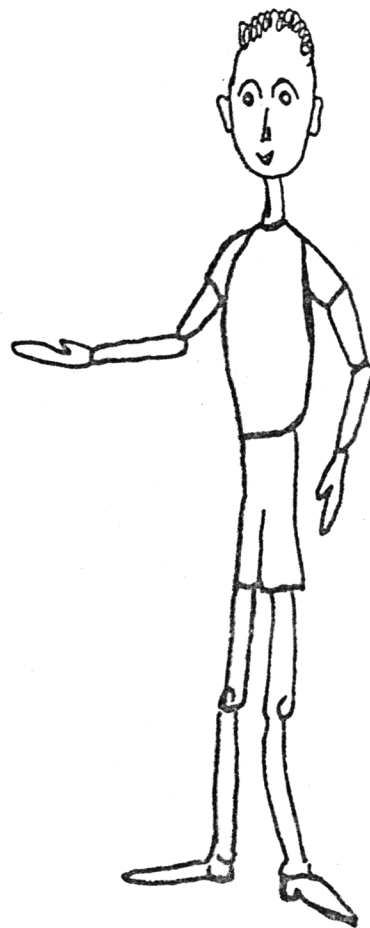
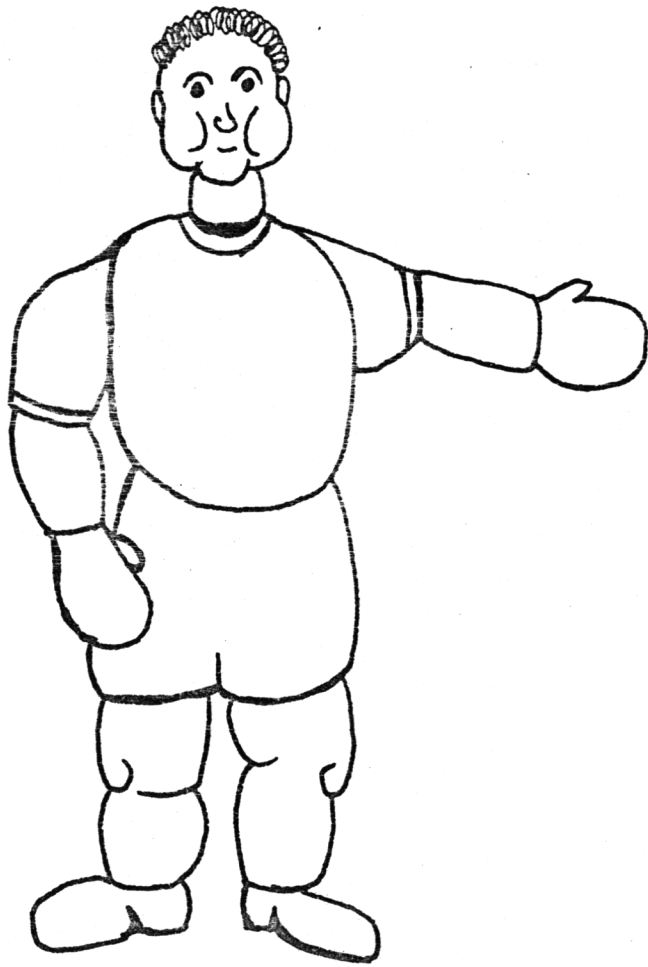
*you've got a  
bad heart*

üüg*it*

*when you know  
how to do it,  
but don't get  
it right*







'Wi'naga'nüiip'nsgu.

*My friend is tall.*

Dalpga'nüssiip'nsgu.

*My friend is short.*

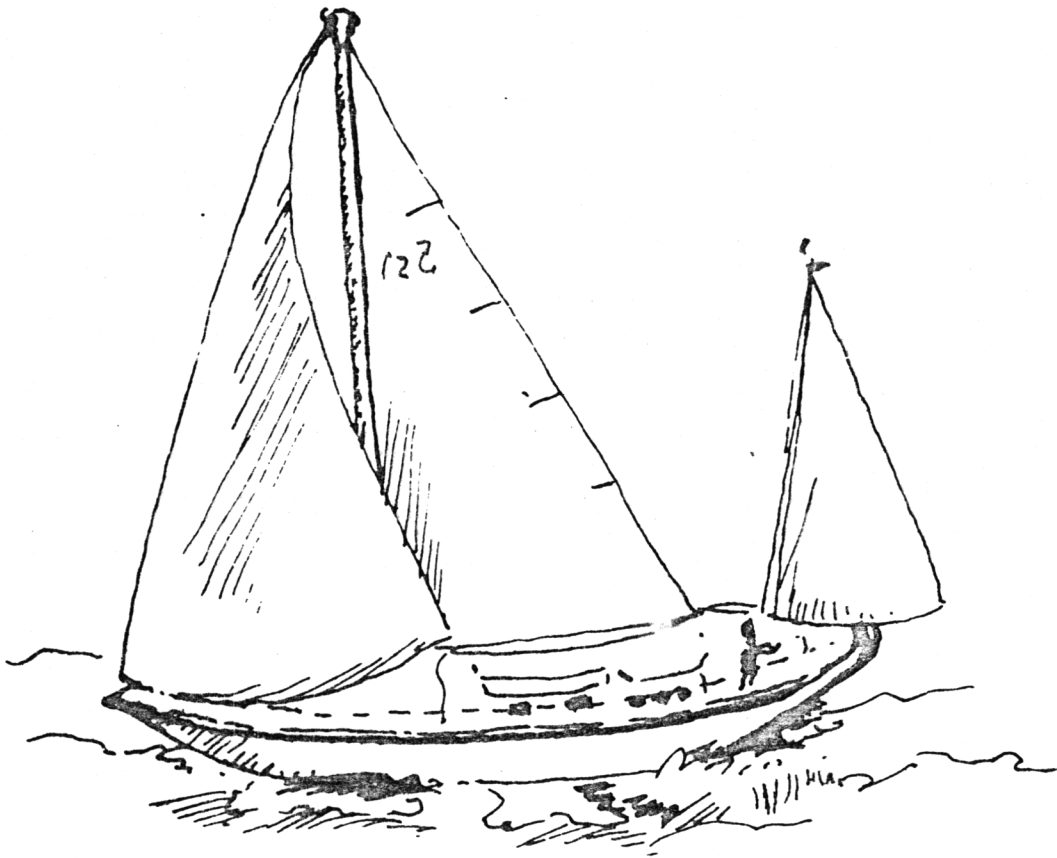
lu'aamgood'nüiip'nsgu.

*My friend is happy.*

algadi'wi'nakl di'nüssiip'nsgi.

*My friend is not tall.*





atoomxso

SA GWISGWASKA AKS.

*Colour the water blue.*

KSGWISGWASKA AKS.

*The water is blue.*

t'u'utsk

*black*

gan

*tree*

t'u'utsk m gan

*the black tree*

Sa t'u'utsk a gan!

*Colour the tree black!*

gwisgask

*blue*

aks

*water*

gwiswasgm aks

*blue water*

gayak

*grey*

boot

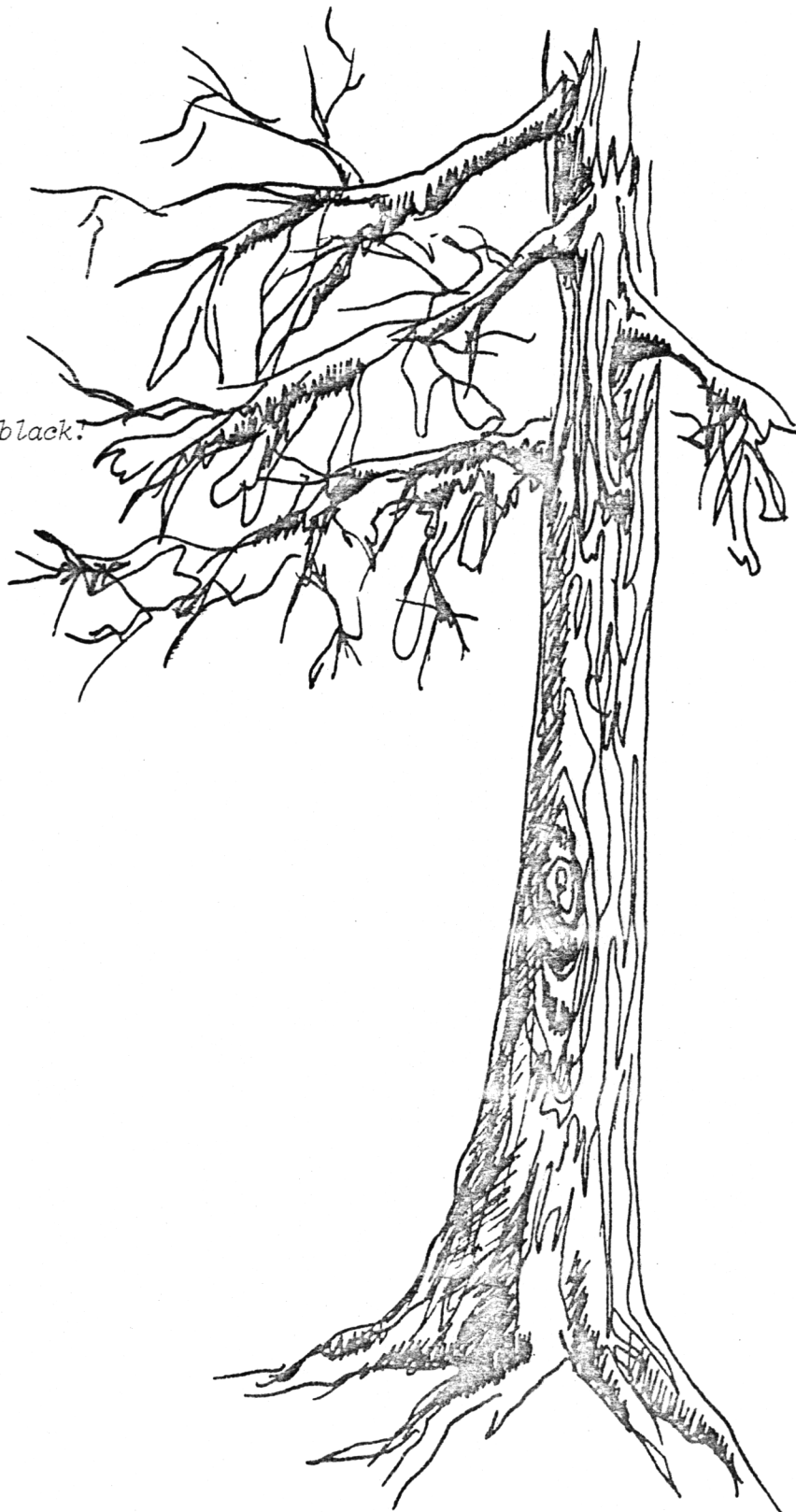
*boat*

Xsgayak m boot!

