

[Text version of database, created 28/11/2011].

**Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Tlingit group (Na-Dene family).**

Languages included: Tlingit [tli] (Northern dialectal group).

Data sources.

General:

Crippen 2008 = Crippen, J. A. *Notes on Tlingit Grammar*. Unpubl. draft, October 7, 2008. // *Descriptive grammar of the Tlingit language*.

Edwards 2009 = Edwards, Keri. *Dictionary of Tlingit*. Juneau, Alaska: Sealaska Heritage Institute, 2009. // *Dictionary of Northern Tlingit, illustrated by examples and accompanied by English index and thematic glossary*.

Leer 1991 = Leer, J. A. *The Schetic Categories of the Tlingit Verb*. PhD, University of Chicago, 1991. // *Detailed study of the Tlingit verbal system*.

Naish & Story 1963 = Naish, Constance M. & Story, Gillian L. *English-Tlingit dictionary: Nouns*. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. SIL, Fairbanks, 1963. // *Thematic glossary of Northern Tlingit nouns*.

Naish & Story 1996 = Naish, Constance M. & Story, Gillian L. *English-Tlingit Noun dictionary*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. (repr. of the 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Sheldon Jackson College, Fairbanks, 1996. Available on-line as *Tlingit On-line Dictionary: Alaska Native Languages Dictionary - Tlingit* at <http://www.alaskool.org/language/indexing/tlingindex.htm> [accessed 01.2011]. // *Thematic glossary of Northern Tlingit nouns*.

Story & Naish 1973 = Story, Gillian L. & Naish, Constance M. *Tlingit verb dictionary*. Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, 1973. // *English - Northern Tlingit and Northern Tlingit - English verb dictionary, illustrated by examples and accompanied by a grammar sketch*.

Twitchell 2005 = Twitchell, Lance A. *Lingít Dictionary. Northern dialect*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 129 pages. Troubled Raven Productions, 2005. // *Northern Tlingit - English and English - Northern Tlingit noun dictionary. In citations, page numbers from the "English-Tlingit Alphabetical" section are accompanied by the stroke sign (')*.

Additional:

Cable 2006 = Cable, S. *The Interrogative Words of Tlingit. An Informal Grammatical Study*. Unpubl. ms, July 2006.

Leer 1990 = Leer, J. A. Tlingit: A portmanteau language family? In: P. Baldi (ed.). *Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology*. Mouton de Gruyter, 1990. P. 73-98.

Pfizmaier 1883 = Pfizmaier, A. Aufklärungen über die Sprache der Koloschen. In: *Sitz. Ber. d. Kaiserl. Akad. d. Wiss., phil.-hist. Cl.*, Bd.105, Heft 1. Wien, 1883. S. 169-234.

Story 1979 = Story, Gillian L. *A morphological study of Tlingit*. SIL, Language data, Amerindian Series #7. Dallas, 1979. A revised version of *A morphological study of Tlingit*, M.A. thesis (University of London, 1966).

Swanton 1909 = Swanton, John R. *Tlingit myths and texts*. Washington, 1909.

### Notes.

As noted in [Leer 1991: 1ff.] and [Crippen 2008: 4ff.], the Tlingit language consists of two main dialectal groups (all dialects are mutually intelligible):

- 1) Northern Tlingit [NT] (including the Interior dialect and some others);
- 2) Southern dialectal group, which includes the Transitional Southern dialect, the Sanya-Henyá dialect and the Tongass dialect.

Idioms of the Southern group are very poorly documented and nearly extinct (the Tongass dialect has gone extinct only recently). The available dictionaries ([Edwards 2009], [Twitchell 2005], [Story & Naish 1973], [Naish & Story 1996]) are based on Northern Tlingit.

Primary sources for the proposed Northern Tlingit wordlist are [Edwards 2009], [Story & Naish 1973] and [Naish & Story 1996]. Other sources have been used for additional proofs.

We transliterate the Tlingit alphabet as follows:

m	m
d	t
t	t <sup>h</sup> (before a vowel) / t (before a consonant or a pause)
t'	t'
n	n
dl	ɬ
tl	ɬ <sup>h</sup> (before a vowel) / ɬ (before a consonant or a pause)
tl'	ɬ'
l	ɺ
l'	ɺ'
dz	c
ts	c <sup>h</sup> (before a vowel) / c (before a consonant or a pause)
ts'	c'
s	s
s'	s'
j	č
ch	č <sup>h</sup> (before a vowel) / č (before a consonant or a pause)
ch'	č'
sh	š
g	k
gw	k <sup>w</sup>
k	k <sup>h</sup> (before a vowel) / k (before a consonant or a pause)
kw	k <sup>hw</sup> (before a vowel) / k <sup>w</sup> (before a consonant or a pause)
k'	k'
k'w	k' <sup>w</sup>

x	x
xw	x <sup>w</sup>
x'	x'
x'w	x' <sup>w</sup>
g, ġ, ġ, gh	q
gw, ghw	q <sup>w</sup>
ġ, kh	q <sup>h</sup> (before a vowel) / q (before a consonant or a pause)
ġw, khw	q <sup>hw</sup> (before a vowel) / q <sup>w</sup> (before a consonant or a pause)
ġ', kh'	q'
ġ'w, kh'w	q' <sup>w</sup>
ħ, xh	χ
ħw, xhw	χ <sup>w</sup>
ħ', xh'	χ'
ħ'w, xh'w	χ' <sup>w</sup>
h	h
hw	h <sup>w</sup>
.	ʔ
.w	ʔ <sup>w</sup>
y	y
w	w
ÿ	uj (not regularly), y
ee	i:
oo	u:
ei	e:
aa	a:
i	i
u	u

e	e
a	a
#V	?V (regular glottal prosthesis before the vowel onset)
ǂ́	ǂ́ (high tone)

In the Northern dialectal group only two tones are opposed (high and low), see [Leer 1991: 12ff.] and [Crippen 2008: 15ff.] for detail. Following lexicographic conventions and for the sake of convenience we treat the low tone as neutral and leave these vowels unmarked ([Story & Naish 1973] mark low tone as ǂ̀ in some positions, but we omit it).

Glossing abbreviations:

POSSR = possessor

POSS = possessive (pronoun) *or* possessive (marker)

INDN.POSS = indefinite non-human possessive pronoun

Database compiled and annotated by: A. Kassian, February 2011 / revised November 2011 (some transliterational details improved).

## 1. ALL

Tlingit (Northern)  $\acute{t}$ =*tak<sup>h</sup>át* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 20, 181, 347. Polysemy: 'all / every'. Quoted in [Crippen 2008] and [Story & Naish 1973: 390] as *č'a* *ttak<sup>h</sup>át* with the particle *č'a* 'just, simply'. Initial *t*- is a classifier; the remainder is not entirely clear.

## 2. ASHES

Tlingit (Northern) *k<sup>h</sup>éł'-t'* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 149, 350; Naish & Story 1996. Both sources give two equivalents for 'ashes': 1) *k<sup>h</sup>éł'-t'* (examples: "They make tobacco out of wood ashes", "The fire has gone out but the ashes are still warm") [Edwards 2009: 149]. Cf. an example from [Swanton 1909: 278]: "After he had killed her [= the cannibal wife] he pulled her over on the fire. When he blew upon her ashes, however, they became mosquitoes". Final *-t'* is apparently the plural exponent. The morpheme *k<sup>h</sup>eł'* functions also as a verbal root: CL=*k<sup>h</sup>eł'* 'to burn to ashes' [Story & Naish 1973: 38, 320] (not quoted in [Edwards 2009]). Note that in [Twitchell 2005: 29] *k<sup>h</sup>éł'-t'* is treated as a variant for the dialectal expressions *kán ya=k<sup>h</sup>éł'-t<sup>h</sup>-i* (lit. 'firewood's burning') and both are translated as 'wood ashes';

2) descriptive *kan ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i* < *kán* 'firewood' + *?i:t<sup>h</sup>i* 'in place of it' [Edwards 2009: 86]. In Edwards' only example for *kan ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i* this collocation is juxtaposed with *k<sup>h</sup>éł'-t'*: *kan ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i k<sup>h</sup>éł't' q<sup>h</sup>uká:s' yáχ yat<sup>h</sup>i*: "Ashes from the fireplace are gray" [Edwards 2009: 86], so *kan ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i* cannot be 'ashes' *per se* (note that according to the proposed translation of the example cited, *kan ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i* means 'fireplace'). Another example for *kan ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i* comes from [Swanton 1909: 378-379]: "Then he put on his war hat, and his sister went before him. He went out of doors in a cloud of ashes. He killed all in four of the enemies' canoes", but, in fact, *kan ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i* once again is found here in a possessive construction with another noun: (*k<sup>h</sup>a*)*tánča*: 'dust' (Swanton's correct literal translation is 'dust of ashes'). This fact makes the direct translation of *kan ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i* as 'ashes' problematic (e.g., the translation 'fireplace' for *kan ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i*, i.e. 'dust from fireplace' = 'ashes' for the full collocation, seems more apt). Note that *kán ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i* is the only translation for 'ashes' in [Twitchell 2005: 3'] (for Twitchell's 'wood ashes' see above). Due to such ambiguous data we prefer to exclude *kan ?i:t<sup>h</sup>i* from the list.

