



Full Featured Language Instruction Online Course & Mobile Application

# Haida Language Demo UI/UX

[haida.intelligentlanguagetutor.com](http://haida.intelligentlanguagetutor.com)



SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY  
FIRST NATIONS LANGUAGE CENTRE

FIRST NATIONS LANGUAGES IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY:  
LOOKING BACK, LOOKING FORWARD



OLD MASSETT VILLAGE COUNCIL



THE SKIDEGATE HAIDA IMMERSION  
PROGRAM (S.H.I.P.)



Conseil de recherches en  
sciences humaines du Canada

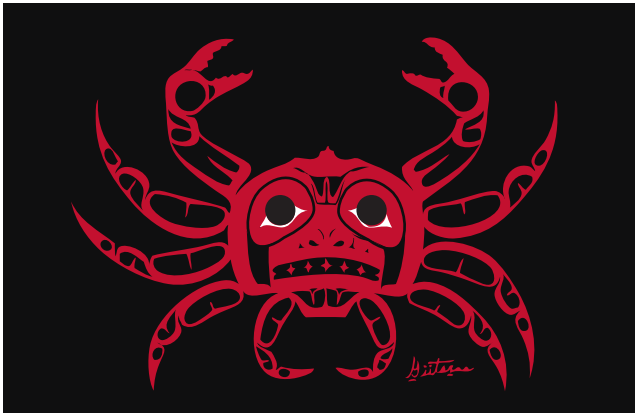
Social Sciences and Humanities  
Research Council of Canada

Canada

# Your Courses



Haida Language Course  
Masset Dialect



Haida Language Course  
Skidegate Version



## Course Dashboard

Haida Language Course

## Course Messages

The Unit completed is Unit 4

### Unit 1 (Lessons 1 - 6)

Topics: Asking how someone is doing, asking for name, negative, 1st, second, 3rd person pronouns

### Unit 2 (Lessons 7 - 12)

Topics: Conversation about Relatives: grandparents, parents, aunts, uncles and friends

### Unit 3 (Lessons 13 - 17)

Topics: Haida people and neighbouring nations. Skidegate, Alaskan and Massett Haida. The two moieties – Eagle and Raven

### Unit 4 (Lessons 18 - 22)

Topics: Places in the community; the verb *hlGanggula* (to work)

### Unit 5 (Lessons 23 - 26)

Topics: more work places. Introducing oneself in a paragraph; introducing someone else

### Unit 6 (Lessons 27 - 32)

Topics: Living in different villages and cities; the postpositions –gu and k'uhl; talking about grandchildren, parts of Old Massett and a tour of Old Massett

### Unit 7 (Lessons 33 - 40)

Topics: *giinii* "used to", asking about "how long", the postposition -an "for" someone; numbers with months, years, numbers of children, plurals of relatives

# Unit 1: Learn how to ask someone how they are doing.



## Vocabulary

Learn how to ask someone how they are doing.  
The answer is "I'm fine."

## Grammar

In the dialogue you learn to use the 2nd person singular (You) and the 1st person singular. (The pronoun forms that are introduced here are those that are used with feelings or states of being as opposed to actions).

You also begin to learn about the FOCUS MARKER *uu*

**Overview**

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

# Lesson 1

**Learning Objectives****Vocabulary**

Learn how to ask someone how they are doing.  
The answer is "I'm fine."

**Grammar**

In the dialogue you learn to use the 2nd person singular (You) and the 1st person singular. (The pronoun forms that are introduced here are those that are used with feelings or states of being as opposed to actions).  
You also begin to learn about the FOCUS MARKER  
uu



Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

# Conversations

Read and Listen to Dialogues.



**Dialogue 1: gasán (how?), dǎng (you, singular), with Leona and Rhonda**



**Dialogue 2: gasán (how?), dǎng (you, singular), with Juusap and Meelii**



**Dialogue 3: gasán (how?), dǎng (you, singular), with Meelii and Juusap**



## Overview

## Text

## Notes

## Vocabulary

## Assessments

## Practice

# Dialogue

An alternate dialogue from Mary Swanson (Naanii Mary) and Claude Jones (Tsinii Claude), acting as Juusap and Meelii:



Meelii: Gasán uu dǎng Gíidang, Juusap? (MS)

How are you, Joseph?