*the grey boat*

xsmoksk gm haas

*the white dog*



WHAT COLOUR IS IT ?

MASK

*red*

MAAY

*berry*

MASGM MAAY

*red berry*

MASKA WILGYET.

*It is red.*

SA MASKA MAAY!

*Colour the berry red!*

MEPIITK

*green, or yellow or blue*

WAAB

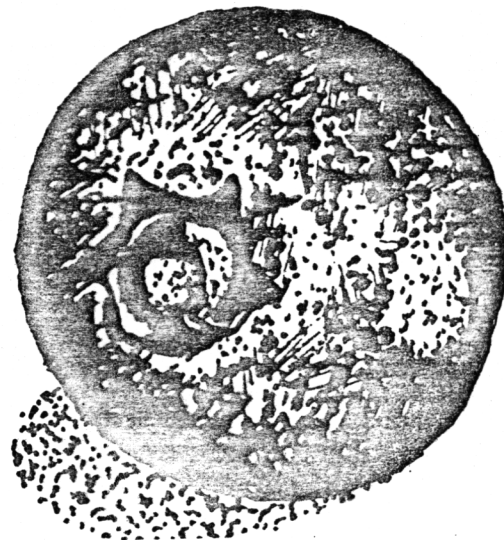
*house*

XSMEPIITKA WAAB.

*The house is green.*

SA XSMEPIITKA WAAB!

*Colour the house green!*



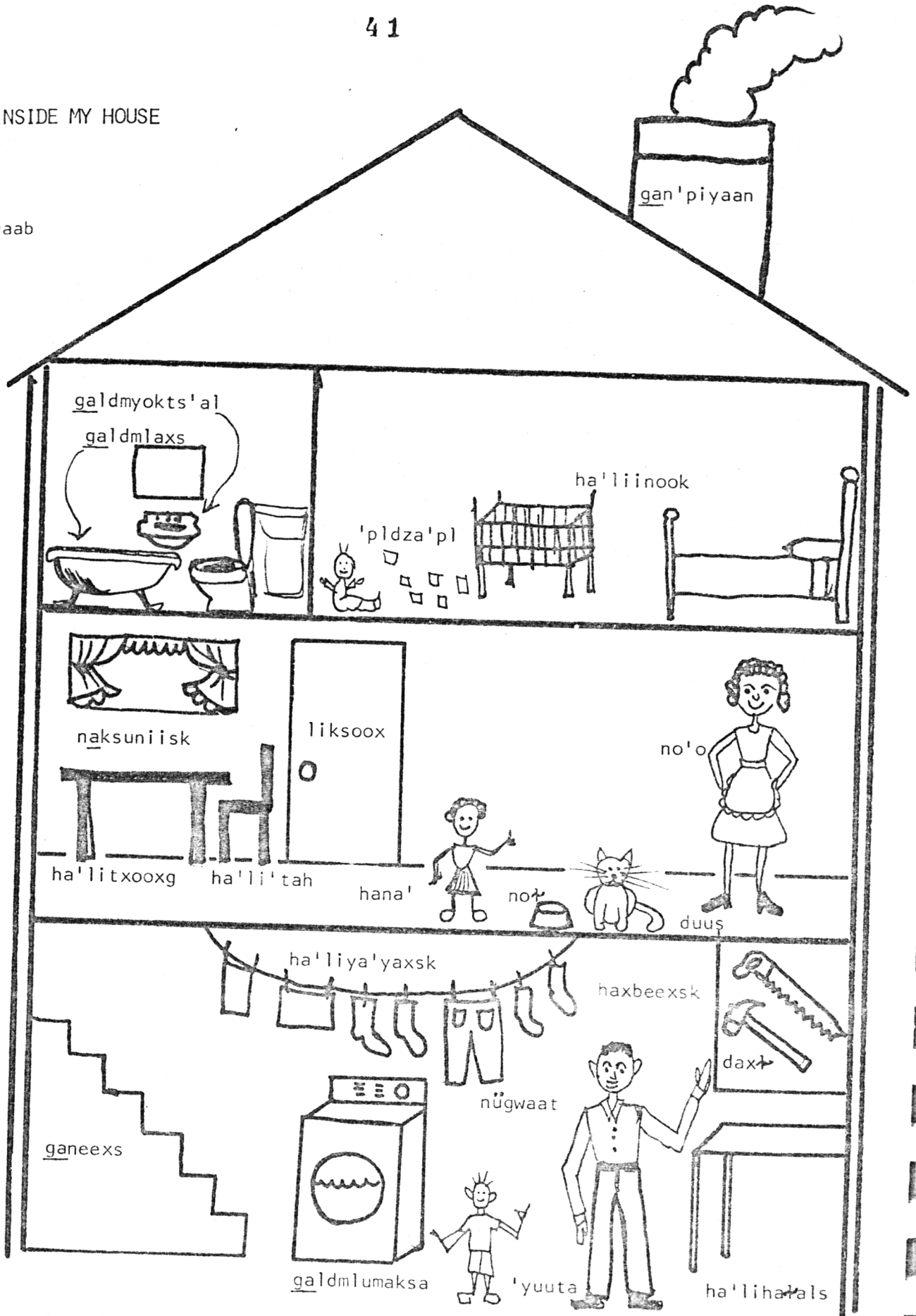
smmay



waab

INSIDE MY HOUSE

waab





## TIMES

gooym  
*spring*

suunt  
*summer*

ksuud  
*fall*

gomsm  
*winter*

gyitxaawtk  
*the season just past--winter if it is spring, fall if it is winter.*

gya'wn  
*now*

dzigidziip  
*tomorrow*

la'naak  
*for a long time*

ha'liwaalxs  
*floor*

haaʔgn  
*wall*

intanooʔ  
*dish cupboards*

lax'oo waab  
*roof*

UNIT SIX  
PLACES

*Can you find your house in this big picture of Hartley Bay?*

*Where is the store?*

*Draw a line on the path you take every day from your house to the school.*

*Draw a little map right here to show just the church, the school and your own house.*

## PLACE NAMES

Many of the names that were used in Sr.'algyax for places were really also descriptions of the places. Here are a few place names with the translations of the parts:

Tkxatiu (Hartley Bay)

Gitga'ata

People of the canes

Kluiaxkioox (Malsey Bay)

Really on (fresh) grass

Kxalag'ats (the arm of Kiskosh Inlet)

"The salt water pours up"

Wilkiisasoo (Helen Point)

Indian rattle

Laxksüsa'mn (Aristobal Island)

On the spruce

Laxklts'iidz (Fin Island)

Clams squirting siphon

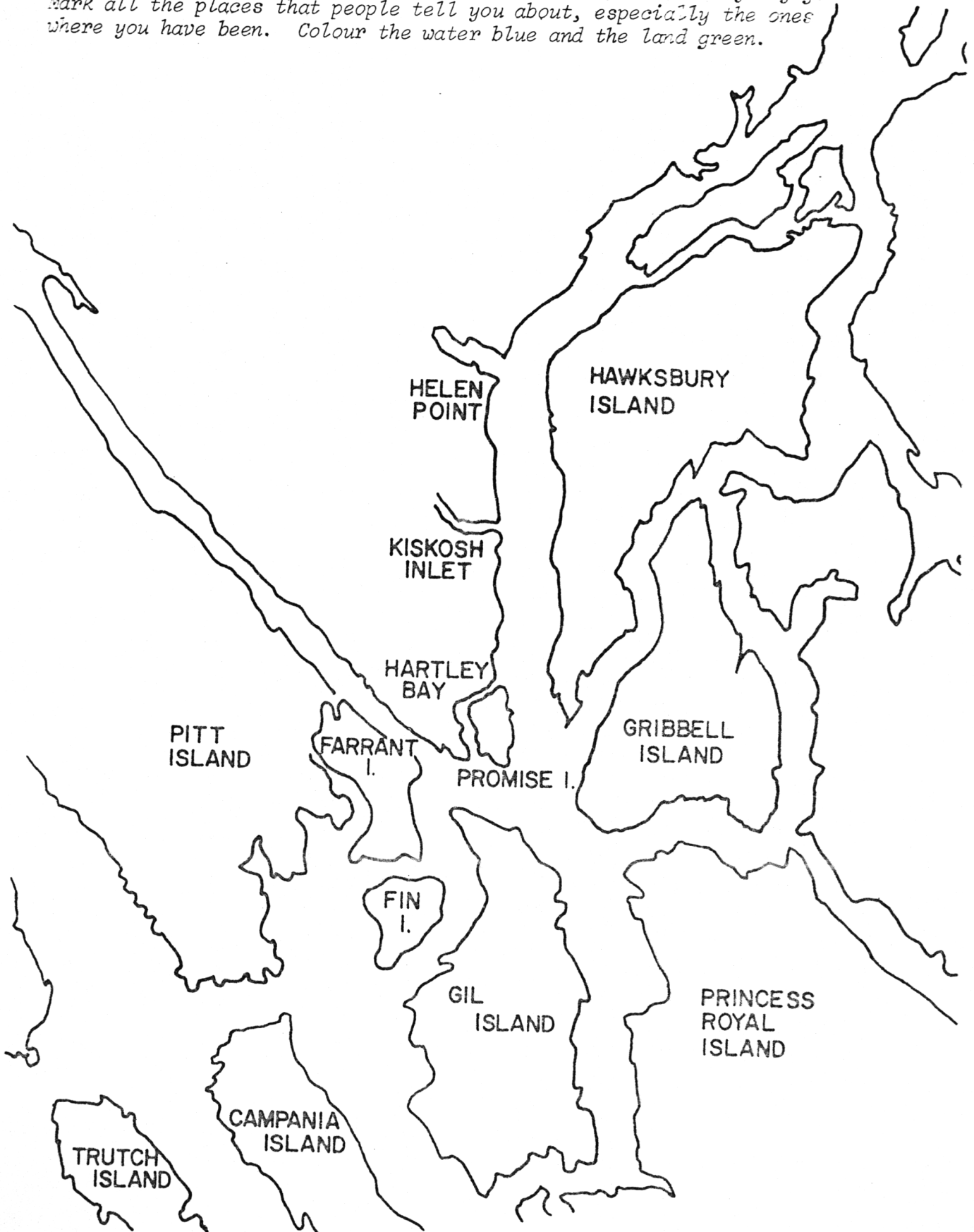
Laxkwtuunx† (Promise Island)