A third candidate is the word *xú:š-t'*, translated as 'ashes (burnt)' in [Naish & Story 1996], but as 'singed, burnt, or charred matter' in [Edwards 2009: 287] (example: "The dark burnt ashes (*xú:št'*) would be put on their faces when going to war') and as 'burnt objects' in [Twitchell 2005: 49]; it is not the default word for 'ashes'. The structure of *xú:š-t'* is the same as that of *k<sup>h</sup>éł'-t'*: plural *-t'*, an inflection marker attached to the verbal root *xu:š* 'to singe, burn (hairs, etc.) slightly' [Story & Naish 1973: 192, 326] (not quoted in [Edwards 2009]).

## 3. BARK

Tlingit (Northern) *tu:n* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 184, 353; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 35, 5'. Out of many specific terms, the most basic Tlingit word for 'bark' is probably *tun*, POSSR=*tun-i* 'dry woody outer bark'.

A possible second candidate is *?at ta-yí* (i. e. INDN.POSS=*ta*-POSS) 'birch (covering)' [Naish & Story 1996] (i. e. 'birch bark'), which is translated as 'bark; birch' in [Edwards 2009: 66, 353] and as 'birch; X's bark' in [Twitchell 2005: 4, 10]. It is quite unclear, however, whether Edwards' and Twitchell's 'birch' refers to 'birch bark' only or to both 'birch bark' and 'birch tree' (the only found example is *?at ta-yí q<sup>h</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>* "birch bark basket" (*q<sup>h</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>* means 'basket') [Edwards 2009: 66]). Next, it is unclear whether Edwards' and Twitchell's *?at ta-yí* 'bark' could be applied to any tree species or to birch only. Due to such ambiguous data we prefer to exclude =*ta-yí* from the list. Apparently *?at ta-yí* contains the relational noun *ta*: 'around it; about it; concerning it' [Edwards 2009: 63], i. e. '(birch?) bark' as 'something around (the tree)'.

#### 4. BELLY

Tlingit (Northern) POSSR=*yu:w-á* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 326, 355. Polysemy: 'abdomen / surface of the belly / front of the body'. Quoted as as POSSR=*yu:w-á* 'surface of abdomen' in [Naish & Story 1996] and [Twitchell 2005: 55]. The suffix *-(?)á* in this stem is not entirely clear; cf. the unsuffixed stem POSSR=*yu:w-ú* 'stomach' [Edwards 2009: 326, 355] (example: "My stomach was satisfied"), [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 55].

Cf. also a less neutral term: POSSR=*χ'ú:t'* 'belly, paunch' [Edwards 2009: 309, 355], 'abdomen' [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 53]; example for POSSR=*χ'ú:t'*: "His belly always hurts" [Edwards 2009: 309], "his/her stomach is growling" [Edwards 2009: 248].

#### 5. BIG

Tlingit (Northern) *CL=ke*: (1).

##### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 88, 356; Story & Naish 1973: 29, 314. A verbal root. Polysemy: 'to be big / be lots / be many etc.'. Cf. also the noun-like adjective *λ<sup>h</sup>e:n* 'big' [Edwards 2009: 260, 356], [Crippen 2008: 203] and the quantifier *?a-λ<sup>h</sup>e:n* 'much, lots of' [Edwards 2009: 51], [Crippen 2008: 203] (probably with pronominal *?a*: 'one, one of' [Edwards 2009: 47]).

#### 6. BIRD

Tlingit (Northern) *c'ick<sup>w</sup>* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 269, 357. The most generic term is probably *c'ick<sup>w</sup>*, translated as 'songbird; bird' in [Edwards 2009: 269, 357], but more narrowly as 'any small songbird' in [Naish & Story 1996]. Cf. the following examples: "Berry seeds are found in bird poop" [Edwards 2009: 85]; "The young boy shot the bird with a barbed arrow" [Edwards 2009: 256]; "I killed a bird" [Crippen 2008: 101]. The second candidate is *c'ac'í*: 'songbird; bird' [Edwards 2009: 268, 357], 'any small songbird' [Naish & Story 1996], but this word does not occur in examples with the meaning 'bird (in general)', so we prefer to omit it. [Twitchell 2005: 47, 7'] quotes *c'ick<sup>w</sup>* / *c'ac'í*: as full synonyms ('any small singing bird').

## 7. BITE

Tlingit (Northern) *yí:q* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 321, 357; Story & Naish 1973: 30, 275. Polysemy: 'to bite smth./smb. (said both of humans and animals) / to pull' [Edwards 2009: 321, 357], less explicitly in [Story & Naish 1973: 30, 275].

## 8. BLACK

Tlingit (Northern) *t'u:č'* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 255, 357; Naish & Story 1996; Crippen 2008: 197, 204; Twitchell 2005: 45, 7'. The word *t'u:č'* means 'charcoal'; the semantics of 'black' is expressed metonymically by the construction *t'u:č' yáχ* (OBJ-*yáχ* 'OBJ-like') or simply as *t'u:č'*.

## 9. BLOOD

Tlingit (Northern) *šé* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 221, 358; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 41, 7'.

## 10. BONE

Tlingit (Northern) *s'a:q* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 209, 359; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 38, 8'. POSSR=*s'a:q-í*.

## 11. BREAST

Tlingit (Northern) POSSR=*t'a:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 186, 361; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 35, 9'. Applied to both men and women.

## 12. BURN TR.



## Tlingit (Northern) *ka:n* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Story & Naish 1973: 38, 318. According to [Story & Naish 1973], the default verb is apparently *ka:n* 'to burn [tr. & intr.]; to cremate; to shine; to light [tr. & intr.]' with such examples as: "I'm burning tree stumps", "the boat burned up", "the wood is burnt", etc. [Story & Naish 1973: 38, 318]. But in [Edwards 2009: 82, 363] *ka:n* is translated as 'to light [tr. & intr.]; to shine; to cause to shine' (also 'to burn [tr.]' with the remark: 'a common use of this verb is in discussing the traditional practice of burning the clothes one was wearing when s/he passed away'). [Edwards 2009], however, quotes no plausible equivalents for Eng. 'to burn [tr.]'.

Cf. also the verb  $\chi'e:\chi'$ , whose basic meaning is 'to burn flesh': '[intr.] to be burned (of flesh, skin), become shriveled and brittle through burning', '[tr.] to burn (flesh, skin), scald; to be warped, be affected by heat; get burnt (person)' [Story & Naish 1973: 38, 341], '[tr.] to burn (flesh, skin), scald', '[intr.] to become shriveled and brittle through burning' [Edwards 2009: 309, 363].

## 13. CLAW (NAIL)

### Tlingit (Northern) $\chi a:k^w$ (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 295, 369, 389; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 51, 13', 21'. Polysemy: 'claw / (finger)nail', POSSR= $\chi a:k^w$  'nail (of finger or toe)', POSSR= $\chi a:k-\acute{u}$  'claw'.

## 14. CLOUD

### Tlingit (Northern) $q^h u=k\acute{u}:s'$ ~ $q^h u=\acute{t}i=k\acute{u}:s'$ (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 369; Naish & Story 1996. The root  $k\acute{u}:s'$  means 'cloud cover; sky; cloudy sky; to be cloudy (of sky)' [Edwards 2009: 93, 369], [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 20, 13'], [Story & Naish 1973: 50, 316]. The nominal meaning 'cloud(s)' is expressed by the verbal forms  $q^h u=k\acute{u}:s'$  and  $q^h u=\acute{t}i=k\acute{u}:s'$  [Edwards 2009: 369], [Naish & Story 1996], lit. something like 'it is cloudy' [Crippen 2008: 69].

## 15. COLD

### Tlingit (Northern) $?a:t'$ (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 335, 370; Story & Naish 1973: 51, 269. In [Edwards 2009: 335] translated as 'to chill smth.; to be cold (of weather)'; however, browsing through the dictionary confirms the basic status of this verb, cf.: "My brother used to pack cold water from a spring" [Edwards 2009: 207]. Similarly in [Story & Naish 1973], where  $?a:t'$  is glossed as 'to make cold; to be cold (of face, of weather); to feel cold (of person)', but cf. such examples as: "I felt something cold on my neck" [Story & Naish 1973: 88], "water which is cold" [Story & Naish 1973: 371].

## 16. COME

Tlingit (Northern) *ya=ku:t* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Story & Naish 1973: 52, 316; Edwards 2009: 93. Used with sg. subj. Polysemy: 'to walk / to go / to come (by walking or as a general term)' [Story & Naish 1973: 52, 316], similarly in [Edwards 2009: 93] (cf. Story & Naish' remark: 'usually a locational element signaling approach toward the speaker or hearer occurs with a verb of motion to produce the translation 'come'' ). Same root as 'to walk (go)' (q.v.).

With the pl. subj. the verbal stem *ya=ʔa:t* is used [Story & Naish 1973: 52, 268], [Edwards 2009: 330, 397]. The prefix *ya-* is a "classifier", see, e. g., [Leer 1991: 94] (an "extensor", according to the terminology in [Story & Naish 1973: 368]; cf. [Crippen 2008: 87], who treats it as the "vertical surface prefix *uʔa-*", derived from the inalienable relational noun *uʔá* 'face').

## 17. DIE

Tlingit (Northern) *na:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Story & Naish 1973: 67, 283. Said of humans or animals. Not quoted in [Edwards 2009] (p. 378 of the English-Tlingit section does not list any terms for 'to die'). Cf. also the polite form: *ke:q* 'to die, pass away, cease to exist; be unsuitable; to restrain' [Story & Naish 1973: 68, 315].

## 18. DOG

Tlingit (Northern) *k<sup>h</sup>e:ʕ* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 148, 379; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 29, 17'.