Juusap: Díi 'láagang, Meelii. (CJ)

I'm fine, Mary.



Meelii: Dǎng 'láas ahl díi xangéilgang. (MS)

I'm happy that you are fine.





## Overview

## Text

## Notes

## Vocabulary

## Assessments

## Practice

# Notes

When Leona spots Rhonda, and when Meelii spots Juusap, they each want to greet the other person, so each calls out **Gasán uu dǎng Gíidang?** which means How are you? Juusap is the Haida pronunciation of Joseph, and Meelii is the Haida pronunciation of Mary. **Gasán uu dǎng Gíidang?** is the most common **Xaad Kíl** greeting. We can use it with anyone we meet – friends, family, elders, children, pets, anyone at all. We can also use it at any time of day. It doesn't matter if it's morning, afternoon, evening or the middle of the night.

The first word in this greeting is **Gasán**, which is the question word meaning how? In Alaskan Haida, this word is pronounced **sán**.

It's followed by the little word **uu**. This is a very common and very important word in Xaad Kíl, but it has no translation in English. We call it the **FOCUS MARKER**. The job of the **FOCUS MARKER** is to draw your attention to whatever came right before it so you know that that's the most important part of the sentence. In this case, it draws your attention to the question word **(ga)sán**, and makes it clear that you're asking someone a question.

An important thing to remember about **uu** is that it is always pronounced along with the word before it. So in the question **(Ga)sán uu dǎng Gíidang?**, make sure that you run the first two words together, just as if it were spelled **(Ga)sánuu**. Don't pause between the **(Ga)sán** and the **uu**.

Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

# Vocabulary



dáng



dángs



díi



gasán



Gid



'láa



san



sán



uu



Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

# Assessments

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

Select the correct word to complete the definition.

1. Sán is the common Alaskan form of the Xaad Kíl word “how”,  is the more common Massett form.

- san
- sán
- háv’aa
- díi
- ’lása
- gang
- gasán
- uu

submit

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## Course Dashboard

Haida Language Course

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Topics: giinii "used to", asking about "how long", the postposition -an "for" someone; numbers with months, years, numbers of children, plurals of relatives

## Unit 17: The Eagle (Guudaa) and Raven (Yaalaa)



Haida society is based in a matrilineal system of descent. Property, titles, names, crests, masks, performances, and even songs are among the Haidas' hereditary privileges. These are passed from one generation to the next, through the mother's side. A chief, for example, usually inherits his title from his mother's brother or his maternal uncle. A group of related families, descending from a common ancestor forms a lineage, sharing crests, names and songs.

Today, about forty lineages are represented in Old Massett and Skidegate, the two major Haida communities on the islands. All families are also divided into one of two groups, Eagle and Raven. Every Haida is either Eagle or Raven, following from the mother. If one is born Raven, he or she must marry Eagle



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# Unit 17: The Eagle and Raven (Yaala)




Haida society is based in a matrilineal system of descent. Titles, names, songs, masks, performances, and even songs are among the things that are passed down. These are passed from one generation to the next. For example, usually inherits his title from his mother’s side. Titles are of related families, descending from a common ancestor. Names and songs.

Today, about forty lineages are represented in Old Massett. Haida communities on the islands. All families are either Eagle or Raven. Every Haida is either Eagle or Raven. If he is born Raven, he or she must marry Eagle

 Marianne Igance





> Your Profile


> Settings


> Learner Mode


> View Performance


> Social


### Contact Your Classmates


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 [Vince Collison](#)

 [Kevin Borserio](#)

 [Albert Hans](#)

 [Ben Young](#)

 [Jordan Lachler](#)

 [Costa Dedegikas](#)

> Simon Fraser University



## Overview

## Text

## Notes

## Vocabulary

## Assessments

## Practice

# Text Dialogue

Adding information about Eagle (Guudaa) and Raven (Yaalaa) sides or moieties



Mary: Dáng gw Gúudaa?  
Are you Eagle?



