

Tlingit (Klingkit) Language and Use

Ch'aak'	_____	eagle
Du tlaa	_____	his mother
Eesh	_____	father
Gooch	_____	wolf
Gunakadeit	_____	sea monster
Heen	_____	Water
Ixsixan	_____	I love you
Keet	_____	killer whale
Kooteeyaa	_____	totem pole
Neigoon	_____	nagoonberry
Neil si goot	_____	welcome
S'EEK	_____	black bear
Shaawat	_____	woman
Sha	_____	head
Sit	_____	glacier
T'a	_____	king salmon
T'aaku	_____	wind
Tleikw	_____	berry
Woosh-Jee-een	_____	working together
Xaat	_____	salmon or fish
Xaatl	_____	iceberg
Xoots	_____	brown bear
Yeil	_____	Raven
Akl	_____	little lake
Auk nu	_____	little lake fort
Dzantik'i Heeni	_____	where the flounder gather
Kitschkin	_____	eagle-wing river, now Ketchikan
Klumu Gutta	_____	spirits' home, tlingit name for Taku Glacier
Khutz-n-hu	_____	bear fort, on Admiralty Island
Skagua	_____	home of the north wind, now Skagway
Sumdum	_____	booming sound when icebergs clave from a glacier



<http://www.ccthita.org/> , Wikipedia Encyclopedia,
welcometoalaska.com,



CCTHITA (Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska) is the Tribal Government representing approximately 26,000 Tlingit and Haida Indians worldwide. We are a sovereign entity and have a government to government relationship with the United States. The Council's headquarters is in Juneau, Alaska. The history of the Central Council is intricately intertwined with the struggle of the Native peoples of Southeast Alaska for equal rights. Over 50 years ago the Council evolved out of the struggle of our people to retain a way of life strongly based on subsistence. That struggle included the rights of our people to claim lands we had used from time immemorial, lands we were given no claim to under the Western concept of land ownership.

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