## 19. DRINK

Tlingit (Northern) *na:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 189, 381; Story & Naish 1973: 74, 283. Cf. also *ʔu:k* 'to drink in sips' [Story & Naish 1973: 75].

## 20. DRY

Tlingit (Northern) *xu:k* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 287, 382; Story & Naish 1973: 76, 326. A verbal root: 'to be dry; to dry (tr.)'. There is also a less frequent noun-like adj. *xu:k<sup>w</sup>* 'dry, dried' [Crippen 2008: 203].

## 21. EAR

Tlingit (Northern) *kúk* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 96, 382; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 21, 18'.

## 22. EARTH

Tlingit (Northern) *ł'át-k ~ ł'át-ki ~ ł'ét-k* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 262, 383; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 46, 19'. Polysemy: 'earth / land, country / soil' [Edwards 2009: 262, 383] (with such examples as, e.g., "soil turns to mud when it rains" [Edwards 2009: 174]), 'land / earth' [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 46, 19']. The nominal suffix *-ki / -k* is observed in a number of nouns: e. g., *šáč-k* 'swamp' (*šáč-ki ł'hé:q-u* 'swamp berries'), *c<sup>h</sup>át-k* 'arctic ground squirrel', etc. Some of them are deverbative, e. g., *łet k<sup>h</sup>a=k<sup>h</sup>éc-k* 'dry snow' < *k<sup>h</sup>ec* 'to be dry and lightly piled up (of snow)' (*łet* 'snow').

Cf. also *ł'áχ-k<sup>w</sup>*, *ł'éχ-k<sup>w</sup>* 'soil' [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 46], which is probably quoted as *ł'éχ-k<sup>w</sup>* 'soil; dirt' in [Edwards 2009: 188, 459]). For the morphology cf. *q<sup>h</sup>úł-k<sup>w</sup>* 'mud' [Edwards 2009: 174].

## 23. EAT

Tlingit (Northern) *χα* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 294, 383; Story & Naish 1973: 77, 339.

## 24. EGG

Tlingit (Northern) *k<sup>w</sup>át* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 161, 383; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 31, 19'.

## 25. EYE

Tlingit (Northern) *wa:q* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 271, 386; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 47, 20'.

## 26. FAT N.

Tlingit (Northern) *t<sup>h</sup>a:y* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 234, 387; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 42, 20'. Polysemy: 'fat / blubber' [Edwards 2009: 234, 387]; [Twitchell 2005: 42, 20'], only as 'fat' in [Naish & Story 1996].

Cf. also *t<sup>h</sup>u:w* 'tallow, hard fat' [Edwards 2009: 246, 387], 'deer tallow' [Naish & Story 1996]; quoted as *t<sup>h</sup>u:w ya=ne:s'-i* 'deer tallow' in [Twitchell 2005: 44] (*ne:s'* 'oil; liniment').

## 27. FEATHER

Tlingit (Northern) *t'a:w* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 253, 388; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 45, 20'. Glossed as 'feather' [Edwards 2009: 253, 388]; 'feather (long)' [Naish & Story 1996]; 'long feather' [Twitchell 2005: 45, 20'].

Cf. also a more specific term *q<sup>h</sup>in-a* ~ *q<sup>h</sup>én-a*: 'long feather, quill' [Edwards 2009: 170, 388], 'quill' [Naish & Story 1996] from the verb *q<sup>h</sup>i:n* 'to fly (sg. subj.)' + the instrumental suffix.

Cf. also *χ<sup>w</sup>á:t* 'down' [Edwards 2009: 311, 388]; 'down feathers' [Naish & Story 1963: 30] (quoted with a typo as *χ<sup>w</sup>á:t* 'feathers (down)' in the e-version of [Naish & Story 1996]), [Twitchell 2005: 53, 20'].

## 28. FIRE

Tlingit (Northern) *χ'a:n* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 304, 389; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 52, 21'. Polysemy: 'fire / red (adj.)'. It is the main word for 'red' in Tlingit, but the meaning 'fire' is primary, q.v. 'red' and [Crippen 2008: 204].

## 29. FISH

Tlingit (Northern) *χá:t* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 296, 390. Out of many specific terms concerning fish names *χá:t* seems to be the generic one. This is translated as 'fish; salmon' [Edwards 2009: 296, 390], but simply as 'salmon' in [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 51] (both [Naish & Story 1996] and [Twitchell 2005] give no equivalents for Eng. 'fish (in general)'). The same term occurs in a number of expressions like *χá:t ta:k<sup>h</sup>ahiti* 'cannery', *χá:t yáti* 'whitefish; baby fish; tiny fish' (POSSR=*yát-i* 'child'), *χá:t hí:n-i* 'stream with fish', etc., see [Edwards 2009: 296], [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 51].

## 30. FLY V.

Tlingit (Northern) *q<sup>h</sup>i:n* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 168, 392; Story & Naish 1973: 95, 334. Used with sg. subj. Cf. *yi:č* 'to fly (pl. subj.)' [Edwards 2009: 320, 392]; [Story & Naish 1973: 95, 274].

## 31. FOOT

Tlingit (Northern) *χ'u:s* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 309, 392; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 53, 23'. Polysemy: 'foot / leg'. [Leer 1990: 81] quotes the phonetic variant *q'u:š*, which is attested twice in traditional narrative contexts, referring to mythological monsters. Since both contexts are emphatic (pejorative, according to Leer) we prefer to regard the shift  $\chi'-s > q'-š$  as some kind of phonetic iconicity rather than dialectal variants in Proto-Tlingit, etc.

In the Atlin sub-dialect (Interior dialect of Northern Tlingit) 'foot' is attested as *k<sup>w</sup>é:n-šan-i* [Twitchell 2005: 22, 23'], lit. 'šan of *k<sup>w</sup>é:n*', but the meaning of the elements is unclear (the first root occurs also in *k<sup>w</sup>é:n-ł* 'hoof' [Edwards 2009: 100]).

## 32. FULL

Tlingit (Northern) *hi:k* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 117, 394; Story & Naish 1973: 89, 271. Polysemy: 'to fill / to be full (general and abstract), be filled / to finish'. Examples include: "our freezer is full of moose meat", "that box will be filled up", "when we are out trapping, our storehouse is full", etc. It seems that this verb is not applicable to the situation of filling smth. with water or another liquid (available sources give no examples for such usage). For the latter semantics another verb is used: *c'i:t'* 'to be floating low in water because heavily loaded; to fill (with liquid); to be filled (with liquid), be full (with liquid); to be pregnant' [Story & Naish 1973: 89, 298] (this verbal root is missing in [Edwards 2009]).

## 33. GIVE

Tlingit (Northern) *t<sup>h</sup>i:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 239, 396; Story & Naish 1973: 99, 288. The meaning 'to give' is expressed by the so-called "classificatory" verbs, among which *t<sup>h</sup>i:* is the most general term, applied to sg. obj. Polysemy: 'to carry / to pick up / to put / to hang up / to give, to hand (general, esp. abstract object), to give (round object) / etc.'

More specific terms of giving used with sg. obj. are: *?i:n* 'to pick (into a container) / to carry (container full of liquid or small objects) / to give (container full of liquid or small objects) / to bring (container full of liquid or small objects)'

[Edwards 2009: 338, 396] (but translated as 'to pick / to take (home food from party) / to carry (in a container)' in [Story & Naish 1973: 265]); *tʰa:n* 'to carry (usually a container or hollow object) / to end / to turn over / to bend / to give (container or hollow object or long, complex object) / etc.' [Edwards 2009: 228, 396] (similarly in [Story & Naish 1973: 99, 291]); *ʔaχ* 'to carry around (textile-like object) / to lie (said of textile-like object) / to give (textile-like object)' [Edwards 2009: 337, 396] (similarly in [Story & Naish 1973: 99, 270]).

The most general term of giving applicable to pl. obj. is *ne*: 'to pick up off of / to knit / to give / to happen / etc.' [Edwards 2009: 194, 396] (as *ni*: 'to happen / to slack off / to do (general) / to finish / to pick up / to carry / to bring / to give (general) / etc.' in [Story & Naish 1973: 99, 280]).

More specific terms for pl. obj. are *ʔa:t* 'to carry (esp. baggage and personal belongings) / to lie (small, round or hoop-like objects) / to give (small, round or hoop-like objects; baggage or personal belongings) / etc.' [Edwards 2009: 333, 396] (similarly in [Story & Naish 1973: 99, 268], but the meaning 'to lie' is also applicable to humans) and others, see [Story & Naish 1973: 42 sub 'carry'].

All these verbs in the meaning 'to give' are normally accompanied by the so-called "simple locative" *či*: 'the hand of, (in) the possession of' [Story & Naish 1973: 387].

## 34. GOOD

Tlingit (Northern) *k'e*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern)**: Edwards 2009: 156, 397; Story & Naish 1973: 101, 322. A verbal root with polysemy: 'to improve / to be good, fine, pretty' (widely applicable). A less frequent noun-like adj. *ʔa:k'é* 'good' [Crippen 2008: 203] also exists (probably with pronominal *ʔa*: 'one, one of' [Edwards 2009: 47]).

## 35. GREEN

Tlingit (Northern) *s'u:w* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern)**: Edwards 2009: 214, 398; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 40, 26'. Polysemy: 'green / light blue'. The word *s'u:w* literally means 'greenstone'; the semantics of 'green / light blue' is metonymically expressed by the construction *s'u:w yáχ* (OBJ-*yáχ* 'OBJ-like') [Edwards 2009: 214, 398]; [Naish & Story 1996]; [Twitchell 2005: 40, 26'].