Bipsy: Gám dii Gúudaa'anggang.  
Díi Yáalaagang. Díi tláal tl'aa uu Gúudaagang.  
I'm not Eagle. I'm Raven. But my husband is Eagle.



[Overview](#)[Text](#)[Notes](#)[Vocabulary](#)[Assessments](#)[Practice](#)

# Notes

All Haida people are born into one of two moieties – Eagle or Raven. Traditionally, a member of the Eagle moiety could only marry someone from the Raven moiety, and vice-versa. A child is born into the same moiety as their mother.

The VERB STEM **Ts'áak'aa** means to be Eagle, and the VERB STEM **Yáalaa** means to be Raven. Some speakers in Massett also say **Gúudaa** for to be Eagle.

These are INACTIVE VERBS, and so they take **díi** instead of **Hi**. The full set of PRO-NOUNS that we use with INACTIVE VERBS is shown below. Notice how íitl' means both our (as in íitl' náan our grandmother) and we, and that daláng means both your (pl) (as in **daláng** chan your (pl) grandfather) and you folks.

Overview

Text







Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

# Vocabulary

-  daláng
-  Gúudaa
-  íitl'
-  Ts'áak'aa
-  t'aláng
-  Yáalaa



## Haida Language Course



Marianne Igance



Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

## Vocabulary

**Yáalaa**

to be Raven



Raven and the First Men by Bill Reid

Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

# Assessments

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

Drag and drop the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Gám díi  .

- Gúudaa
- Yáalaa
- Hlangadáa'wang
- Gúudaa'anggang

submit





Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

# Assessments


- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

Drag and drop the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Gám díi **Gúudaa** .

- Yáalaa
- Hlangadáa'wang
- Gúudaa'anggang

submit



Incorrect.

Pay attention to word endings!

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
-

Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

# Assessments

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

Drag and drop the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Gám díi 

Gúudaa'anggang


.

Gúudaa

Yáalaa

Hlangadáa'wang

submit



Correct!

Keep up the good work!

- 
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Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

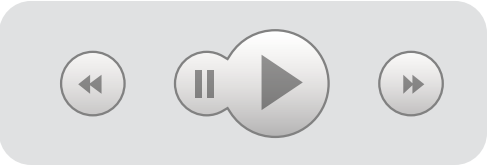
Assessments


Practice


# Assessments


- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7


Listen to the word, record and compare for practice.



