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

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

Data sources.

General:


Additional:

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


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-Henya 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 Norther 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m</th>
<th>m</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
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<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>tʰ (before a vowel) / t (before a consonant or a pause)</td>
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<td>n</td>
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<td>dl</td>
<td>ƛ</td>
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<td>tl</td>
<td>ƛʰ (before a vowel) / ƛ (before a consonant or a pause)</td>
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<tr>
<td>tl'</td>
<td>ƛ'</td>
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<td>l</td>
<td>ɬ</td>
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<td>l'</td>
<td>ɬ'</td>
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<tr>
<td>dz</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ts</td>
<td>cʰ (before a vowel) / c (before a consonant or a pause)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ts'</td>
<td>c'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>s'</td>
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<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>č</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>čʰ (before a vowel) / č (before a consonant or a pause)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ch'</td>
<td>č'</td>
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<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>š</td>
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<td>g</td>
<td>k</td>
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<td>gw</td>
<td>kʷ</td>
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<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kʰ (before a vowel) / k (before a consonant or a pause)</td>
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<tr>
<td>kw</td>
<td>kʰw (before a vowel) / kʷ (before a consonant or a pause)</td>
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<tr>
<td>k'</td>
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<td>k'w</td>
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<td>Symbol</td>
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<td>x'w</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>g, ɢ, gh</td>
<td>q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gw, ghw</td>
<td>qʷ</td>
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<tr>
<td>k, kh</td>
<td>qʰ (before a vowel) / q (before a consonant or a pause)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw, khw</td>
<td>qʰw (before a vowel) / qʷ (before a consonant or a pause)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k', kh'</td>
<td>q'</td>
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<td>k'w, kh'w</td>
<td>qʷ</td>
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<td>x, xh</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xw, xhw</td>
<td>yʷ</td>
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<tr>
<td>x', xh'</td>
<td>y'</td>
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<td>x'w, xh'w</td>
<td>yʷ</td>
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<td>y</td>
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<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
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<td>ý</td>
<td>u̯ (not regularly), y</td>
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<td>ee</td>
<td>i:</td>
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<td>oo</td>
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<td>u</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 Ỽ in some positions, but we omit it).

Glossing abbreviations:

POSSR = possessor
POSS = possessive (pronoun) or possessive (marker)
INDN.POSS = indefinite non-human possessive pronoun

1. ALL
Tlingit (Northern) ɬ=takʰát (1).

References and notes:


2. ASHES
Tlingit (Northern) kʰéɬʼ-tʼ (1).

References and notes:

Tlingit (Northern): Edwards 2009: 149, 350; Naish & Story 1996. Both sources give two equivalents for ‘ashes’: 1) kʰéɬʼ-tʼ (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 -tʼ is apparently the plural exponent. The morpheme kʰéɬʼ functions also as a verbal root: CL=kʰéɬʼ ‘to burn to ashes’ [Story & Naish 1973: 38, 320] (not quoted in [Edwards 2009]). Note that in [Twitchell 2005: 29] kʰéɬʼ-tʼ is treated as a variant for the dialectal expressions kán ya=kʰéɬʼ-tʰ-i (lit. ‘firewood’s burning’) and both are translated as ‘wood ashes’; 2) descriptive kanʔiːtʰí 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, kanʔiːtʰí once again is found here in a possessive construction with another noun: (kʰa)tánčaː ‘dust’ (Swanton’s correct literal translation is ‘dust of ashes’). This fact makes the direct translation of kanʔiːtʰí as ‘ashes’ problematic (e.g., the translation ‘fireplace’ for kanʔiːtʰí, i.e. ‘dust from fireplace’ = ‘ashes’ for the full collocation, seems more apt). Note that kanʔiːtʰí 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 kanʔiːtʰí from the list.

A third candidate is the word xičš-ɬ’, translated as ‘ashes (burnt)’ in [Naish & Story 1996], but as ‘singed, burnt, or charred matter’ in [Edwards 2009: 287] (example: ‘The dark burnt ashes (xičš) 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 xičš-ɬ’ is the same as that of kʰéɬʼ-tʼ: plural -tʼ, an inflection marker attached to the verbal root xičš ‘to singe, burn (hairs, etc.) slightly’ [Story & Naish 1973: 192, 326] (not quoted in [Edwards 2009]).