Cf. *χ'a:t* 'to be unripe, green and hard' [Edwards 2009: 304, 398]; [Story & Naish 1973: 238, 342].

## 36. HAIR

Tlingit (Northern) *POSSR=ša=χa:w-ú* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern)**: Edwards 2009: 220, 400; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 41, 27'. Lit. 'head's hair' < *šá* 'head' (q.v.) + *χa:w* 'hair, fur; to be hairy'.

## 37. HAND

## Tlingit (Northern) *čín* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 129, 400; Naish & Story 1996; Naish & Story 1963: 33, 35; Twitchell 2005: 26, 27'. Polysemy: 'arm / hand / paw' [Naish & Story 1963: 33, 35], but only as 'hand / paw / sleeve' in [Edwards 2009: 129, 400], 'hand / paw' [Naish & Story 1996]; [Twitchell 2005: 26, 27']. The root is apparently *či-* in the light of the following forms: 1) *či-qe:* 'crook of the arm; in smb.'s embrace' [Edwards 2009: 128, 349] (examples: "The baby fell asleep in his mother's arms", "He is carrying his daughter in his arms"), 'arm (forearm)' [Naish & Story 1996] (with the variant *č-qe:*), [Naish & Story 1963: 33]; 2) *či-k<sup>h</sup>ú:ʔ* 'back of the hand' [Edwards 2009: 129, 400]; 'hand (back)' [Naish & Story 1996] (as *či-k<sup>h</sup>u:ʔ* in [Naish & Story 1963: 35]); 3) *či-wán* 'outer edge of the hand' [Edwards 2009: 130, 400]; 'hand (outside)' [Naish & Story 1996] (as *či-wún* 'outside of hand' in [Naish & Story 1963: 35]); 4) the incorporated form *či* 'hand' [Crippen 2008: 80]. Note that the word *čín* is translated as 'arm, hand' in the first edition of [Naish & Story 1963: 33, 35], but simply as 'hand' in other dictionaries. There are no Tlingit equivalents for Eng. 'arm', however, in [Edwards 2009], [Naish & Story 1996] and [Twitchell 2005].

Cf. separate terms for 'forearm' (*či-qe:* ~ *č<sup>h</sup>-qe:* in [Naish & Story 1963]; [Naish & Story 1996], but with different interpretation in [Edwards 2009], see above) and 'upper arm' (*xi:k* [Edwards 2009: 298, 349]; [Naish & Story 1996]; [Naish & Story 1963: 33]).

## 38. HEAD

### Tlingit (Northern) *šá* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 216, 402; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 40, 27'.

## 39. HEAR

### Tlingit (Northern) *?a:χ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 335, 402; Story & Naish 1973: 107, 270. Polysemy: 'to hear smth. / to hear of smth., hear that smth.'.

## 40. HEART

### Tlingit (Northern) *t<sup>h</sup>é:χ'* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 244, 402; Naish & Story 1996. Note that *t<sup>h</sup>é:χ'* is not quoted in [Twitchell 2005], where 'heart' is translated as *t<sup>h</sup>i:y* [Twitchell 2005: 43, 28']. In its turn, the root *t<sup>h</sup>i:y* with this meaning is not found in either [Edwards 2009] or [Naish & Story 1996].

## 41. HORN

Tlingit (Northern) *POSSR=še:t-í* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 223, 404; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 41, 29'.

42. I

Tlingit (Northern) *χá-t* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 19, 298, 406; Story & Naish 1973: 386; Twitchell 2005: 51, 29'; Crippen 2008: 175. Cf. the verbal pronominal prefixes of the 1<sup>st</sup> p. sg. *χat-*, *aχ-*, *χa-* and the possessive pronoun *?aχ* 'my' [Crippen 2008: 175]; [Edwards 2009: 19].

43. KILL

Tlingit (Northern) *ča:q* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 126, 410; Story & Naish 1973: 119, 304. Applied to sg. obj. Cf. *?in* 'to kill (pl. obj.)' [Story & Naish 1973: 119, 265] (not quoted in [Edwards 2009]?).

44. KNEE

Tlingit (Northern) *POSSR=k<sup>h</sup>i:y* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 147, 411; Naish & Story 1996. In [Twitchell 2005: 29, 32'] *k<sup>h</sup>i:y* and *k<sup>h</sup>i:y šá* (lit. 'head of *k<sup>h</sup>i:y*') are quoted as synonyms, with the translation 'knee'. It may be suspected that the exact translation of Twitchell's *k<sup>h</sup>i:y šá* is 'kneecap'.

45. KNOW

Tlingit (Northern) *k<sup>h</sup>u:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 151, 411; Story & Naish 1973: 120, 320. Polysemy: 'to know (esp. people, facts) / to learn (esp. facts)'.  
Cf. *ku:k* 'to learn how to do, to know how to do, be practiced' [Edwards 2009: 92, 411]; [Story & Naish 1973: 121, 317].

46. LEAF



Tlingit (Northern) *k<sup>h</sup>aya:ní* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 145, 413. Polysemy: 'leaf, leaves / vegetation, plants, herbs, herbiage'. Glossed only as 'leaves, blossom' in [Naish & Story 1996]; [Twitchell 2005: 29, 33']. Morphologically unclear.

Cf. also POSSR=*ša:t-i* 'sprouts, fleshy leaves growing toward the top of the stem' [Edwards 2009: 216, 413].

47. LIE

Tlingit (Northern) *t<sup>h</sup>a:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Story & Naish 1973: 125, 291. Polysemy: 'to lie, lie down (of human) (with the classifier *ci=*) / to sleep (with the classifier *ya=*)'. In [Edwards 2009: 227], however, this verb is translated only as 'to sleep (sg. subj.)'. Cf. *ʔa:t*, applicable to pl. patient: 'to carry (esp. baggage) / to lie, lie down (of humans) / to give (small objects)' [Story & Naish 1973: 125, 268] (acc. to [Edwards 2009: 333], the meaning 'to lie' is applicable to non-human subjects only). Edwards does not give any Tlingit equivalents for Eng. 'to lie (of human)' in his dictionary.

For inanimate subj. various classificatory verbs are used, which are normally the same as in the case of 'to give' q.v.

48. LIVER

Tlingit (Northern) POSSR=*ʔ'ú:q-u* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 264, 416; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 46 (with a typo), 34'.

49. LONG

Tlingit (Northern) *ya:t'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 315, 416; Story & Naish 1973: 127, 277. The root is verbal: 'to be long' (either in the spatial or temporal meaning). Cf. also the noun-like adjective *k<sup>h</sup>uwá:t'* [Edwards 2009: 153, 416, 594], derived from this root, but in all likelihood much less frequent (the only found example is "long house" [Edwards 2009: 14]).

50. LOUSE

Tlingit (Northern) *wé:s'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 274, 417; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 48, 34'.

## 51. MAN

Tlingit (Northern) *q<sup>h</sup>á:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 164, 419; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 31, 35'. Polysemy: 'man / male / person, people' [Edwards 2009: 164, 419], but glossed only as 'man' in [Naish & Story 1996] and [Twitchell 2005: 31, 35']. The primary meaning of *q<sup>h</sup>á:* is apparently 'man, male', see comm. sub 'person'. Note an irregular labialization in the possessive construction POSSR=*q<sup>h</sup>á:-wu* [Edwards 2009: 166]; [Story 1979: 204] and the plural form *q<sup>h</sup>á:-x<sup>w</sup>* 'men' [Edwards 2009: 167] ([Crippen 2008: 17] proposes to explain it as a result of rounding of *á:* after an uvular).

## 52. MANY

Tlingit (Northern) *ke:* (1) / *ha:* (2).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 88, 419; Story & Naish 1973: 29, 314. There are two main candidates for 'many': 1) *ke:* 'to be big, be lots, be many, etc.' [Edwards 2009: 88, 356, 419]; [Story & Naish 1973: 29, 314] (the basic root for '(to be) big' q.v.).

2) *ha:* 'to be many, plenty, lots' [Edwards 2009: 114, 419]; [Story & Naish 1973: 131, 273] (cf. the homonymous verbal roots *ha:* meaning 'to plant, dig / to be invisible, move invisibly / to want / etc.' [Edwards 2009: 113]; [Story & Naish 1973: 272]).

It has not been possible to choose between these two roots. Cf. such examples for *ke:* as: "There is a lot of algae in the Chilkat" [Edwards 2009: 89]; "There are a lot of highbush cranberries along the river" [Edwards 2009: 89]; "How many eggs are there?" [Edwards 2009: 89]; "Mossberries have too many seeds" [Edwards 2009: 248]; "There is a lot of oil in the torn cod when it's cooked" [Edwards 2009: 58]; "After the summer there are a lot of spawned-out salmon" [Edwards 2009: 80]; "After the summer is over there are a lot of bluejays" [Edwards 2009: 125]; "There were a lot of blue bottle flies this summer" [Edwards 2009: 174]; "There are a lot of dead leaves on the ground" [Edwards 2009: 262]; "There are a lot of cutthroat trout at Chilkoot" [Edwards 2009: 291]; "there was lots of grass there" [Story & Naish 1973: 29].