All around

Kt'sm'taa (Reserve Number 7, by Union Pass)

The place inside or between lake

*This is a map of many of the places where people from Hartley Bay go. Mark all the places that people tell you about, especially the ones where you have been. Colour the water blue and the land green.*



## DIRECTIONS

GIYAAKS or GYAAKS

*(way out on) the ocean*

GYIGYAANI

*upriver, inland*

GYISIDAAWA

*downstream*

GYE'ETS

*down south*

DZOGMHAWAAS

*south wind*

GYISIYAASK

*north, north wind*

GÜÜLKA

*west, west wind*

GYISGO

*go to another place*

AK'OM

*(the place) behind one  
to one's back)*

DZABAA

*run a short distance*

DZAGAGUBAA

*run around in circles*

LIGYINDAH

*anywhere*

TS'AP

LUKSTS'AP

*town, village stranger, from another  
town.*

kslaxa

OVER

lax'oh  
ON

GÜÜLKA

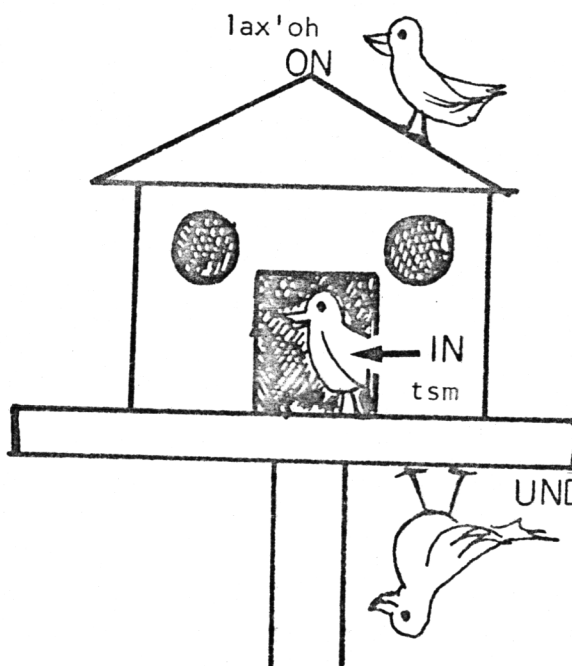
*west, west wind*

GYISGO

*go to another place*

IN

tsm

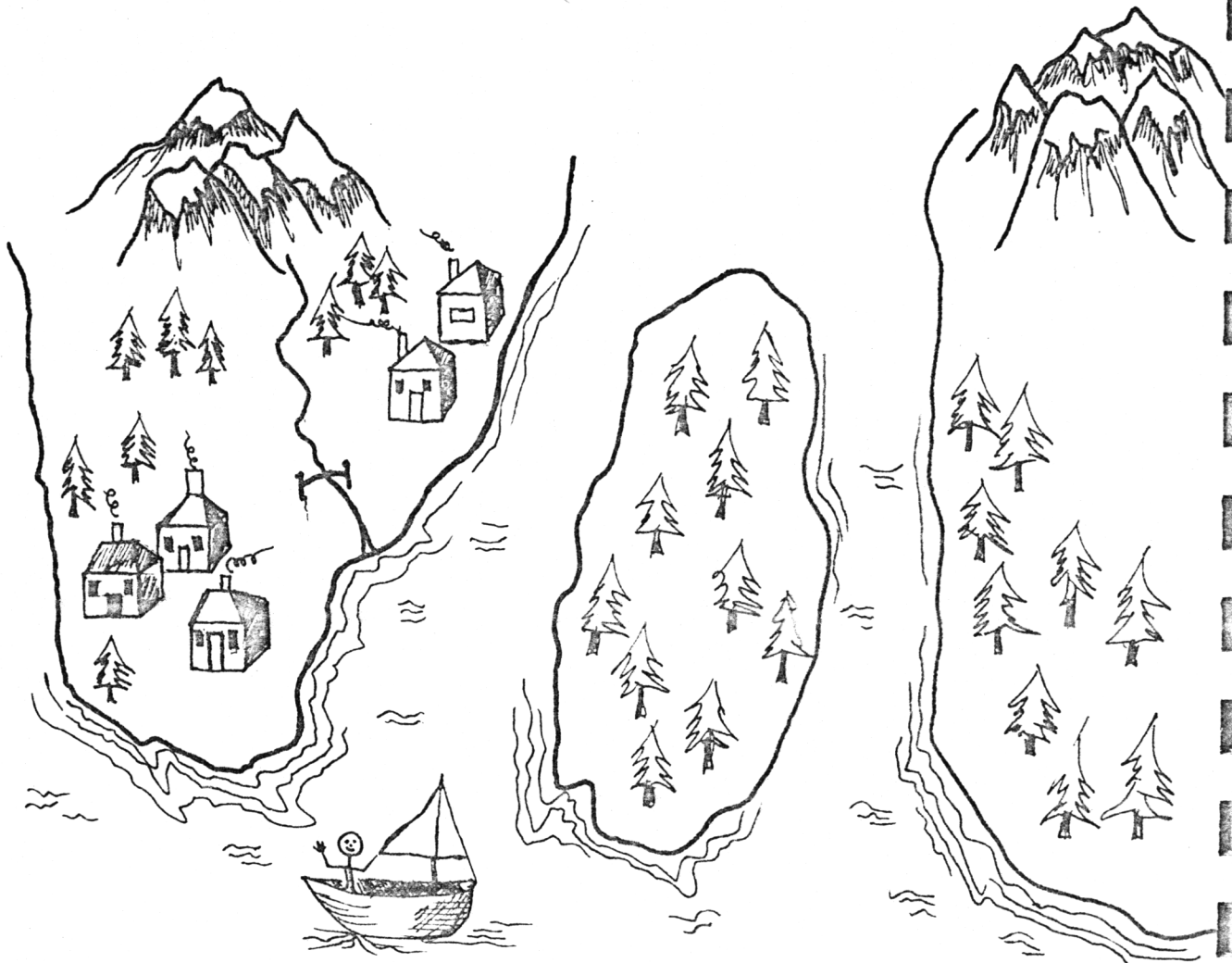
UNDER  
tūū

Play a game by trying to get your friends back home safely on this trip. You tell them five directions and they must follow them in the right order. If they don't they will get lost!

Colour the map.

- For example:
1. gyaaks
  2. gya'ts
  3. gyigyaaani
  4. gyisiyaask
  5. güülka

Now where are you?



## OLD TOWN

Before the Hartley Bay people moved to Alaska in 1887, the main village was over at Old Town. Now there are just two houses still standing there. Some people still go there to pick berries and hunt ducks.

When people lived at Old Town they made poles to stand in front of the big houses. The last of the poles fell in 1939. Your teacher will show you some pictures of poles from different places in books. Try to draw a picture of a pole in the place below. You should use some of the animals from your own pteext<sup>†</sup> and from other Tsimshian pteext<sup>†</sup> you are related to.

## PETROGLYPHS AT OLD TOWN

*When the Hartley Bay people lived at Old Town they carved pictures into some of the big rocks lying at the edge of the beach. The pictures are covered by water when the tide is in, but when the tide is out they are out of the water. Many of the picture rocks from Old Town have been taken away by people, but there are still some there, on rocks so large that they can't be moved away. No one really knows when they were made or why. But some of them are very beautiful.*

*Draw pictures like the rock pictures here.*





**UNIT SEVEN**  
**FOOD**

*I'm hungry.*

Kwdiit'nu

*I'm not hungry.*

Aḡadi kwdiyi.

*Are you hungry?*

Kwdiini?

*I'm eating.*

Yagwa yawxgu.

*I'm thirsty.*

Lugüüna gwat'nu

*I'm not thirsty.*

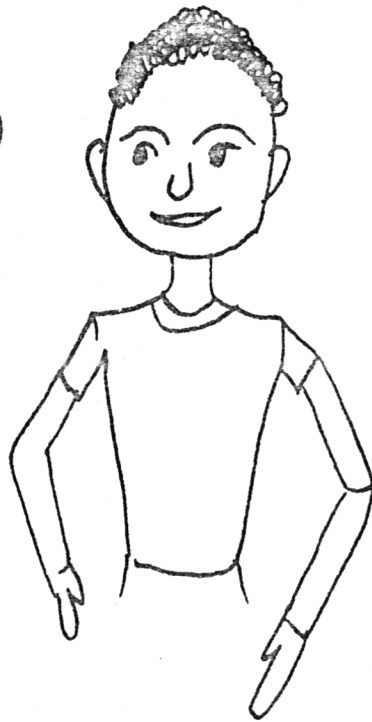
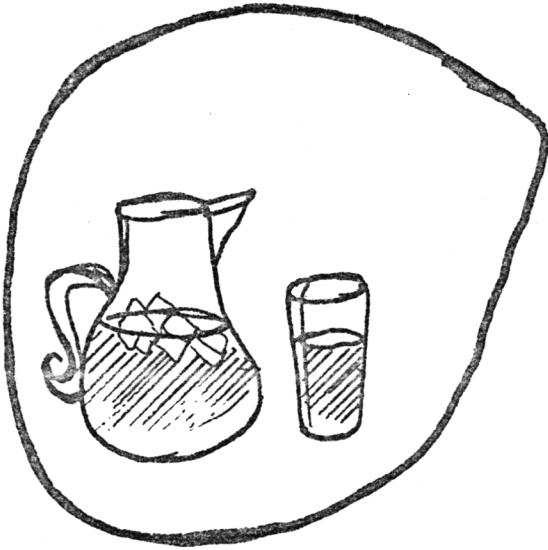
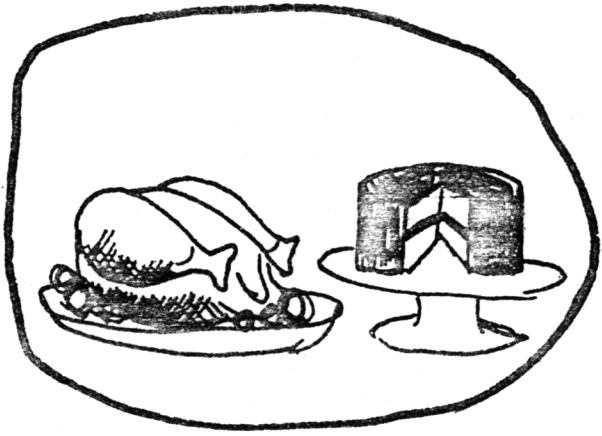
Aḡadi lugüüngi.