3. BARK
Tlingit (Northern) ɬun (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 *ɬuːn,* POSSR=ɬuːn-í ‘dry woody outer bark’.

A possible second candidate is *ʔat taː-yí* (i.e. INDN.POSS=taː-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 *ʔat taː-yí qʰákʷ* “birch bark basket” (qʰákʷ means ‘basket’) [Edwards 2009: 66]). Next, it is unclear whether Edwards’ and Twitchell’s *ʔat taː-yí* ‘bark’ could be applied to any tree species or to birch only. Due to such ambiguous data we prefer to exclude =taː-yí from the list. Apparently *ʔat taː-yí* contains the relational noun taː ‘around it; about it; concerning it’ [Edwards 2009: 63], i.e. ‘(birch?) bark’ as ‘something around (the tree)’.

4. BELLY
Tlingit (Northern) POSSR=yuːw-á (1).

References and notes:


5. BIG
Tlingit (Northern) CL=keː (1).

References and notes:


6. BIRD
Tlingit (Northern) c’ičkʷ (1).

References and notes:

Tlingit (Northern): Edwards 2009: 269, 357. The most generic term is probably c’ičkʷ, 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’ičc’ ‘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’ičkʷ / c’ičc’ as full synonyms (‘any small singing bird’).
7. BITE
Tlingit (Northern) *yiːq* (1).

References and notes:


8. BLACK
Tlingit (Northern) *t'uxč'* (1).

References and notes:

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

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'aːq* (1).

References and notes:


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

References and notes:


12. BURN TR.
References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Story & Naish 1973: 38, 318. According to [Story & Naish 1973], the default verb is apparently *kən* '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] *kən* 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 *čəq*, 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 (flash, skin), scald', '[intr.] to become shriveled and brittle through burning' [Edwards 2009: 309, 363].

13. CLAW (NAIL)

Tlingit (Northern) *χə:kʷ* (1).

References and notes:


14. CLOUD

Tlingit (Northern) *qʰu=kúːś* ~ *qʰu=ɬi=kúːś* (1).

References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 369; Naish & Story 1996. The root *kúːś* 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 *qʰu=kúːś* and *qʰu=ɬi=kúːś* [Edwards 2009: 369], [Naish & Story 1996], lit. something like 'it is cloudy' [Crippen 2008: 69].

15. COLD

Tlingit (Northern) *ʔαːt* (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 *ʔαːt* 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=kuːt* (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 *yaʔat* 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 *ɰa-*, derived from the inalienable relational noun *ɰa* ‘face’).  

17. DIE
Tlingit (Northern) *naː* (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: *keːq* 'to die, pass away, cease to exist; be unsuitable; to restrain' [Story & Naish 1973: 68, 315].

18. DOG
Tlingit (Northern) *kʰeːƛ* (1).

References and notes:


19. DRINK
Tlingit (Northern) *naː* (1).

References and notes:


20. DRY
Tlingit (Northern) *xuːk* (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. *xuːkʷ* 'dry, dried' [Crippen 2008: 203].

21. EAR
Tlingit (Northern) *kúːk* (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH
Tlingit (Northern) *ƛ'át-ki ~ ƛ'át-ki ~ ƛ'et-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 *ƛʰéːq-u* 'swamp berries'), *cʰá-k* 'arctic ground squirrel', etc. Some of them are deverbal, e. g., *ƛeːtkʰa=kʰéːc-k* 'dry snow' < *kʰéːc* 'to be dry and lightly piled up (of snow)' (*ƛeːtk* 'snow').

Cf. also *ƛ'áːki*, *ƛ'et-k* 'soil' [Naish & Story 1996], [Twitchell 2005: 46], which is probably quoted as *təc-kʷ* 'soil; dirt' in [Edwards 2009: 188, 459]). For the morphology cf. *qʰuːkʷ* 'mud' [Edwards 2009: 174].

23. EAT
Tlingit (Northern) *χaː* (1).

References and notes:


24. EGG
Tlingit (Northern) *kʷuːát* (1).

References and notes:


25. EYE
Tlingit (Northern) *waq* (1).

References and notes:
26. FAT N.
Tlingit (Northern) *tʰaːy* (1).

References and notes:


27. FEATHER
Tlingit (Northern) *t’aːw* (1).

References and notes:


Cf. also a more specific term *qʰin-a* = *qʰen-a* ‘long feather, quill’ [Edwards 2009: 170, 388], ‘quill’ [Naish & Story 1996] from the verb *qʰin* ‘to fly (sg. subj.)’ + the instrumental suffix.