  
record



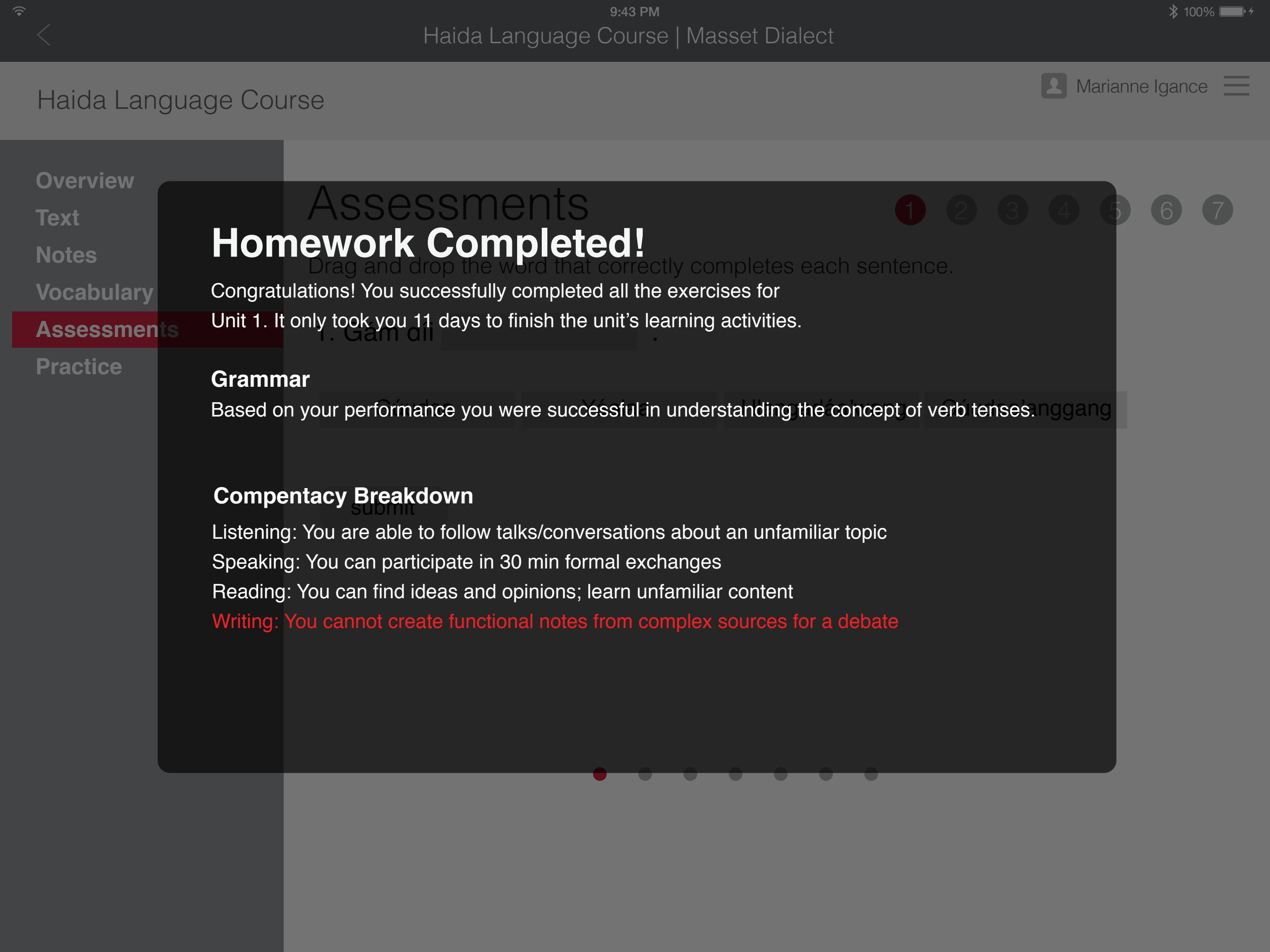
  
playback

  
compare



submit

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Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

## Assessments

### Homework Completed!

Congratulations! You successfully completed all the exercises for Unit 1. It only took you 11 days to finish the unit's learning activities.

#### Grammar

Based on your performance you were successful in understanding the concept of verb tenses.

#### Competency Breakdown

Listening: You are able to follow talks/conversations about an unfamiliar topic

Speaking: You can participate in 30 min formal exchanges

Reading: You can find ideas and opinions; learn unfamiliar content

Writing: You cannot create functional notes from complex sources for a debate

Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

Assessments

Performance

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Drag and drop the word that correctly completes each sentence.

anggang

Unit		Performance	Completion
Unit 1	Grammar topic	67%	100%
Unit 2	Grammar topic	88%	100%
Unit 3	Grammar topic	89%	100%
Listening	88%		
Speaking	50%		
Reading	63%		
Writing	99%		
Unit 4	Grammar topic	93%	100%
Quiz		89%	100%
Unit 5	Grammar topic	99%	100%
Unit 6	Grammar topic	96%	100%
Quiz		34%	40%
Unit 7	Grammar topic		
Unit 8	Grammar topic		
Unit 9	Grammar topic		

Overview

Text

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

Unit Discussion

# Discussion

*This is a place to post any comments or thoughts related to course materials*

## Pronunciation Question...

This little word gets pronounced in several different ways. Most Massett speakers pronounce it ahl or sometimes Gahl. Some speakers in Alaska pronounce it eehl, and others say aehl..