*Are you thirsty.*

Lugüüngani?

*I'm drinking.*

Yagwa aksu.



*Lioun*

*Mix 2 cups of flour in a bowl with*

*1 teaspoon salt and*

*½ teaspoons baking soda.*

*Work in a little lard with your hands.*

*Add water.*

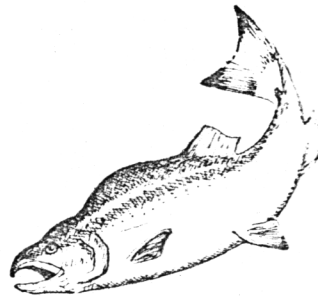
*Knead and shape into long biscuits.*

*Bake at 375° until light brown.*

*Serve them with grease or butter.*

*Tkadzensk*

*Tkadzensk is a fish dinner, with the fish cooked whole. Ask your mother how to make it, and write down everything she tells you here.*



Ksiu (or skinsticks)

*Ksiu is the very thin inner bark of either hemlock or balsam. You have to get it in the spring before the bark starts to stick too hard to the tree and gets tough.*

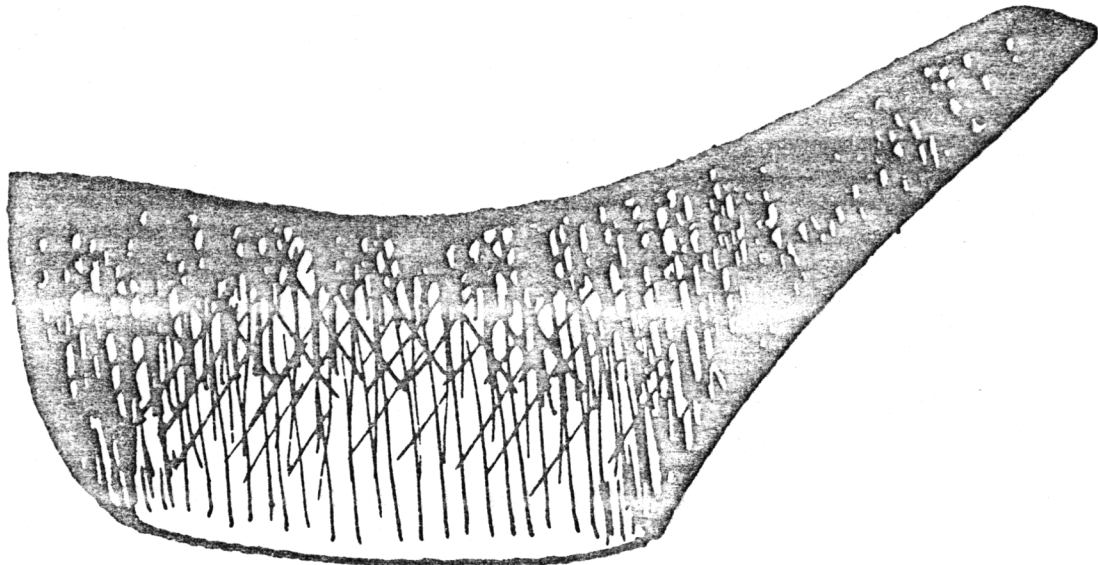
*The pictures show how you scrape the bark off the tree with a special knife. You have to be very, very careful not to get the piece you are working on dirty.*

*When you have gathered enough of the Ksiu, you can cook it with this recipe:*

Ksiu

*1 three pound lard can of the ksiu  
1 cup oolachen oil  
½ cup water  
½ cup sugar*

*Heat the water and oil. Fry the ksiu in this. Then add the sugar and fry five minutes longer. This should keep in a jar. If it molds then there wasn't enough sugar and oil.*



Güünksmhoon

*Many different sorts of fish can be smoked and dried so that they will keep well all winter. Find out which kind each of these words means.*

Güünksmhoon

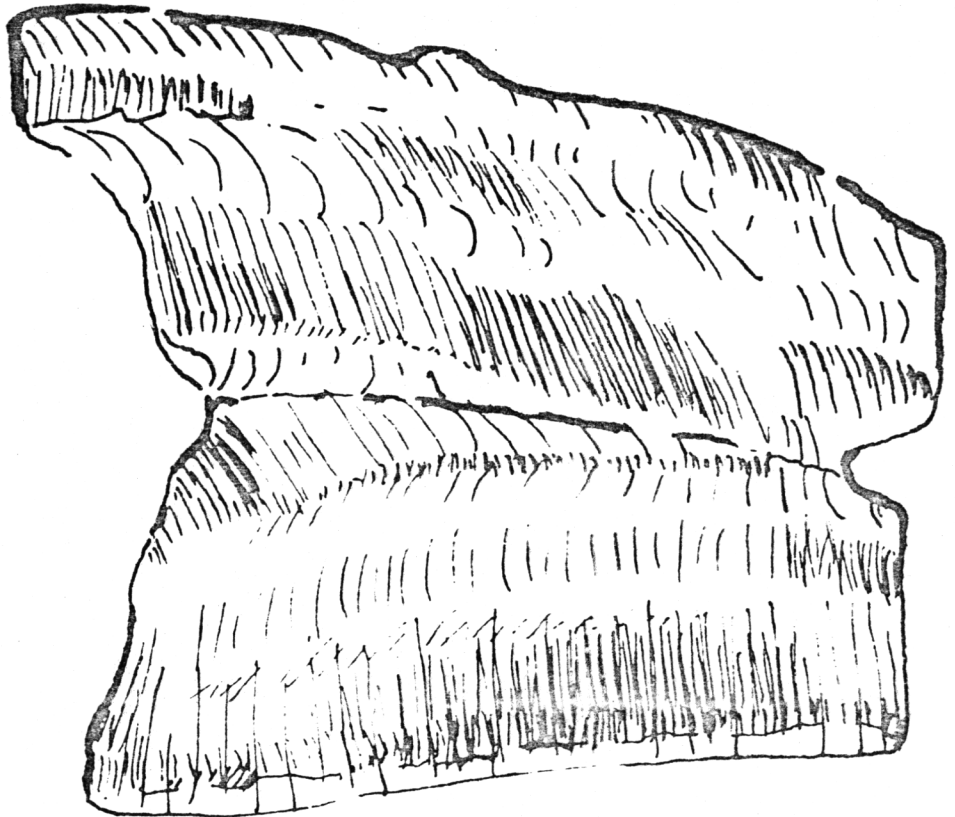
'Wah

Ksits'al  
(half-smoked)