28. FIRE
Tlingit (Northern) *χ’an* (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) *χáːt* (1).

References and notes:

30. FLY V.
Tlingit (Northern) ʰqʰiːn (1).

References and notes:


31. FOOT
Tlingit (Northern) ʰχ’us (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 ʰq’uʃ, 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 ʰχ’ > ʰq’ 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 ʰk’én-ʃan-i [Twitchell 2005: 22, 23’], lit. ‘šan of ʰk’én’, but the meaning of the elements is unclear (the first root occurs also in ʰk’én-ɬ ‘hoof’ [Edwards 2009: 100]).

32. FULL
Tlingit (Northern) ʰhǐk (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: ʰč’iː ‘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) ʰtʰiː (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 ʰtʰiː 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: ʰʔiːn ‘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]); tʰaːn ‘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]); k’aʔ ‘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, 280]).

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 niː ‘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 tʰet ‘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’eː (1).

References and notes:


35. GREEN

Tlingit (Northern) s’uːw (1).

References and notes:


36. HAIR

Tlingit (Northern) POSSR=ša=χaːw-ú (1).

References and notes:


37. HAND
Tlingit (Northern) či-n (1).

References and notes:


Cf. separate terms for ‘forearm’ (či-qeː ~ čıkʰuːɬ in [Naish & Story 1963]; [Naish & Story 1996], but with different interpretation in [Edwards 2009], see above) and ‘upper arm’ (čiːk [Edwards 2009: 298, 349]; [Naish & Story 1996]; [Naish & Story 1963: 33]).

38. HEAD
Tlingit (Northern) šá (1).

References and notes:


39. HEAR
Tlingit (Northern) ?aχ (1).

References and notes:


40. HEART
Tlingit (Northern) tʰé차’ (1).

References and notes:

Tlingit (Northern): Edwards 2009: 244, 402; Naish & Story 1996. Note that tʰé차’ is not quoted in [Twitchell 2005], where ‘heart’ is translated as tʰéy [Twitchell 2005: 43, 28’]. In its turn, the root tʰéy with this meaning is not found in either [Edwards 2009] or [Naish & Story 1996].

41. HORN
Tlingit (Northern) POSSR=\textit{še:t-i} (1).

References and notes:


42. I
Tlingit (Northern) \textit{χá-t} (1).

References and notes:


43. KILL
Tlingit (Northern) \textit{čaːq} (1).

References and notes:


44. KNEE
Tlingit (Northern) POSSR=\textit{kʰiːy} (1).

References and notes:

Tlingit (Northern): Edwards 2009: 147, 411; Naish & Story 1996. In [Twitchell 2005: 29, 32'] \textit{kʰi\textasciiacute{y}} and \textit{kʰi\textasciiacute{y} šá} (lit. 'head of \textit{kʰi\textasciiacute{y}}') are quoted as synonyms, with the translation 'knee'. It may be suspected that the exact translation of Twitchell's \textit{kʰi\textasciiacute{y} šá} is 'kneecap'.

45. KNOW
Tlingit (Northern) \textit{kʰu} (1).

References and notes:


46. LEAF
Tlingit (Northern) $k^haya:ní$ (1).

References and notes:


Cf. also POSSR=$šaːt$-i ‘sprouts, fleshy leaves growing toward the top of the stem’ [Edwards 2009: 216, 413].

47. LIE

Tlingit (Northern) $t^hə:a$ (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. $ṭət$, 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=$ƛ’úːq-u$ (1).

References and notes:


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 $k’uwə:t’$ [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) $wēːs’$ (1).

References and notes:

51. MAN

Tlingit (Northern) qʰáː (1).

References and notes:


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.).


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 łax-ƛ’en ‘much, lots of’ [Edwards 2009: 51]; [Crippen 2008: 203] (from the noun-like adj. ƛ’en ‘big’ probably with pronominal łax: ‘one, one of’), which is apparently less frequent than ke: and ha: (examples for łax-ƛ’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]).