Examples for *ha:* include: "There are a lot of school children in Yakutat" [Edwards 2009: 114]; "The farmer has lots of cows" [Edwards 2009: 114]; "There are a lot of Tlingit people living in Anchorage" [Edwards 2009: 114]; "There are a lot of Haida and Tsimshian people in Ketchikan" [Edwards 2009: 70]; "There are a lot of dead branches when it becomes winter" [Edwards 2009: 113]; "Octopus have a lot of tentacles" [Edwards 2009: 190]; "there are lots of berries" [Story & Naish 1973: 131]; "there are going to be many of us (that is, my grandchildren are becoming numerous)" [Story & Naish 1973: 131]; "he has many pieces of baggage" [Story & Naish 1973: 131]; "he doesn't have many clothes" [Story & Naish 1973: 131]. We treat *ke:* and *ha:* as synonyms.

Cf. also the quantifier *?a:-λ<sup>h</sup>en* 'much, lots of' [Edwards 2009: 51]; [Crippen 2008: 203] (from the noun-like adj. *λ<sup>h</sup>en* 'big' probably with pronominal *?a:* 'one, one of'), which is apparently less frequent than *ke:* and *ha:* (examples for *?a:-λ<sup>h</sup>en*: "I made a lot of gray currant berry sauce" [Edwards 2009: 51]; "We picked a lot of strawberries so we can make dried berry patties" [Edwards 2009: 142]). Edwards 2009: 114, 419; Story & Naish 1973: 131, 273.

## 53. MEAT

Tlingit (Northern) *λi:y* (1).

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 75, 420; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 15, 35'. Examples include: "Cut the trimming off the deer meat well for the broth!"; "The meat is tough" [Edwards 2009: 75].

Cf. also *šís'q* ~ *šís'q* 'raw (flesh or meat); rare (meal); green wood (of tree)' [Edwards 2009: 224, 420]; *šís'q* ~ *šas'q* 'raw flesh', i.e. 'raw foods' [Naish & Story 1996]; [Twitchell 2005: 41, 45'].

## 54. MOON

Tlingit (Northern) *tís* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 71, 423; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 13, 37'. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

## 55. MOUNTAIN

Tlingit (Northern) *šá*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 216, 423; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 40, 37'.

## 56. MOUTH

Tlingit (Northern) *χ'é* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 307, 424; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 52, 37'. Polysemy: 'mouth / opening (of smth.)'. Incorporated variants are *χ'a* ~ *q'a* [Crippen 2008: 81 et passim]. For the fluctuation *K*~*X* cf. *χ'us* ~ *q'us* 'foot, leg' above; however, it is not semantically obvious that the incorporated morpheme *q'a* represents the same root, so it should probably be more correct to treat *q'a* as an etymologically unrelated unit (contaminating with the root for 'mouth?') rather than postulate a common unconditioned fluctuation between consonant series in Tlingit (as *per* [Leer 1990]).

A more specific term is POSSR=*ak'h'a* 'inside of smb.'s mouth' [Edwards 2009: 181, 424], 'smb.'s mouth (inside)' [Naish & Story 1996], 'mouth (inside)' [Twitchell 2005: 34, 37'].

Cf. also *k<sup>h</sup>u:t* 'navel, bellybutton' [Edwards 2009: 152] ('naval' (sic!) in [Twitchell 2005: 30, 38']), which is translated as 'navel; mouth' in [Naish & Story 1996].

## 57. NAME

Tlingit (Northern) *sa*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 203, 425; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 37, 38'. Polysemy: 'name / to name'.

## 58. NECK

Tlingit (Northern) *t̥i-tíχ' ~ t̥u-tíχ' (1)*.

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 183, 184, 426; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 34, 38'. Neither [Edwards 2009], nor [Naish & Story 1996] gives the general word for 'neck'. The only term found in these sources is *t̥itíχ' ~ t̥utíχ'* 'back of the neck' [Edwards 2009: 183, 184, 426], *t̥itíχ'* 'neck (back)' [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 34, 38']. In the light of such examples as "He has a rash on his neck" [Edwards 2009: 183, 282] and Crippen's translation of *t̥itíχ'* as 'neck, throat' [Crippen 2008: 79], we tentatively fill the slot with *t̥u-tíχ' ~ t̥i-tíχ'*. The nominal stem *t̥i-tíχ' ~ t̥u-tíχ'* is a compound with the second element *tíχ'* 'back (anatomic)' [Edwards 2009: 72], although the first element is unclear. Probably the same root *t̥V* (with a vowel fluctuation) is contained in *t̥e-t̥úχ'* 'throat' [Edwards 2009: 183] (the root *t̥úχ'* means 'to spit (out)' [Edwards 2009: 247]); therefore, *t̥V* can be seen as an old root for 'neck'.

Cf. also the morphologically unclear term *t̥ak̥i:č'* 'occiput; nape of neck; back of head' [Edwards 2009: 181, 426].

## 59. NEW

Tlingit (Northern) *yí:s (1)*.

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 322, 426; Crippen 2008: 203. Polysemy: 'new / young / fresh' [Edwards 2009: 322, 426]; 'young / immature / new' [Crippen 2008: 203]. A noun-like adjective.

## 60. NIGHT

Tlingit (Northern) *t̥<sup>h</sup>a:t (1)*.

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 233, 427; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 42, 39'. Cf. the verb *t̥<sup>h</sup>a:* 'to sleep' (q.v.) (the derivation 'to sleep' > 'night' is typologically attested).

## 61. NOSE

Tlingit (Northern) *POSSR=t̥ú (1)*.

## References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 184, 428; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 35, 39'. Polysemy: 'nose / point (of a long thin pointed object)'.

## 62. NOT

Tlingit (Northern) *χ̥<sup>h</sup>é:t̥ (1)*.

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 260; Crippen 2008: 34. According to [Crippen 2008: 34] and [Leer 1991], the most common negation is the particle  $\lambda^h\acute{e}t$  (with reduced variants:  $\lambda^h\acute{e}t \sim h\acute{e}t \sim t$ ); it can also be used for the prohibitive, although there also exists a special prohibitive particle  $t\acute{i}(t)$ . See examples in [Crippen 2008: 90, 102, 169].

## 63. ONE

Tlingit (Northern)  $\lambda^h\acute{e}:-x'$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 260, 429; Naish & Story 1996; Crippen 2008: 206. For morphology, cf.  $\lambda^h\acute{e}:-n\acute{a}\chi$  'one person' (analogous to  $t\acute{e}\chi$  'two' ~  $t\acute{a}\chi-n\acute{a}\chi k\acute{a}$ : 'two people').

## 64. PERSON

Tlingit (Northern)  $t\acute{i}:nk\acute{i}t \sim t\acute{i}nk\acute{i}t$  (1) /  $q^h\acute{a}$ : (2).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 183, 433; Naish & Story 1996. In [Edwards 2009] there are two equivalents for 'person': (a) morphologically obscure  $t\acute{i}nk\acute{i}t$  'person; Tlingit' [Edwards 2009: 183, 433]; (b)  $q^h\acute{a}$ : 'man; male; person, people' [Edwards 2009: 164, 419]. According to [Naish & Story 1996],  $t\acute{i}:nk\acute{i}t \sim t\acute{i}nk\acute{i}t$  means 'person; Tlingit' while  $q^h\acute{a}$ : means only 'man' (similarly [Twitchell 2005: 31, 34], who translates  $t\acute{i}:nk\acute{i}t \sim t\acute{i}nk\acute{i}t$  as 'Tlingit' and  $q^h\acute{a}$ : as 'man'). Browsing through [Edwards 2009] shows that both nouns can be used in the meaning 'person, human being'. Cf. such examples for  $t\acute{i}nk\acute{i}t$  as: "The medicine man was called to the sick person" [Edwards 2009: 125]; "There are still people in the place you are locking" [Edwards 2009: 183]; "What kind of person are you?" [Edwards 2009: 183].

Examples for  $q^h\acute{a}$ : include: "You don't touch another person's possessions" [Edwards 2009: 60]; "Through prayer, a person's spirit is strong" [Edwards 2009: 167]; "One person is walking along there" [Edwards 2009: 260], and the expressions  $\lambda\acute{e}:t q^h\acute{a}$ : 'white, European, Caucasian (man or person)' [Edwards 2009: 75],  $t'u:\acute{c} q^h\acute{a}$ : 'Black (man or person), African-American' [Edwards 2009: 255].

Apparently  $t\acute{i}nk\acute{i}t$  is the original word for 'person, people', whereas  $q^h\acute{a}$ : primarily meant 'man, male', but is now shifting to 'person' (possibly under English influence?), superseding the old term. We treat both words as synchronic synonyms. Edwards 2009: 164, 419.

## 65. RAIN

Tlingit (Northern)  $s\acute{i}:w$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 206, 441; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 38, 45'. With assimilation in the Interior dialect:  $s\acute{i}:w$ . Expressions for 'to rain' are based on verbs for 'to fall' [Story & Naish 1973: 165].

## 66. RED

## Tlingit (Northern) *χ'a:n* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 304, 443; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 52, 45; Crippen 2008: 197, 204. The original meaning of the word *χ'a:n* is 'fire' q.v. (it is the main word for 'fire' in Tlingit); the semantics of 'red' is metonymically expressed either by the construction *χ'a:n yáχ* (OBJ-*yáχ* 'OBJ-like') or simply as *χ'a:n*.

Cf. also *šéχ<sup>w</sup>* 'red alder; orange (in color)' [Edwards 2009: 223] (only as 'alder (red)' in [Naish & Story 1996]), *šéχ<sup>w</sup>-t<sup>h</sup>á:x'i* 'bright red or orange' [Edwards 2009: 223, 443], *téχ<sup>w</sup>* 'crimson red; face paint' [Edwards 2009: 183, 443], [Naish & Story 1996].