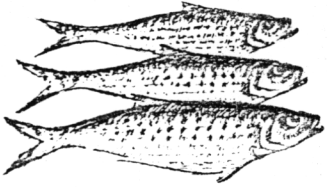
Ts'oox

Ts'aal

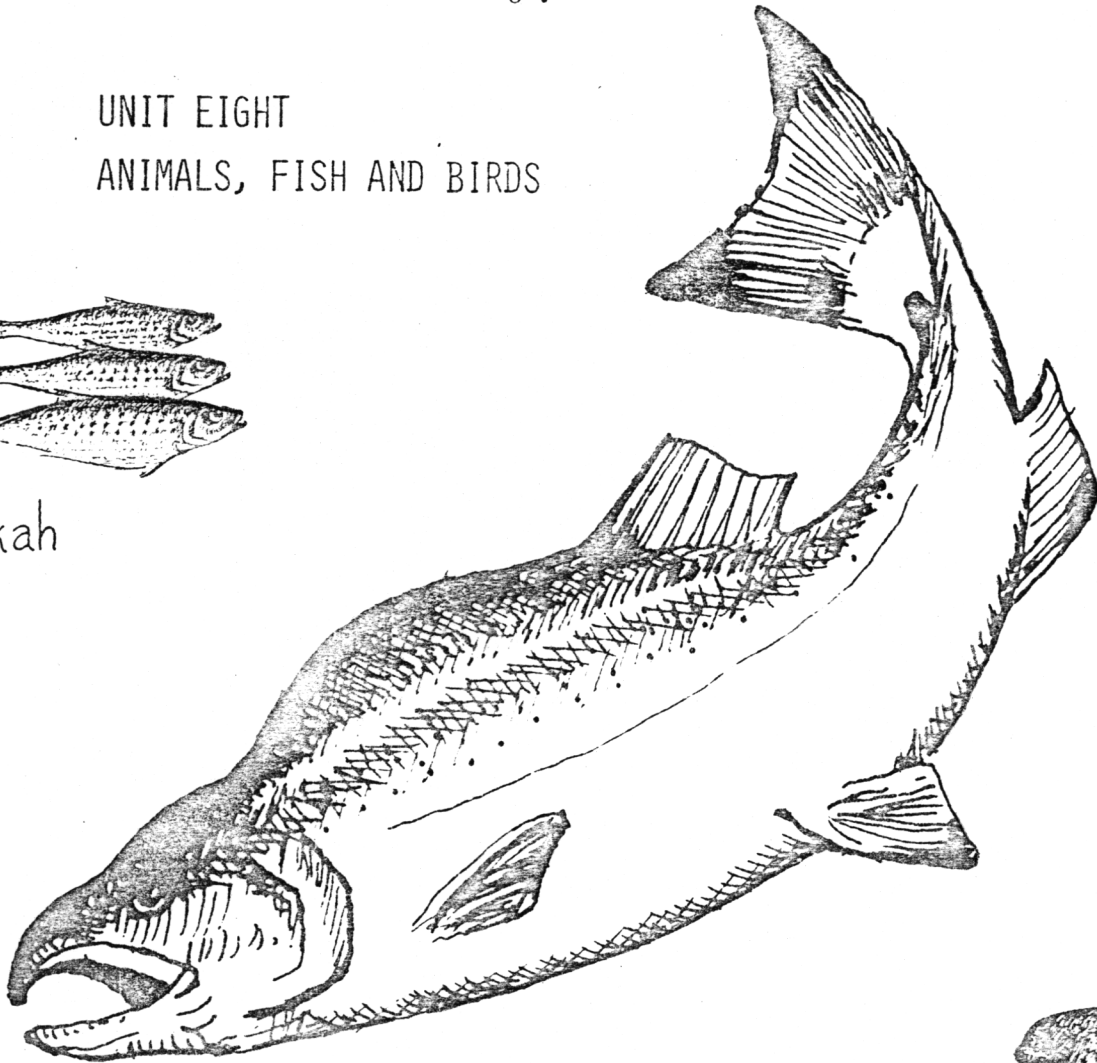
Dzigaws



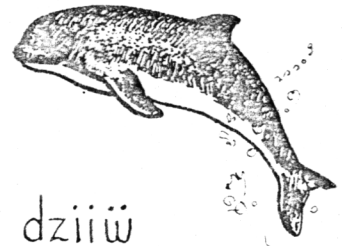
UNIT EIGHT  
ANIMALS, FISH AND BIRDS



tskah



gi'tə



dziiw



ksaa



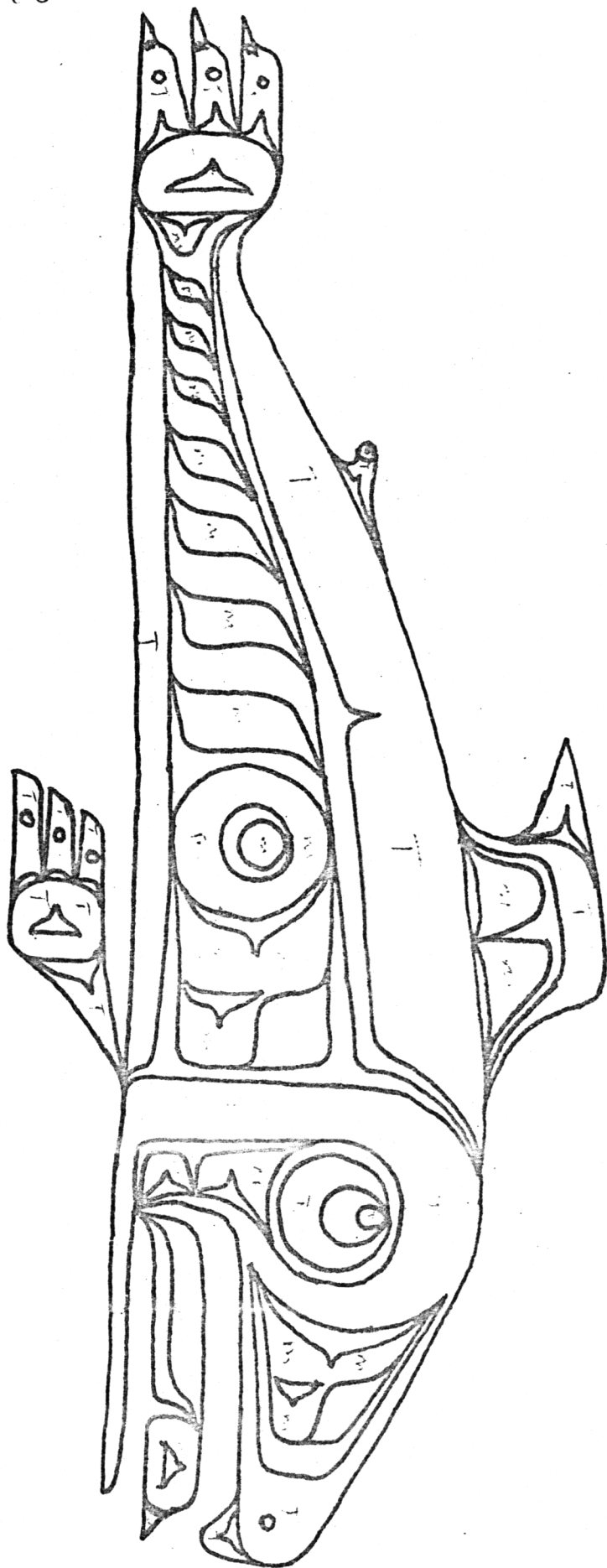
ʔpuun



'üah



txau



*Salmon*

*Jessel Bolton*



*Stukwlin*

*Jessel Bolton*

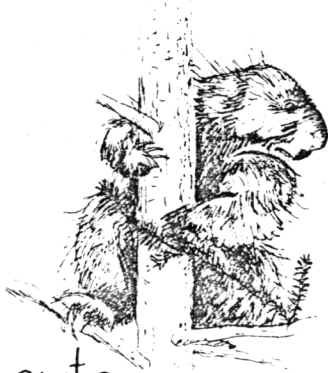




üüla



boxbogmgjemk



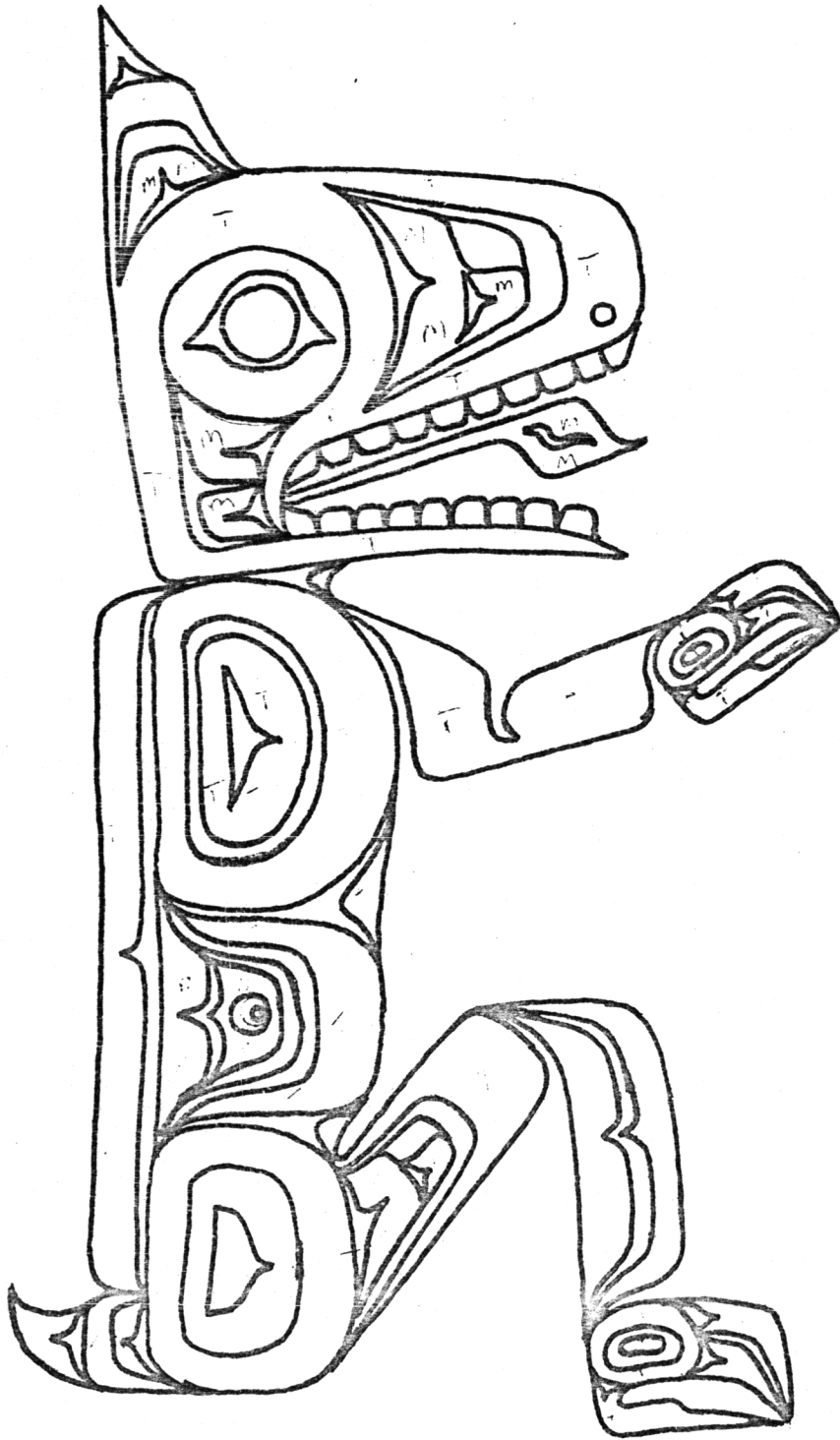
awta



gyibāaw



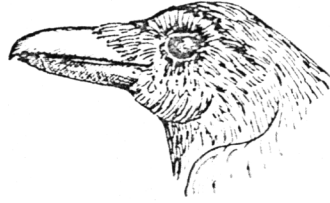
mediik



Jessel Bolton



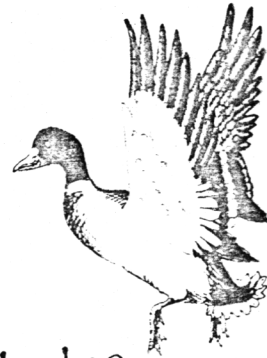
xsgiik



gaax



naluuŕk



'na'na



p'oog



liitsk

## UNIT NINE

### COUNTING

In Sm'algyax as it used to be spoken there were seven ways to count things! Which set of numbers you used depended on what sort of thing was being counted. People don't use all of the old number systems any more, but it is interesting to learn about what they were. The most common number system was called "round" in English. Those numbers are still used. Here is a counting book with all the round numbers. After that all the other number systems are shown.