11  
replies

56 mins ago by  Vincent

## One question about Lesson 3 quiz...

1 hour ago by  Lucy

9  
replies

 Marianne Igance

Write a new post

Haida Language Course > Unit 24

Overview

- Text
- Biographies
- Notes
- Vocabulary
- Assessments
- Practice









# Lesson 24



 Marianne Igance





- > Your Profile
- > Settings
- > Learner Mode
- > View Performance
- > **Social**
- Contact Your Classmates
-  Thomas Perry
-  Lucy Bell
-  Vince Collison
-  Kevin Borserio
-  Albert Hans
-  Ben Young
-  Jordan Lachler
-  Costa Dedegikas
- > Simon Fraser University

Overview

Text

Biographies

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

# Conversations

St’ii née (hospital) kaj ts’adáng née (hairstresser), kyaanalii (cannery)



Conversation 1: The Hospital



Conversation 2: The Cannery



Overview

Text

Biographies


Notes


Vocabulary


Assessments


Practice

# Dialogue

- 

Lawrence: Gitl'áan uu wéed Sandy isgyaan  
Stephanie hlGáנגgulä'waang? St'ii née aa gwaa?  
Where do Sandy and Stephanie work now?  
At the hospital?
- 

Claude: Stephanie st'ii née aa hlGáנגgulaang,  
Sandy tl'aa uu kaj ts'adáng née aa hlGáנגgulaang.  
Stephanie works at the hospital, but Sandy works  
at the hair salon.
- 

Tláan kyaanalii née aa 'l hlGáנגgulaang.  
She doesn't work at the cannery anymore.
- 

Eli isgyáan Joyce kyáanaliigee aa  
hlGáנגgulä'waang.  
Eli and Joyce work at the cannery.





Overview

Text

Biographies

Notes

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice



[Overview](#)[Text](#)[Biographies](#)[Notes](#)[Vocabulary](#)[Assessments](#)[Practice](#)

# Biographies

Lawrence:

Hl'áwangdlii Skilaa hin uu Xaad kihlgaa díi kya'áang. Ya'aats' xáadee kihlga asan Lawrence Bell. Dii uu Gaw Xaadaagang. Díi Gúudaagang. Dii aw Ruth Bell asan Gúudaagang. Dii aw asan Xaad kihlgaa kya'áang, T'aaw Gúudanang K'aas 'laangaa Giidang. Dii Gung Adam Bell, 'Laanaas Sdang hin uu Xaad kihlgaa kya'aagan. 'L Yáalaa-gan. Xaad kil tl'a hl sk'aadadaang.

[Listen to Biography](#)

[Overview](#)[Text](#)[Biographies](#)[Notes](#)[Vocabulary](#)[Assessments](#)[Practice](#)

## Notes

The word for a hospital is **st'íi náay**. **St'íi** by itself means sickness or illness, and so **st'íi náay** is “the sickness house”.

Tina tells Nora that they, Jill and Kathy, don't work there. To do that, she needs to add both the **NEGATIVE ENDING -'ang** and the **THEY-ENDING -'wǎ** onto the **VERB STEM hIGáנגgulä**. When we use both endings on the same verb, they always come in that order – **NEGATIVE ENDING first**, and then the **THEY-ENDING** – which means the result in this case is **hIGáנגgulä'ang'waang**.

The word for a theater is **Xaad Kíl** is **k'ah náay**. **K'ah** is the **VERB STEM** that means to laugh, so **k'ah náay** is “the laughing house”. Some speakers also use the phrase **náang náay** to refer to a theater. **Náang** is the **VERB STEM** meaning to play, so **náang náay** is “the playing house”.

The word for a cannery is **kyáanlii**. This is obviously a direct borrowing from the English word “cannery”. If we want to talk about a specific cannery, we add the ending **-gaay** onto the end: **kyáanliigaay**, the cannery.

Overview

Text

Notes





Biographies

Vocabulary

Assessments

Practice

# Vocabulary

-  kyáanliigaay
-  k'ah náay
-  náang náay
-  st'íi náay