53. MEAT

Tlingit (Northern) Łiːj (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 šis’q ~ šas’q ‘raw (flesh or meat); rare (meal); green wood (of tree)’ [Edwards 2009: 224, 420]; šis’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:


55. MOUNTAIN
Tlingit (Northern) ša: (1).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Tlingit (Northern) čé (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 č’a ~ q’a [Crippen 2008: 81 et passim]. For the fluctuation K’-X’ cf. č’cs ~ q’cs ‘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=čak’á ‘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’ac’ ‘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:

58. NECK
Tlingit (Northern) ɬi-tiɣ’ ~ ɬu-tiɣ’ (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 ɬitiɣ’ ~ ɬutiɣ’ ‘back of the neck’ [Edwards 2009: 183, 184, 426], ɬitiɣ’ ‘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 ɬitiɣ’ as ‘neck, throat’ [Crippen 2008: 79], we tentatively fill the slot with ɬu-tiɣ’ ~ ɬi-tiɣ’. The nominal stem ɬi-tiɣ’ ~ ɬu-tiɣ’ is a compound with the second element tiɣ’ ‘back (anatomic)’ [Edwards 2009: 72], although the first element is unclear. Probably the same root tV (with a vowel fluctuation) is contained in ɬːtʰú ‘throat’ [Edwards 2009: 183] (the root tʰu means ‘to spit (out)’ [Edwards 2009: 247]); therefore, tV can be seen as an old root for ‘neck’.

Cf. also the morphologically unclear term ɬakíːč’ ‘occiput; nape of neck; back of head’ [Edwards 2009: 181, 426].

59. NEW
Tlingit (Northern) yíːs (1).

References and notes:


60. NIGHT
Tlingit (Northern) tʰaːt (1).

References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 233, 427; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 42, 39’. Cf. the verb tʰaː ‘to sleep’ (q.v.) (the derivation ‘to sleep’ > ‘night’ is typologically attested).

61. NOSE
Tlingit (Northern) POSSR=ɬú (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT
Tlingit (Northern) ƛʰéːɬ (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 ƛʰéːɬ (with reduced variants: ƛʰéɬ ~ héːɬ ~ héːɬ); it can also be used for the prohibitive, although there also exists a special prohibitive particle tít(t). See examples in [Crippen 2008: 90, 102, 169].

63. ONE

Tlingit (Northern) ƛʰéː- x’ (1).

References and notes:


64. PERSON

Tlingit (Northern) tǐnkít ~ tǐnkít (1) / qʰáː (2).

References and notes:


Apparently tǐnkít is the original word for ‘person, people’, whereas qʰáː 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) sítw (1).

References and notes:


66. RED
Tlingit (Northern) $\chi'an$ (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 $\chi'an$ is 'fire' q.v. (it is the main word for 'fire' in Tlingit); the semantics of 'red' is metonymically expressed either by the construction $\chi'an$ yéč (OBJ-lish OBJ-like) or simply as $\chi'an$.

Cf. also šéč' 'red alder; orange (in color)' [Edwards 2009: 223] (only as 'alder (red)' in [Naish & Story 1996]), šéč'-č'ic' 'bright red or orange' [Edwards 2009: 223, 443], šéč' 'crimson red; face paint' [Edwards 2009: 183, 443], [Naish & Story 1996].

67. ROAD

Tlingit (Northern) $te$: (1).

References and notes:


68. ROOT

Tlingit (Northern) $\chi'at$ (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 $su'$ '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 $k'na'$- 'small round object: berry,roe,bead,ring'; $k'na$-s 'small round extended/complex object: (extended) short stout stick,gun;(complex) string ofbeads,roe on branches' [Leer 1991: 54].

In [Pfizmaier 1883: 215], however, we find $[\text{tulčaníchati}]$ 'round', $[\text{kutčhati}]$ 'kugelförmig, besonders eiförmig'. Both forms apparently have the following morphophonological structure: OBJ-lish $\text{t}-\text{č}$ 'OBJ-LIKE CL-be' (cf., e.g., [Crippen 2008: 197, 204]) from the verbal root $\text{ti}$ 'to be (a certain way),be like' [Story & Naish 1973: 287]. The first morpheme of $[\text{tulčaníchati}]$ is $\text{t}-\text{č}č'än$ 'top (spinning toy)' [Edwards 2009: 246]; the first morpheme of $[\text{kutčhati}]$ is $k'\text{č}č'$ 'egg' (q.v.). We prefer to leave the slot empty.

70. SAND
Tlingit (Northern) *t'ew* (1).

References and notes:


71. SAY

Tlingit (Northern) *qʰa*: (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) *tʰi: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=YES'akʰeːt-í (1).