k'üü1  
one

k'ool  
six

gu'p1  
two

t'apxool  
seven

gwü11  
three

yiwkdel  
eight

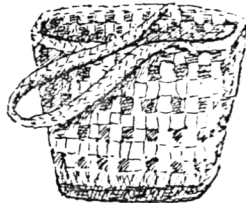
txalp  
four

kstimoo  
nine

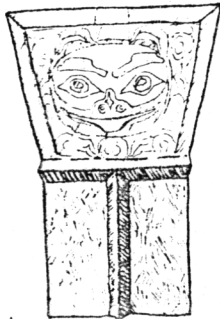
kwstuns  
five

k'yep  
ten

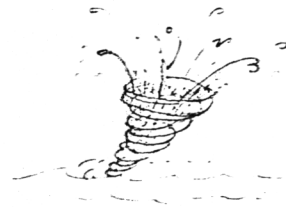
K'00L



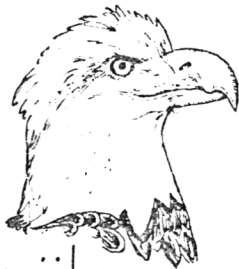
duutk



hayats



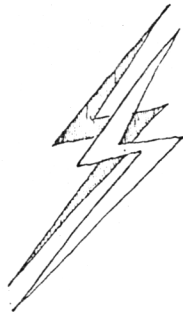
baxbeega'aks



xsgiik

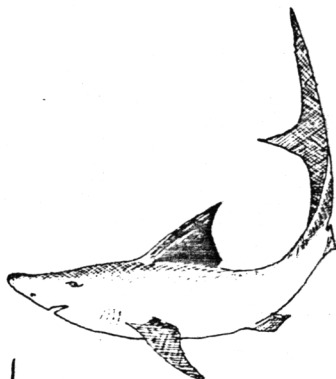


unx



ts'mti

T'APXOOLD



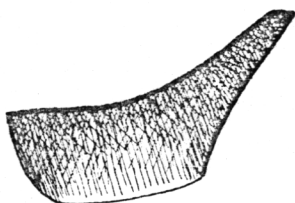
ksaa



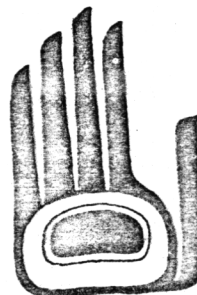
waab



smmay



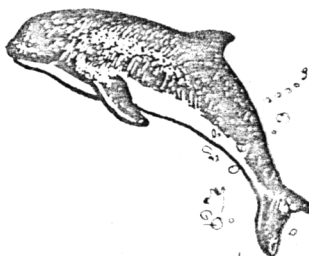
kwduus



an'on



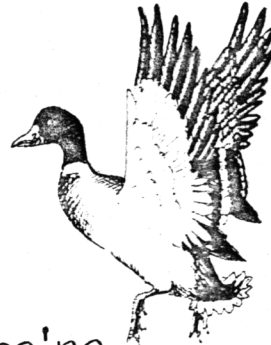
'waan



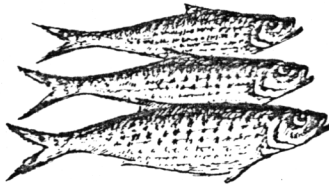
YIWKWDEL'T



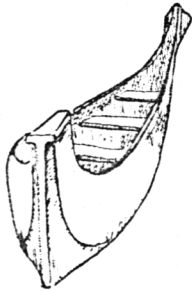
mediik



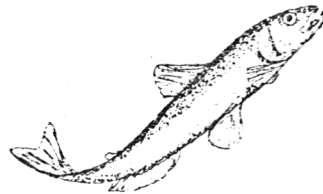
'na'na



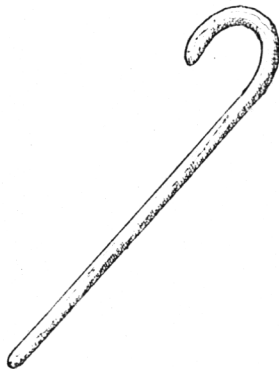
tskah



X500



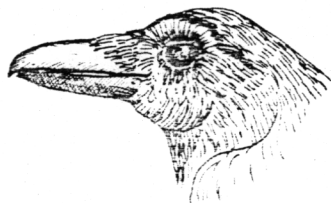
'wäh



k'a'at



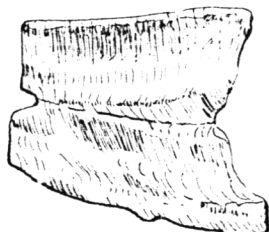
KSTIMOOS



gaax



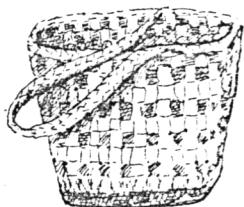
gyemk



dzigaws



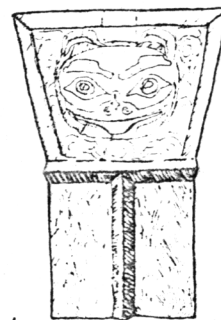
smmay



duutk



üüla



hayats

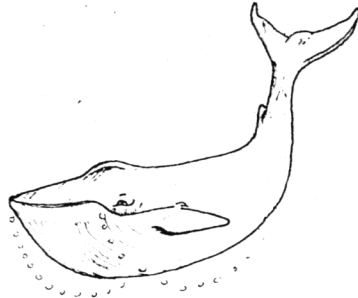


unx

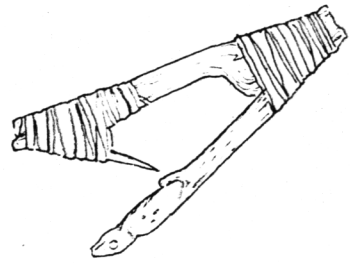


p'oog

K'YEP



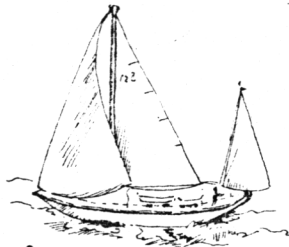
ɛpuun



t'a'awl



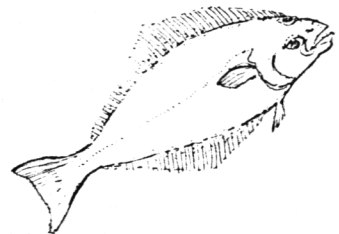
gyemk



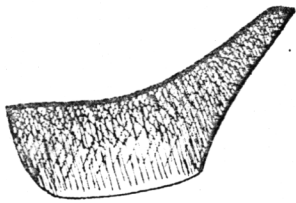
aɔoomxso



naluuɕk



txau



kwduus



naxnox



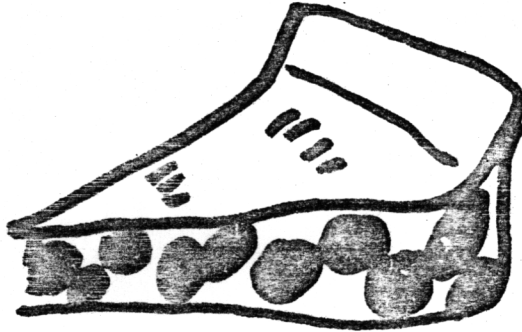
liitsk



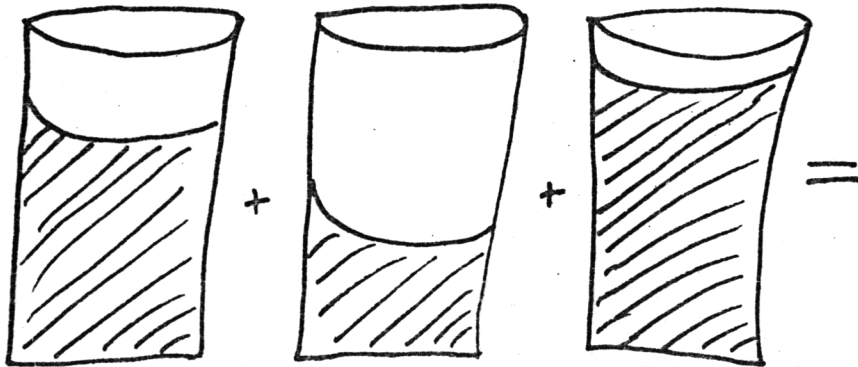
ɛguuɕk

## NUMBER FUN

How many berries can you count in this piece of pie?



How many glasses are there here?



Count the happy faces.



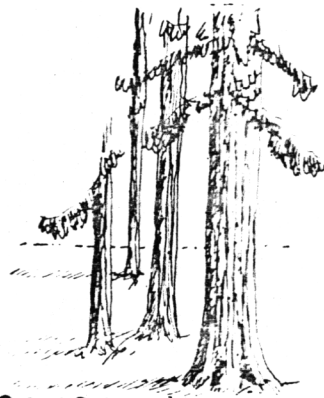
## OTHER NUMBERS IN SM'ALGYAX

*Besides the 'round' number counting system, there were six other sets of numbers used for special groups of things.*

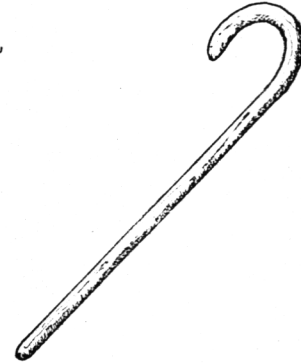
MEASURES

- 1 k'úúldmgaay
- 2 gupl'on
- 3 k'ul'on
- 4 txaalpxl'on
- 5 kwstunsal'on
- 6 k'oolda'on
- 7 t'apxoolda'on
- 8 iwktá'al'on
- 9 ksdamoolsal'on
- 10 kbal'on

*These numbers look a lot like the 'round' numbers. Use this place to write down things that would have been counted with the special measure numbers.*

*Counting Long Things*1 k'awtsgn2 goopsxn3 galtsgan4 txa'apsxn5 kstuunsxn6 k'olsxn7 t'apxoolsxn8 yiwkdeltsxn9 kstümoosxn10 kp'i'nsxn11 kbiildik'awtsxn