## 67. ROAD

### Tlingit (Northern) *te*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 70, 445; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 12, 46'. Polysemy: 'path / trail / road / street'.

## 68. ROOT

### Tlingit (Northern) *χa:t* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 296, 445; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 51, 47'. Glossed as 'root, especially spruce root'. Cf. also *s'ú* 'long, thin roots (branches)' [Naish & Story 1996], 'long thin roots, branches' [Twitchell 2005: 40, 47] (not found in [Edwards 2009]).

## 69. ROUND

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** This term seems to be missing from all available modern sources. Cf. such qualifiers as *k<sup>h</sup>a-* 'small round object: berry, roe, bead, ring', *k<sup>h</sup>a-s* 'small round extended/complex object: (extended) short stout stick, gun; (complex) string of beads, roe on branches' [Leer 1991: 54].

In [Pfizmaier 1883: 215], however, we find {*tulčanichati*} 'rund', {*kutéchati*} 'kugelförmig, besonders eiförmig'. Both forms apparently have the following morphophonological structure: OBJ-*yáχ* *uqa-t<sup>h</sup>i*: 'OBJ-LIKE CL-be' (cf., e.g., [Crippen 2008: 197, 204]) from the verbal root *tí*: 'to be (a certain way), be like' [Story & Naish 1973: 287]. The first morpheme of {*tulčanichati*} is *t<sup>h</sup>u:č'án* 'top (spinning toy)' [Edwards 2009: 246]; the first morpheme of {*kutéchati*} is *k<sup>w</sup>át* 'egg' (q.v.). We prefer to leave the slot empty.

## 70. SAND

Tlingit (Northern) *t'é:w* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 187, 448; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 35, 47'. Polysemy: 'sand / gravel'.

71. SAY

Tlingit (Northern) *q<sup>h</sup>a:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 162, 449; Story & Naish 1973: 179, 335. Polysemy: 'to say, tell, speak / to give orders / to send (esp. on a message or mission)'.

72. SEE

Tlingit (Northern) *t<sup>h</sup>i:n* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 242, 451; Story & Naish 1973: 183, 289. Polysemy: 'to see, behold, perceive / to look at, gaze at, watch / to have sight (see people) / to come (on a trip), travel'.

73. SEED

Tlingit (Northern) *POSSR=x'a:k<sup>h</sup>e:t-i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 289, 451; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 50, 49'. The default word is apparently *POSSR=x'a:k<sup>h</sup>e:t-i* [Edwards 2009: 289, 451] (examples: "Berry seeds are found in bird poop", "Put the seeds in a bottle!"), [Naish & Story 1996]; [Twitchell 2005: 50, 49'], which is morphologically obscure.

Cf. also a more specific term *POSSR=t<sup>h</sup>u-k<sup>h</sup>a-yát-x'-i* 'seeds of smth. (inside smth., as inside a berry)' [Edwards 2009: 248, 451] (example: "Mossberries have too many seeds"), 'seeds (in fruit)' [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 44, 49'], which consists of the relational noun *t<sup>h</sup>ú* 'inside' [Edwards 2009: 248], [Crippen 2008: 82] and the nominal stem *k<sup>h</sup>ayát* 'foetus, unborn child' [Edwards 2009: 146] with the collective plural marker *-x'* [Crippen 2008: 188] (in its turn, *k<sup>h</sup>ayát* probably contains the prefixal element *k<sup>h</sup>a* [Crippen 2008: 87], and the root *yát*, attested in collective *yát-x'* 'children' [Edwards 2009: 319]).

74. SIT

Tlingit (Northern) *?a:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 328, 456; Story & Naish 1973: 192, 267. Used with sg. patient. Polysemy: 'to sit (sg. subj.) / to seat smb. (sg. obj.) / to be situated (of building)'.

The meaning 'to sit down (sg. subj.)' is expressed by *nu:k* 'to carry (live creature); to get up, rise; to seat; to sit down' [Edwards 2009: 198, 456].

With pl. subj. the verbal root *q<sup>h</sup>i:* 'to sit; to sit down' is used [Edwards 2009: 168, 456].

Cf. also *q<sup>h</sup>a:q* 'to sit down low, sit down quickly, squat down (sg. subj.)' [Edwards 2009: 165, 456].

Similarly in [Story & Naish 1973]: *ʔa:* 'to sit (esp. state of sitting or being situated; basically sg. subj.); to cause (live creature) to sit; to be situated (esp. of building)' [Story & Naish 1973: 192, 267], *nu:k* 'to sit, sit down (esp. act of sitting; basically sg. subj.); to be situated (esp. of building); to carry, take (live creature); to get up, rise' [Story & Naish 1973: 192, 282], *q<sup>h</sup>i:* 'to sit, sit down (basically pl. subj.); to be situated (esp. of buildings); to carry live creatures; to get up, rise' [Story & Naish 1973: 192, 334], *q<sup>h</sup>a:q* 'to sit down quickly, squat down' [Story & Naish 1973: 192, 336].

## 75. SKIN

**Tlingit (Northern)** *POSSR=tu:k* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 72, 456; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 14, 51'. Glossed as 'skin, complexion' (example: "Her complexion is good" [Edwards 2009: 72]). Polysemy: 'human skin / animal hide', cf. the same word in *POSSR=tu:k-ú* 'skin (of animal), hide' [Edwards 2009: 72, 456]; [Naish & Story 1996]. According to J. Crippen (p.c.), this is the most usual and generic term, applied to both humans and nonhumans (except for fishes).

Distinct from a more specific term: *POSSR=čá:tw-u*, which is glossed as 'skin (surface)' in [Edwards 2009: 60, 456]; [Naish & Story 1996]; [Twitchell 2005: 7, 51']. According to J. Crippen (p.c.), this denotes only the epidermis and stratum corneum without the dermis.

Cf. also *POSSR=xá:s'-i* 'skin (of fish)' [Edwards 2009: 279, 456]; [Naish & Story 1996] (the paronymous verb is *xas'* 'to scrape (esp. fish)').

## 76. SLEEP

**Tlingit (Northern)** *t<sup>h</sup>a:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 227, 457; Story & Naish 1973: 195, 291. Used with sg. subj. According to [Story & Naish 1973], the verbal root also means 'to lie, lie down (of human)' (see 'to lie').

Cf. *χe:x<sup>w</sup>* 'to sleep (pl. subj.)' [Edwards 2009: 300, 457]; [Story & Naish 1973: 195, 339].

## 77. SMALL

**Tlingit (Northern)** *ké:k'* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Story & Naish 1973: 197, 315. A difficult case. Edwards [2009: 14, 154, 416, 594] quotes the widely applicable diminutive suffix *-k' ~ -k<sup>w</sup>* 'little; precious' (the distribution between labialized and non-labialized variants is not entirely clear) as the main way to express the semantics of 'little, small' ("Adding *-k'* to the end of a noun indicates small size. When added to a kin term, it serves as a term of endearment"), although it does not seem quite correct. According to [Crippen 2008: 186], "the diminutive [*-k' ~ -*



$k^w$ ] is similar to those in other languages, indicating smallness or endearment". The following examples for  $-k \sim -k^w$  can be listed: "my (precious), little grandchild" [Edwards 2009: 14]; "Poor thing ( $-k$ ), my grandchild ( $-k$ ) ran over here shoeless" [Edwards 2009: 79]; "he bought a pencil for his little daughter" [Story & Naish 1973: 40]; "I sit here in my little house" [Crippen 2008: 187]. Also in lexicalized items:  $k^h i: -k$  'younger sibling' [Edwards 2009: 146, 456],  $\text{ʔá:} -k^w$  'little lake, pond' [Edwards 2009: 47],  $\text{ʂa:ná} -k^w$  '(little) old person' [Edwards 2009: 217],  $\text{ʂa:t}^h -k$  'young woman (not married)' [Edwards 2009: 218],  $\text{ʔi:t} -k^w$  'grandparent' [Edwards 2009: 181],  $\text{hí:ná} -k^w$  'creek; small stream' [Edwards 2009: 118]. It seems that  $-k \sim -k^w$  is simply a regular diminutive morpheme, although its application may be wider than, e.g., the usage of diminutive suffixes in Russian. Crippen [2008: 203] also quotes the noun-like adjective  $k^h á: -k^w$  'small, little' (not attested in [Edwards 2009]), which apparently contains the same diminutive  $-k \sim -k^w$ , but specific examples are missing.

A much better candidate is the verb  $ké:k$  used with various 'classifiers' in the meaning 'to be small, little: (w.  $ya-$ ) in quantity, (w.  $si-$ ) of living creature or building, (w.  $ka-ya-$ ) of spherical object, (w.  $ka-si-$ ) of stick-like object' [Story & Naish 1973: 197, 315] (examples include such phrases as: "a small house", "a small apple", "her daughter is short", "it's a small pencil"). This verb, however, seems to be missing in [Edwards 2009].

It is interesting that for grain-like objects (berries, beads, etc.) the verb  $ke$  'to be small' is used with the  $s$ -classifier [Edwards 2009: 89]; [Story & Naish 1973: 197, 315]. The main and general meaning of the root  $ke$  is, however, '(to be) big' (q.v.), cf. the following minimal pair:  $k^w i:ké:$  (morphophonologically  $k^h a-u-t-i=ke:$ ) 'they're big'  $\sim$   $k^w i:ké:$  (morphophonologically  $k^h a-u-t-s-i=ke:$ ) 'they're small (of grain-like objects)' [Edwards 2009: 89] (for general discussion on the  $s$ -component see [Crippen 2008: 98ff.], cf. [Leer 1991: 100]).