References and notes:


74. SIT

Tlingit (Northern) *ʔa*: (1).

References and notes:

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

With pl. subj. the verbal root *qʰiː* 'to sit; to sit down' is used [Edwards 2009: 168, 456].

Cf. also *qʰaːqʰ* 'to sit down low, sit down quickly, squat down (sg. subj.)' [Edwards 2009: 165, 456].

Similarly in [Story & Naish 1973]: *ʔaː* '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], *nuk* '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], *qʰiː* '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], *qʰaːqʰ* 'to sit down quickly, squat down' [Story & Naish 1973: 192, 336].

75. SKIN

Tlingit (Northern) POSSR=*tuk* (1).

References and notes:


Distinct from a more specific term: POSSR=*čátw*-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=*xas*-i 'skin (of fish)' [Edwards 2009: 279, 456]; [Naish & Story 1996] (the paronymous verb is *xas* 'to scrape (esp. fish)').

76. SLEEP

Tlingit (Northern) *tʰaː* (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').


77. SMALL

Tlingit (Northern) *kė: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 ~ -kʷ* '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 ~ -
The diminutive suffix -‘kʷ’ is similar to those in other languages, indicating smallness or endearment. The following examples for -‘k’ ~ -‘kʷ’ 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: kʰí-kʰí ‘younger sibling’ [Edwards 2009: 146, 456], ša-kʰí ‘(little) old person’ [Edwards 2009: 217], ša-tʰ-kʰí ‘young woman (not married)’ [Edwards 2009: 218], ša–tʰ-kʰí ‘grandparent’ [Edwards 2009: 181], híná-kʰí ‘creek; small stream’ [Edwards 2009: 118]. It seems that -‘k’ ~ -‘kʷ’ 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 kʰá-kʰá ‘small, little’ (not attested in [Edwards 2009]), which apparently contains the same diminutive -‘k’ ~ -‘kʷ’, but specific examples are missing.

A much better candidate is the verb kék’ used with various ‘classifiers’ in the meaning ‘to be small, little: (w. ya-) in quantity, (w. si-) of living creature or building, (w. ka-yu-) 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 kë: ‘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 kë: is, however, ‘to be big’ (q.v.), cf. the following minimal pair: kʰí-tikë: (morphophonologically kʰa-t-i-t-ikë: ‘they’re big’ ~ kʰí-cikë: (morphophonologically kʰa-t-i-s-i-ikë: ‘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 kʰá: ‘to be too small (in amount or size)’ [Story & Naish 1973: 197, 323] or ṭa: ‘to be insufficient, not enough; to be just a little, few’ [Story & Naish 1973: 126, 269].

78. SMOKE
Tlingit (Northern) si:q ~ s’e:q (1).

References and notes:


79. STAND
Tlingit (Northern) han (1).

References and notes:


80. STAR
Tlingit (Northern) qʰutxʔayanahá ~ qʰutxʔayanahá: ~ qʰutxʔayanahá: (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 qʰutx ‘too much’ [Edwards 2009: 174]; the second element is not entirely clear (cf. the relational noun ʔa
yaná: ‘over it, covering it (a container or something with an opening)’ [Edwards 2009: 318].

81. STONE
Tlingit (Northern) tʰé (1).

References and notes:

82. SUN
Tlingit (Northern) qa=kə:n (1).

References and notes:

83. SWIM
Tlingit (Northern) huː (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 huː: ‘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 swim (huː) the lake’) in [Edwards 2009: 122]. Its plural counterpart is kʰʷaː: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’ič ‘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]; xick ‘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]; hin ‘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]; kč ‘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=ɬ’:t-ɬ (1).
References and notes:


85. THAT
Tlingit (Northern) wé ~ wé (1).

References and notes:


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)' ~ hé:\(\) 'this/that (over here), the other' ~ wé:\(\) 'that (at hand)' ~ yú:\(\) 'that (distant) ~ ḥ'yuč: '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:


87. THOU
Tlingit (Northern) wa-ʔé (1).

References and notes:


88. TONGUE
Tlingit (Northern) t'ú:t' (1).
References and notes:


89. TOOTH
Tlingit (Northern) ʔuχ (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE
Tlingit (Northern) ʔas (1).

References and notes:


91. TWO
Tlingit (Northern) téχ (1).

References and notes:


92. WALK (GO)
Tlingit (Northern) ya=ku: (1).

References and notes:


With the pl. subj. the verbal stem ya=kt 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 ya-", derived from the inalienable relational noun yái '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) *hín* (1).