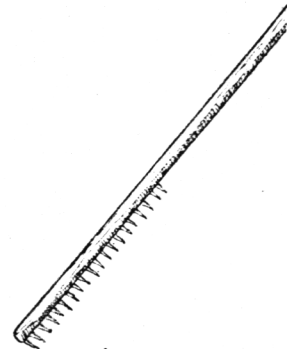
smgan



k'a'at



ha'kayaan



k'yideh

*What are some of the things that would be counted with the "long" numbers?*

*Counting Flat Things:*

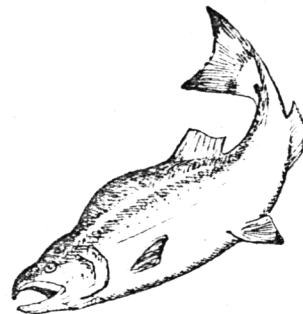
- 1 k'yaak
- 2 t'apxaat
- 3 gwün
- 4 txaap
- 5 kstuuns
- 6 k'ool
- 7 t'apxoold
- 8 k'andoold or yukwdeelt
- 9 kstimoos
- 10 k'yap



awta



boxbogmggyemk



gi't&amp;

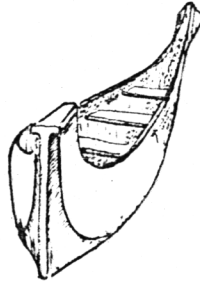


naxnox

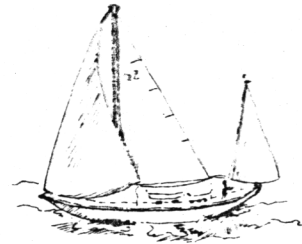
*Some of the things that are counted as "flat" are animals and fish and naxnox. Think about the animals as pelts! Write down some of the Sm'algyax words for "flat" things.*

*Counting Canoes, boats and things floating on the water.*

- 1 k'ameet
- 2 galbeeltk
- 3 galsgantk
- 4 txaalpxsk
- 5 kwstu'ansxn
- 6 k'ooltk
- 7 t'apxooltk
- 8 iwkw'a'atk
- 9 kstamoosk
- 10 k'yepsk



X500



atoomxso

*Draw pictures of some of the things that are counted in this category.*

*Counting People*

1 k'ool

2 t'apxaduul

3 gwüloon

4 txalpxdool

5 kstuunsxn

6 k'ooldool

7 t'apxaldool

8 iwkr'a'adool

9 kstamasool

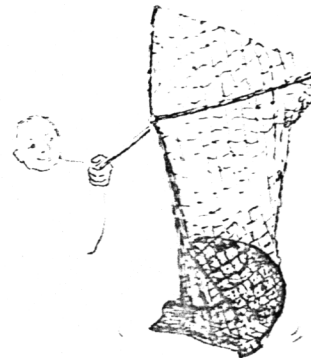
10 kbool



ǂguuǂk



'yuuta



*Can you imagine how mad somebody would have gotten if you had counted him by the numbers that are used for animals!*



*Counting People in Boats*

1 k'widaat

2 gulipdaat

3 gwindaat

4 txalpdaat

5 kwstunsgaat

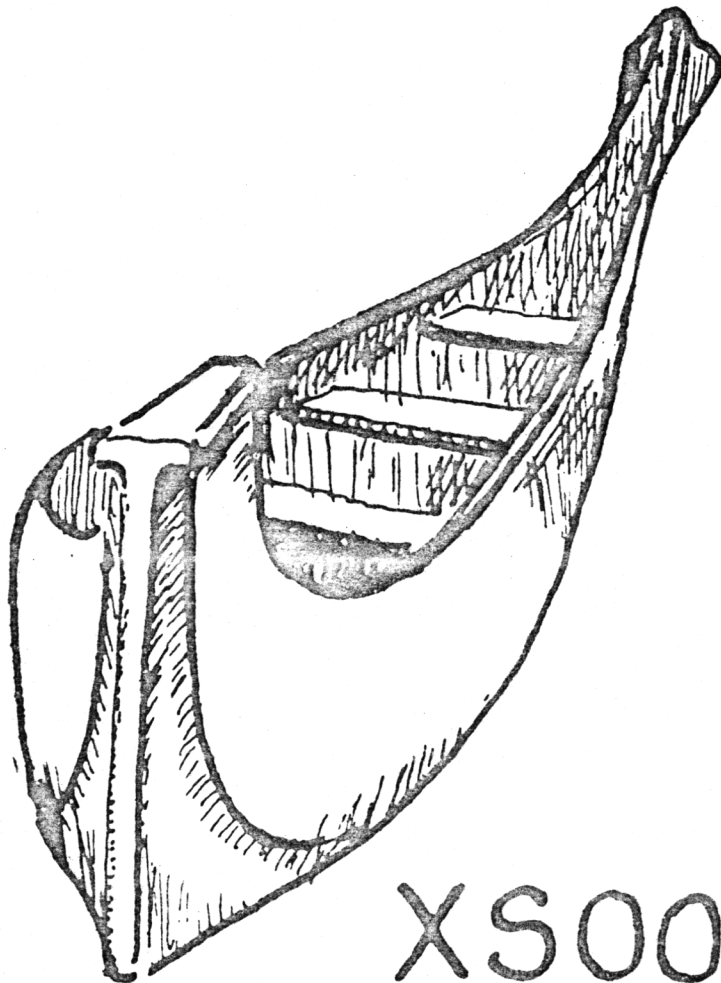
6 k'oldaat

7 t'apxooldaat

8 iwka'aldaat

9 kstimoosdaat

10 kbaldaat



*Can you put some people into  
this canoe?*

XS00

*Other Number Words*gawdi*all*

sagawdi

*nothing*

heelda

*lots, many*

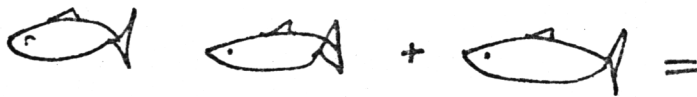
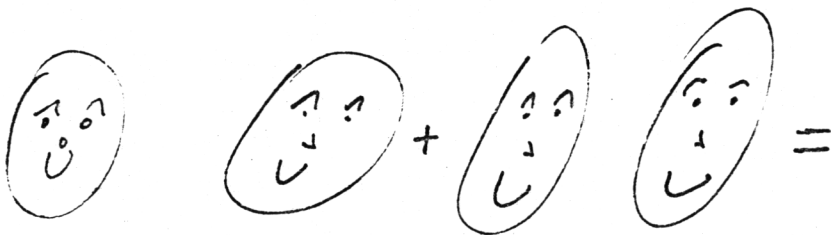
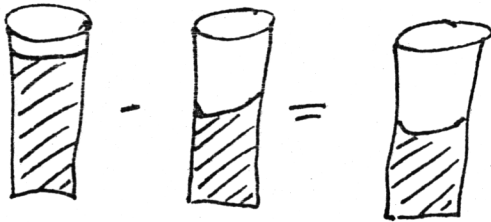
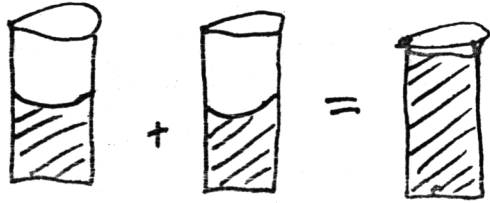
nastoo

*half*nagadzaw*several, a few*sgabuu*some, a few*

abuu

*a few, some, several*sgoox or xsolgat*first*aamsga'nak*just enough*

Figure these out!



## UNIT TEN

## WORKING

Haʔaʔs

*work**I am working.*

Yagwa haʔalsu.

*You are working.*

Yagwa haʔalsin.

*He/she is working.*

Yagwa haʔalst.

*We are working.*

Yagwa hakaʔalsm.

*You (plural) are working.*

Yagwa hakaʔalsasm.

*They (exclusive) are working.*

Yagwa hakaʔalst.

sgyeetk

*easy*

gwilo'k

*industrious*

dzap

*build, make*

aamadzap

*complete, fix*

ayawül

*skilled, competent, talented*

asdiwaal

*to have an accident, make a mistake*

huk'ad

*fisherman*

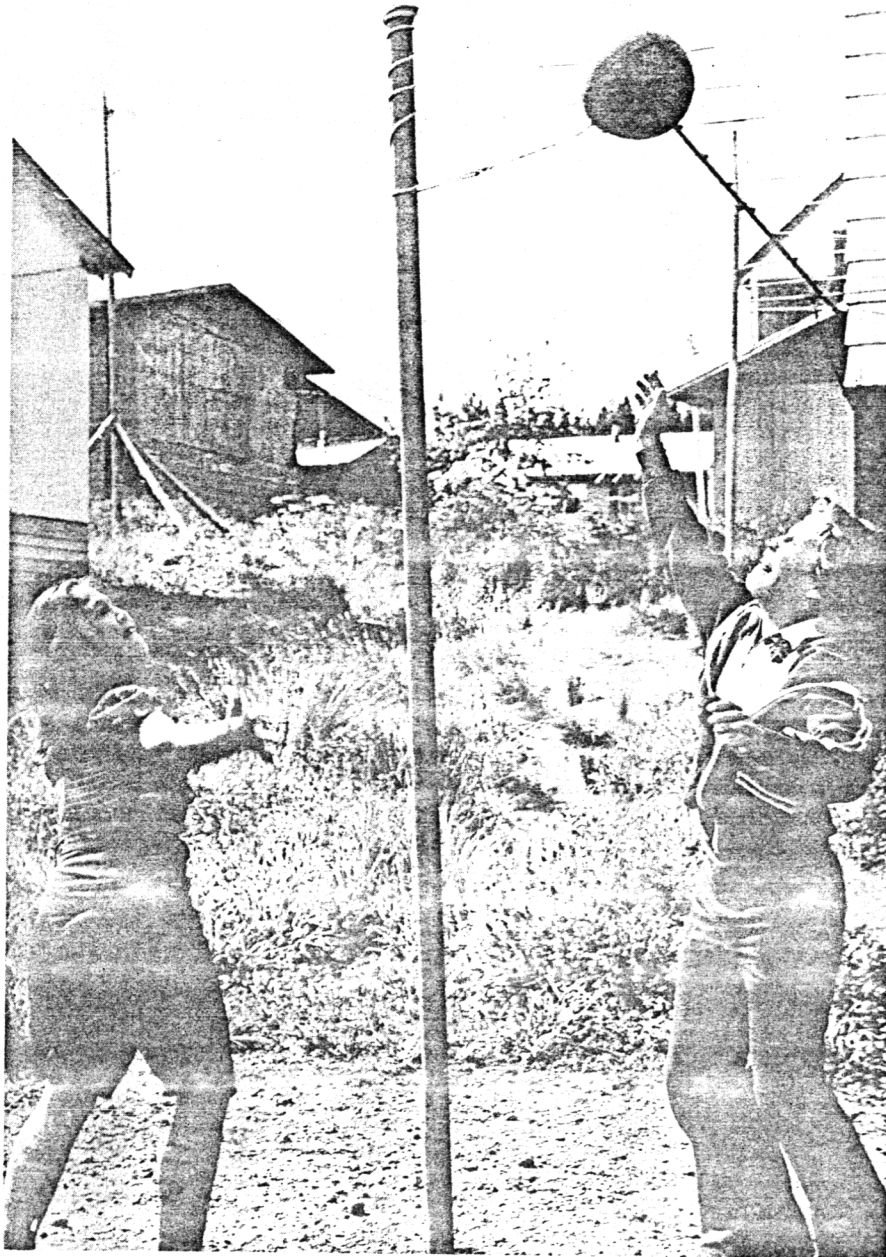
aadit

*fisherman*

hukkwdek

*a good hunter*

UNIT ELEVEN  
SINGING, DANCING AND PLAYING



AMGO' INSK

*(anything enjoyable)*

liimi

*to sing, or a song*

ganiliimi

*to keep on singing*

nahool

*a drum*

sp'aa

*to beat time  
a percussion stick*

p'eel

*sing a song ridiculing someone*

wahliimi

*one having no song*

miilk

*dance*

*There is a game that is played with songs. It is a challenge. Each team has to try to make a player from the other side laugh by singing short songs about animals. If you can learn some of those songs you could play the game that way, if you can't learn the songs yet you could try making sounds like animals to make the person in the middle of your circle laugh.*

*These songs were used by Daphne Anderson in the language programme.*

## BROTHER JOHN

ʔaʔ la s'toogani  
 ʔaʔ la s'toogani  
 wagmt John  
 wagmt John  
 ʔa yetsa hasoigat  
 ʔa yetsa hasoigat  
 ding dang dong  
 ding dang dong

## UNCLE DAN

nabiib buut Dan  
 ama'pas sm yuuta  
 yooks sú da tsalt da tsmlapwel  
 gyemga datsalt da hagamk noʔk  
 'patsii dü na gaus da ga ʔaxs sm tswaald

## WILAN

Wilaan wilaan  
 willanm suup dawe  
 wilaan wilaan  
 wilaanm suup dawe  
 'waayu wl-'taa'wii hinduusii 'gwah  
 dakʔ da tmgausd da haʔo-o-oh

## WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN

Oh dzüʔa lamdzxʔ gu amaamt  
 dzüʔa lamdzxʔ gu amaamt  
 oh hasagau dm di luspight hoksgu  
 dzuʔa lamdzxʔ gu amaamt

## GAMES AND TOYS

halhal

*a spinning top*

ʔa't

*ball*

hadiks

*swim*

t'aas

*an arrow, or a toy arrow*gansalgos*a swing*

lahaal

*stick game*

Write down the rules for Old Tom here so that someone who has never played the game would be able to understand. Use Sm'algyax words if you know them.



## STORIES

adawx story

maalsk tell, relate

There are a lot of stories that belong to the Tsimshian people. Some of the stories belong to just one person, and are only told by that person. These stories are usually stories about a name, and the person who gets a special name also gets a story. Some other stories are ones that everyone knows, and were probably used once to teach children important lessons, or even just for fun. Some other stories are part of the history of the Tsimshian people, and of your own village.

The grown-ups in your family can tell you some of the stories they know. If they would like to, you could ask your teacher to make a time for them to come to school to tell a story to your friends. The school has copies of some stories in Sm'algyax on cassette tapes in the language resource centre. If you practice listening to the words that are important with your teacher first, you should be able to hear what is being told in the story.

Some stories have been written down. The school at Ksan has published a book of some old stories with new pictures. It is called Wigyet Wanders On. Your teacher could tell you those stories as they are usually told in your own village. Another book of stories is The She-Wolf of Tsla-a Wat, published by J.J. Douglas, Ltd. You could begin to make your own collection of stories that people at Hartley Bay tell, and draw pictures to illustrate them. There is a place on the next page to begin, with some of the Sm'algyax words that are in the story called Alagyemk tpuun.

Use this space to write down some of the stories you have heard.

NAME OF THE STORY

WHO TOLD THE STORY

ALAGYEMK ɛPUUN











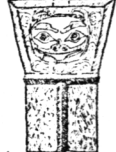























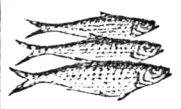


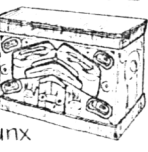








*Write down the words for Alagyemk ɛpuun as you learn them.*

## UNIT TWELVE

### READING AND WRITING SM'ALGYAX

*Sm'algyax* is written just like it sounds. So sometimes a word can be spelled in two or three different ways, even by the same person. When you have learned the writing system very well, you will be able to write things down just like the people in your own family say them. In this part of your language classes you will learn how each letter in the *Sm'algyax* alphabet sounds. Practice until you can write words just like they sound. The alphabet chart shows the sounds in regular order, just like they are in the dictionary, and the same as in English. In the next pages the sounds are put into a different order, so that you can see which ones sound alike. You should write down other words with the same sound in them so that you can remember just exactly how the sound is pronounced.

Remember, there are a lot of small differences between the ways that each person and each family and each town says words. You should never correct the pronunciation of someone who knows the language, but you should learn that they say the word different, and write it down just like they say it.

a and aa  naxnox	a  smgan	b  boxbogmgyemk	d  duufk	dz  dzigaws	
e ee  baxbeega'aks	g  giwkt	gw  gwüsnap'a'la	gy  gyemk	g  gaax	h  hayats
i and ii  xsgiiik	k  ksaa	kw  kwduus	ky  kyoost	k  ha'kayaan	k'  k'agaw'kt
k'w  k'wüla'maxs	k'y  k'yideh	k'  k'a'at	' (Stop)  an'on	l  liitsk	'l  'lax
l  lquufk	m  mediik	'm  'mak	n  naluufk	'n  'na'na	o and oo  a'loomxso
p  lpuun	p'  p'oog	s  smmay	t  awta	t'  t'a'awl	'tt  gi'tt
ts  tskah	ts'  ts'mti	tx  txau	u and uu  unx	ü and üü  üüla	w  waab
'w  'waan	ü  dziiü	'ü  'wäh	x  xs00	y  oog	'y  'yuuta

## SOUNDS OF SM'ALGYAX

Vowels

There are 7 vowel qualities in Sm'algyax, and each vowel but a may be either long or short. So there are 13 vowel sounds to learn both to hear and pronounce. Here are the vowels, with words to help you remember them:

## Front vowels

i i<sup>h</sup>ee  
blood

ii iim  
porcupine quills

e se'mn  
spruce

ee bee  
lungs

a gan  
tree

a hana'a  
woman

aa aadmhon  
catch fish with a net

## Back Vowels

ü ts'üga'aam u unx  
licorice root box

üü üüla uu ts'uu'ts  
harbor seal bird

o ol  
black bear

oo ooh  
yes

Consonants

This chart shows the consonant sounds in Sm'algyaa arranged according to which part of the mouth is used most in forming the sound. The words used here are from the alphabet chart.

Lips	Teeth Ridge	Soft Palate			Glottis
		Non-round	Plain	Round	
p ʔpuun	t awta	ky kyooxt	k ksaa	kw kwduus	k ha <sup>k</sup> ka <sup>k</sup> yaan
b boxbo <sup>g</sup> ngyemk	ɲ duuʔk	gy gyemk	ʔ giwkʔ	kw gwusnəp	ɲ a <sup>ɲ</sup> la <sup>ɲ</sup> gaax
p' p'oog	t' t'a'awl	k'y k'yideh	k' k' <sup>ʔ</sup> agaw'kt	k' <sup>w</sup> k' <sup>w</sup> u <sup>l</sup> a <sup>l</sup> maxs	k' <sup>a</sup> k' <sup>a</sup> at
	'tʂ gi'itʂ				
	ts tskah				
	dʒ dzi <sup>g</sup> aws				
	ts' ts'mti				
	tʂ txau				
	s simmay		h hayats		x xsoo
m' mediik	n naluuʔk				
'm' mak	'n, na'na				
	ʔ liitsk	w dziiw	y ooy	w waab	
	'ʔ 'lax	'w 'wah	'y 'yuuta	'w 'waan	
	ʂ ʂguuʔk				

## SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHERS

*Sm'algyax* means "the real language". It is the language spoken by the Tsimshian, and now it is being taught in the schools. The success of this programme depends on support from members of the community and the families of the students. It is important that the children hear the language spoken and that their attempts to speak it are encouraged. They have a chance to keep their language, but only if they get a lot of help.

Each of the units in this book is really just the beginning. Students need to hear the same words over and over again in order to remember them. For each written page you will have to think up a dozen ways to use the words in the classroom. There are a few suggestions here.

1. Label things in the classrooms with their *Sm'algyax* name. The kids can help in doing this.
2. Do review drills with flash cards. These should be done at the end of each unit of course, but you can interrupt a new lesson to check words that students have done previously too.
3. Make up games. The possibilities are really unlimited. For instance have two teams with one person from each team at the blackboard. Give the person at the board a written word, so that they can draw what it names. Their team must guess the word from what they draw. If a player's own team can't guess, then the other team gets a chance.
4. Use the words the kids know in stories. Kids really don't mind hearing the same story over and over again, as long as it is a good story. Tell a story first in English, then tell it again using just a few of the most important words in *Sm'algyax* and the rest in English. Tell it again and again, and eventually the kids will be able to hear it in *Sm'algyax* and understand what is happening. Let them tell you some of the words sometimes.

5. *As much as it is possible within your programme, get the kids out using the language in the community. Take the older kids to spend an afternoon with their other teachers and you collecting plants, and learning the names in Sm'algyax. Go out and collect cedar bark in May, and ksiu when it is ready.*
6. *Listening practice is one of the most valuable uses of time. Extra listening practice can be made by having cassette tapes of conversations, lessons and stories for the kids to use at home and in the library in school.*
7. *Make sure that every child is telling his family what he or she learns in Sm'algyax class so that the family can help you by using those words and sentence patterns. Extra activities that are meant to be coloured or cut out or "personalized" in some other way for each child to take home will help the kids remember what they have done in school.*