Cf. also a rare metaphorical strategy with possessive constructions with the word for 'child': "He put the small shingles (lit. 'shingle's children') on that doll house" [Edwards 2009: 121].

Cf. also more specific verbs like  $k'a:$  'to be too small (in amount or size)' [Story & Naish 1973: 197, 323] or  $\text{ʔa:} \lambda$  'to be insufficient, not enough; to be just a little, few' [Story & Naish 1973: 126, 269].

## 78. SMOKE

Tlingit (Northern)  $s'i:q \sim s'e:q$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 210, 458; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 39, 52'.

## 79. STAND

Tlingit (Northern)  $ha:n$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 115, 463, 567; Story & Naish 1973: 209, 273. Used with sg. subj. Polysemy: 'to stand / stand up'. Cf.  $na:q$  'to stand, stand up' (pl. subj.) [Edwards 2009: 190, 463, 567]; [Story & Naish 1973: 209, 284].

## 80. STAR

Tlingit (Northern)  $q^h ut\chi \text{ ʔayanahá} \sim q^h ut\chi \text{ ʔayanahá:} \sim q^h ut\chi \text{ ʔayanahá:}$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 174, 463; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 33, 55'. Apparently a descriptive formation whose first component is the adverb  $q^h ut\chi$  'too much' [Edwards 2009: 174]; the second element is not entirely clear (cf. the relational noun  $\text{ʔa}$

*yaná:* 'over it, covering it (a container or something with an opening)' [Edwards 2009: 318].

## 81. STONE

Tlingit (Northern) *t<sup>h</sup>é* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 235, 464; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 43, 56; Crippen 2008: 101.

## 82. SUN

Tlingit (Northern) *qa=ka:n* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 102, 466; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 23, 57'. Derived from the root *ka:n* 'to light, shine' [Edwards 2009: 82]; [Story & Naish 1973: 188].

## 83. SWIM

Tlingit (Northern) *hu:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Story & Naish 1973: 220, 272. Used with sg. subj. There are some serious discrepancies between the data from [Edwards 2009] and [Story & Naish 1973]. Since [Edwards 2009] apparently lacks a general term for 'to swim (of human; sg. subj.)', we use [Story & Naish 1973] as our main source. The most neutral verb seems to be *hu:* 'to swim on surface of water (of human or animal); to swim on surface, esp. aimlessly or in circles (of human or animal); to wade along dragging (canoe, log, etc.) behind one' (sg. subj.) (examples: "he swam across to the other side", "a cat doesn't swim") [Story & Naish 1973: 220, 272], but only as 'to wade ashore' (example: "The boat followed behind the caribou that swam (*hu:*) the lake") in [Edwards 2009: 122]. Its plural counterpart is *k<sup>hw</sup>a:n:* 'to swim on surface of water (of human or animal); to swim on surface, esp. aimlessly or in circles (of human or animal)' (pl. subj.) [Story & Naish 1973: 220, 322], 'to swim around' (applicable to non-human beings only? but the subj. can be both sg. and pl.) [Edwards 2009: 154, 468].

More specific terms are: *t'a:č* 'to clap hands; to slap; to swim (of human, using strokes which slap the water); to swim ashore with, bring ashore when swimming (esp. someone helpless)' [Story & Naish 1973: 220, 295], only 'to slap' [Edwards 2009: 252]; *x'a:k* 'to swim under water (esp. of large fish and sea mammals)' [Story & Naish 1973: 220, 330], 'to swim underwater to smth.' [Edwards 2009: 289, 468]; *hi:n* 'to swim under water (of shoal of fish); to water down, mix with water, add water' [Story & Naish 1973: 220, 271], 'to swim ashore (of sea animal)' [Edwards 2009: 118, 468]; *ku:* 'to travel on water in a fleet of boats; to swim in a school (esp. of sea mammals)' [Story & Naish 1973: 220, 316], 'to travel through, travel around (of a group of cars, fleet of boats); to swim (of sea mammals to swim in a school)' (pl. subj.) [Edwards 2009: 91, 468].

## 84. TAIL

Tlingit (Northern) *POSSR=ŋi:t-í* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 186, 468; Naish & Story 1996. Applied to animals. Quoted as *tít-i* in [Twitchell 2005: 34, 57]. Cf. also POSSR=*k<sup>h</sup>u:w-ú* 'tail (of bird or fish)' [Edwards 2009: 152, 468]; [Naish & Story 1996]; [Twitchell 2005: 30, 57].

## 85. THAT

Tlingit (Northern) *wé ~ wé:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 15; Story & Naish 1973: 387-388; Leer 1991: 37; Crippen 2008: 213-214. According to [Story & Naish 1973: 387-388], the Tlingit demonstrative pronouns opposition is quaternary: *yá:* 'this (one) right here' ~ *hé:* 'this (one) nearby' ~ *wé:* 'that (one) over there' ~ *yú:* 'that (one) far off (in space or time)'.  
 Similarly in [Leer 1991: 37]: *yá(:)* 'this (right here)' ~ *hé(:)* 'this/that (over here), the other' ~ *wé(:)* 'that (at hand)' ~ *yú(:)* 'that (distant), yonder'.

Slightly differently in [Crippen 2008: 213-214]: *yá:* proximal, 'this near me', 'here' ~ *hé:* mesioproximal, 'this not so near me', 'the other' ~ *wé:* mesiodistal, 'that near you', 'there' ~ *yú:* distal, 'that far away from us', 'yonder'.

[Edwards 2009: 15] expands this into a quinary system: *yá(:)* 'this (right here)' ~ *wé(:)* 'that (at hand)' ~ *hé(:)* 'this/that (over here)' ~ *yú(:)* 'that (distant)' ~ *ł<sup>h</sup>iya:* 'farther over, way over'.

Browsing through available sources suggests that the basic opposition, in all likelihood, is constituted by the pronouns *yá(:)* 'this' ~ *wé(:)* 'that', which seem statistically more frequent than other listed forms (cf. also the remark in [Story & Naish 1973: 388]: "a demonstrative (particularly *wé:* or *yá:*) is frequently used to translate the English definite article *the* in Tlingit").

## 86. THIS

Tlingit (Northern) *yá ~ yá:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 15; Story & Naish 1973: 387-388; Leer 1991: 37; Crippen 2008: 213-214. See notes on 'that'.

## 87. THOU

Tlingit (Northern) *wa-łé* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 19, 274, 490; Story & Naish 1973: 386; Crippen 2008: 175. Cf. the verbal pronominal prefixes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> p. sg. (*łi-*, *łi:*) and possessive *łi*, *łi:* 'thy' [Crippen 2008: 175], [Edwards 2009: 19]. Could *wa-łé* be a compound of old direct (*wa*) and oblique (*łé*) stems?

## 88. TONGUE

Tlingit (Northern) *łú:t'* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 188, 475; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 35, 59'.

## 89. TOOTH

Tlingit (Northern) *ʔu:χ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 202, 475; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 37, 60'.

## 90. TREE

Tlingit (Northern) *ʔa:s* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 50, 476; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 2, 60'. Glossed as 'tree (esp. conifer)' [Edwards 2009: 50, 476]; 'tree (evergreen)' [Naish & Story 1996]; 'tree' [Twitchell 2005: 2, 60'].

## 91. TWO

Tlingit (Northern) *té:χ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 71, 479; Naish & Story 1996; Crippen 2008: 206. Also has a shortened variant *táχ*, e.g., in *táχ-náχ* 'two (people)' [Edwards 2009: 69].

## 92. WALK (GO)

Tlingit (Northern) *ya=ku:t* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Story & Naish 1973: 241, 316; Edwards 2009: 93, 396. Used with sg. subj. Polysemy: 'to walk / to go / to come (by walking or as a general term)' [Story & Naish 1973: 241, 316], similarly [Edwards 2009: 93, 396]. Same root as 'to come' (q.v.).

With the pl. subj. the verbal stem *ya=ʔa:t* is used [Story & Naish 1973: 241, 268]; [Edwards 2009: 330, 397]. The prefix *ya-* is a 'classifier', see, e.g., [Leer 1991: 94] (an 'extensor', according to the terminology in [Story & Naish 1973: 368]; cf. [Crippen 2008: 87], where it is treated as the "vertical surface prefix *uʔa-*", derived from the inalienable relational noun *uʔá* 'face').

## 93. WARM (HOT)

Tlingit (Northern) *t'a:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 251, 404, 483; Story & Naish 1973: 112, 242, 295. Both meanings 'to be warm' and 'to be hot' are expressed by the root *t'a:* 'to be hot, warm (widely applicable: water, food, weather, etc.); to be ripe (of berries, fruit)'.

94. WATER

Tlingit (Northern) *hí:n* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 118, 483; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 24, 63'. Polysemy: 'water / river / stream / creek'.

95. WE<sub>1</sub>

Tlingit (Northern) *ʔu-há:-n ~ ʔu:-há:-n* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 19, 270, 484; Story & Naish 1973: 386; Crippen 2008: 175. Quoted as *ʔu-há:-n* in [Edwards 2009: 19, 270, 484]; as *ʔu:-há:-n* in [Story & Naish 1973: 386], [Crippen 2008: 175]. Cf. the verbal absolutive prefix of the 1<sup>st</sup> p. pl. *ha:* and possessive *ha:* 'our'.

The verbal ergative exponent of the 1<sup>st</sup> p. pl. is *t<sup>h</sup>u-* / *t<sup>h</sup>u:* [Crippen 2008: 175], [Edwards 2009: 19]. We treat it as a synonym.

95. WE<sub>2</sub>

Tlingit (Northern) *t<sup>h</sup>u- ~ t<sup>h</sup>u:* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Crippen 2008: 175; Edwards 2009: 19. Verbal ergative exponent.

96. WHAT

Tlingit (Northern) *ta:-t* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Cable 2006: 6; Story & Naish 1973: 390. Used in the variant *ta:* if followed by the interrogative particle *sá*.

97. WHITE

## Tlingit (Northern) *λe:t* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 75, 485; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 15, 64; Crippen 2008: 197, 204. The original word *λe:t* means 'snow'; the semantics of 'white' is metonymically expressed either by the construction *λe:t yáχ* (OBJ-*yáχ* 'OBJ-like') or simply as *λe:t*.

## 98. WHO

### Tlingit (Northern) *ʔa:-tu:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Cable 2006: 6; Story & Naish 1973: 390; Leer 1991: 476. Quoted as *ʔa:* or *ʔa:-tu:* [Cable 2006: 6], *ʔa:-tu:* [Story & Naish 1973: 390], *ʔa:-tú:* [Leer 1991: 476]. According to examples collected in [Cable 2006], the variant *ʔa:* 'who?' is significantly less frequent than *ʔa:-tu:*, so it is very probable that the first element in these examples is equivalent to the pronoun *ʔa:* 'one, one of [object]' [Edwards 2009: 47].

## 99. WOMAN

### Tlingit (Northern) *ša:-wát* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 216, 218, 487; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 40, 65'. Sg. *ša:-wát* 'woman', pl. *šá:* 'women' (a rare singulative suffix *-wát* or an old compound?).

## 100. YELLOW

### Tlingit (Northern) *λ'á:λ'* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 262, 489; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 46, 66'. The main word for 'yellow' is apparently *λ'á:λ'* (a noun-like adjective?), cf. examples from [Edwards 2009: 262]: "The yellow small bird flew into the tree", "Bees are black and yellow".

More specific metonymical expressions are: 1) *s'éχ<sup>w</sup>ani / s'éχ<sup>w</sup>aní* 'lichen that hangs down from trees; yellow' [Edwards 2009: 212, 489] (no examples); 2) *k<sup>b</sup>eλ-tú:x-u* in the construction *k<sup>b</sup>eλ-tú:x-u yáχ* 'yellow' or rather 'light yellow' (example: "The flower is light yellow") [Edwards 2009: 149, 489], literally 'dog's urine-like' (*k<sup>b</sup>eλ* 'dog', *tú:x* 'urine'); 3) *č'á:k lu:ɔ-u* 'dark yellow' in the construction *č'á:k lu:ɔ-u yáχ*, literally 'eagle's beak-like' [Edwards 2009: 59, 489].

## 101. FAR

### Tlingit (Northern) *ʔe:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 182, 387; Story & Naish 1973: 87, 312. Glossed as 'to be far, be distant (in time or space)'.

## 102. HEAVY

Tlingit (Northern) *ta:t* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 65, 402; Story & Naish 1973: 107, 287. Glossed as 'to be heavy (usually of inanimate things); to be weighty, important (of abstracts)'. Cf. also the noun *?i:č* 'something compact and very heavy' [Edwards 2009: 78, 402].

## 103. NEAR

Tlingit (Northern) *POSSR=χán ~ POSSR=čiči=χán* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 130, 297, 426; Naish & Story 1996 (quoted with a typo as *χ'an* in the electronic version); Crippen 2008: 79. There are two main candidates: 1) the relational noun *χán* 'vicinity (vel sim.)' used in the construction *POSSR=χán* 'near smb., by smb.' [Edwards 2009: 297, 426], [Naish & Story 1996], 'smth.'s vicinity, near smth.' [Crippen 2008: 79]. Cf. the following examples for *POSSR=χán*: "Go with the clams to your grandparent!" [Edwards 2009: 297], "Her daughter came to her" [Edwards 2009: 297], "I'm going to stand near the door" [Story & Naish 1973: 209], "mallards swam towards us" [Crippen 2008: 139]. Also used with incorporated *čiči* 'hand': *POSSR=čiči=χán* 'near smb., by smb. (at hand, for smb. to work with)' [Edwards 2009: 130, 426], [Naish & Story 1996] with examples: "leave the axe near him!" [Edwards 2009: 130], "leave the knife near her, she will cut meat with it!" [Edwards 2009: 130];

2) the verb *se*: 'to be near, come nearer, be close (of time or space)' with examples: "we could not get close (to game in order to shoot)", "when it got a bit nearer, I took a long shot at it (seal)", "he's coming closer now (nearing end of long journey)", "summer is getting closer" [Story & Naish 1973: 139, 300] (this verb seems to be missing in [Edwards 2009]). According to known examples, the underlying meaning of *se*: seems, however, to be just 'to move near', not static 'to be near', so we prefer to exclude the verb *se*: from the list.

## 104. SALT

Tlingit (Northern) *?é:t* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 80, 447; Naish & Story 1963: 1; Twitchell 2005: 17, 47'. Polysemy: 'salt / ocean / salt water'. Glossed only as 'ocean; salt water' in the E-version of [Naish & Story 1996], which lacks the word for 'salt' proper. The full (and probably more rare) expression for 'ocean; salt water' is *?é:t hí:n(-i)* (literally 'water of salt') [Edwards 2009: 80].

## 105. SHORT

Tlingit (Northern) *ya:λ*' (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Story & Naish 1973: 188, 277. The root is verbal: 'to be short' (of object or time). Quoted only as a fixed verbal form *kuwá:λ* 'short' in [Edwards 2009: 98, 454].

## 106. SNAKE

Tlingit (Northern) *tʰutʰ-λʰá:q* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 188, 458; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 35, 52'. A compound of *tʰú:tʰ* 'tongue' (q.v.) + *λʰá:q* 'sharp arrow for killing' [Edwards 2009: 257].

Cf. also the word for 'worm' *λúk-χ* (q.v.), which is translated as 'worm; larva; grub; caterpillar; snake' in [Edwards 2009: 264, 458].

107. THIN<sub>1</sub>

Tlingit (Northern) *qʰá:λ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 177, 472. Glossed as 'thin (flat object)'. Example: "A beaver's tail is wide and flat" [Edwards 2009: 177]. The meaning 'to be thin, lean, skinny (of human or animal)' is expressed by the verbs *qa:χ* and *xu:n* [Story & Naish 1973: 226], although the example "it's amazing how thin (*qʰá:λ*) he is" [Story & Naish 1973: 249] demonstrates that *qʰá:λ* can be used in that sense as well. In both examples *qʰá:λ* occurs in the "similitive" construction with *yáχ* ('OBJ-like', [Crippen 2008: 197]), thus the underlying meaning of *qʰá:λ* should be nominal.

107. THIN<sub>2</sub>

Tlingit (Northern) *sa:* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Tlingit (Northern):** Story & Naish 1973: 139, 301; Edwards 2009: 203. Glossed as 'to be narrow, thin' (of rope-like objects, small objects, long objects, containers) [Story & Naish 1973: 139, 301] (examples: "his waist is that narrow", "it's a thin rope", "my bracelet is narrow", "that road is too narrow", "the canoe is narrow"), 'to be narrow' [Edwards 2009: 203] (example: "A hummingbird's beak is long and skinny").

## 108. WIND

Tlingit (Northern) *?ú:x-ča:* (1).

**References and notes:**



**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 202, 486; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 37, 65'. The noun *ʔú:x-čá* seems the most neutral term for 'wind'. It is glossed as 'wind' in [Edwards 2009: 202, 486], although specifically as 'strong wind' in [Naish & Story 1996] and [Twitchell 2005: 37, 65'] (both [Naish & Story 1996] and [Twitchell 2005], however, do not give a general word for 'wind'). Examples with *ʔú:x-čá* are: "Wind has hit the surface of the water" [Edwards 2009: 119], "A flag is blowing in the wind" [Edwards 2009: 202], "They are walking against the strong wind" [Edwards 2009: 202]. The first element of the stem is *ʔú:x*, which is both a nominal and a verbal root: *ʔú:x* 'spray of air exhaled through its blowhole (of sea mammal)' [Edwards 2009: 202] (not quoted in [Naish & Story 1996]) and *ʔu:x* 'to blow' [Story & Naish 1973: 31, 267] (not quoted in [Edwards 2009]). For the suffix *-čá*: cf., e.g., *k'i:ʔ-čá* 'Chinook wind; south wind' [Edwards 2009: 155], 'wind, storm' [Naish & Story 1996].

For names of various specific kinds of wind see [Edwards 2009: 486], [Twitchell 2005: 65'].

## 109. WORM

Tlingit (Northern) *ʔ'úk'-χ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 264, 488; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 47, 66'. Polysemy: 'worm / larva / grub / caterpillar / snake' [Edwards 2009: 264, 488] (it is not the default word for 'snake' (q.v.) in Tlingit), but only as 'worm' in [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 47, 66']. Suffixal *-χ* is apparently a 'pertinent' exponent with the general meaning 'at, form of, contacting, member of' [Crippen 2008: 196], but the underlying semantics of the root is unclear (if the suffixal analysis is correct, one could expect the semantics of 'earth, soil' for *ʔ'úk*).

## 110. YEAR

Tlingit (Northern) *t<sup>h</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>* (1).

### References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 227, 489; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 42, 66'. Polysemy: 'winter (season) / year'.