References and notes:


95. WE₁
Tlingit (Northern) *ʔu-hác-n ~ ʔu-ːhác-n* (1).

References and notes:


The verbal ergative exponent of the 1st p. pl. is *ʔu-/ ʔuː* [Crippen 2008: 175], [Edwards 2009: 19]. We treat it as a synonym.

95. WE₂
Tlingit (Northern) *ʔʰu- ~ ʔʰuː*: (2).

References and notes:


96. WHAT
Tlingit (Northern) *taːt* (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) ƛeːt (1).

References and notes:

Tlingit (Northern): Edwards 2009: 75, 485; Naish & Story 1996; Twitchell 2005: 15, 64'; Crippen 2008: 197, 204. The original word ƛeːt means ‘snow’; the semantics of ‘white’ is metonymically expressed either by the construction ƛeːt yáq (ʕeːʔ ‘object-like’) or simply as ƛeːt.

98. WHO
Tlingit (Northern) ?aː-tu: (1).

References and notes:


99. WOMAN
Tlingit (Northern) šaː-wát (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Tlingit (Northern) ƛ’áƛ’ (1).

References and notes:


More specific metonymical expressions are: 1) sɛt’ani / sɛt’ani ‘lichen that hangs down from trees; yellow’ [Edwards 2009: 212, 489] (no examples); 2) k’eʌt’ux’u in the construction k’eʌt’ux’u yág ‘yellow’ or rather ‘light yellow’ (example: ”The flower is light yellow”) [Edwards 2009: 149, 489], literally ‘dog’s urine-like’ (k’eʌ ‘dog’, t’ux’ ‘urine’); 3) c’ák’ lúw-ú ‘dark yellow’ in the construction c’ák’ lúw-ú yág, literally ‘eagle’s beak-like’ [Edwards 2009: 59, 489].

101. FAR
Tlingit (Northern) ʃeː (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) *taːɬ* (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 *ʔíːč’* ‘something compact and very heavy’ [Edwards 2009: 78, 402].

103. NEAR

Tlingit (Northern) *POSSR=χ̂án ~ POSSR=či=χ̂án* (1).

References and notes:

**Tlingit (Northern):** Edwards 2009: 130, 297, 426; Naish & Story 1996 (quoted with a typo as *χ̂án* in the electronic version); Crippen 2008: 79. There are two main candidates: 1) the relational noun *χ̂án* ‘vicinity (vel sim.)’ used in the construction *POSSR=χ̂án* ‘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=χ̂án*: "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 *či* ‘hand’: *POSSR=či=χ̂án* ‘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 *seː* ‘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 *seː* seems, however, to be just ‘to move near’, not static ‘to be near’, so we prefer to exclude the verb *seː* from the list.

104. SALT

Tlingit (Northern) *ʔéːɬ’* (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 *ʔéːɬ’ hiin(-i)* (literally ‘water of salt’) [Edwards 2009: 80].

105. SHORT

Tlingit (Northern) *yaːɬ’* (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 kwa:ƛ’ 'short' in [Edwards 2009: 98, 454].

106. SNAKE

**Tlingit (Northern)** ĩ’ut-ƛʰːq (1).

References and notes:


Cf. also the word for ‘worm’ ƛ’uk- (q.v.), which is translated as ‘worm; larva; grub; caterpillar; snake’ in [Edwards 2009: 264, 458].

107. THIN₁

**Tlingit (Northern)** qá:ƛ’ (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 qag’ and xcn [Story & Naish 1973: 226], although the example "it's amazing how thin (qá:ƛ’) he is" [Story & Naish 1973: 249] demonstrates that qá:ƛ’ can be used in that sense as well. In both examples qá:ƛ’ occurs in the "similative" construction with yéx ('OBJECT-like', [Crippen 2008: 197]), thus the underlying meaning of qá:ƛ’ should be nominal.

107. THIN₂

**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)** ʔú:x-ča: (1).

References and notes:

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

109. WORM
Tlingit (Northern) ƛ’úk’ (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 -č is apparently a ‘pertingent’ 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 ƛ’úk’).

110. YEAR
Tlingit (Northern) tʰá:kʷ (1).

References and notes: