

**NORTH SLOPE IÑUPIAQ GRAMMAR
SECOND YEAR
(Preliminary Edition for Student Use Only)
by Edna Ahgeak MacLean**

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CHAPTER XIV CONTEMPORATIVE I MOOD

14.1 In Iñupiaq there are several dependent verb moods. They have their own markers which makes them easy to identify within a sentence. One of these dependent moods is called the Contemporative I, in contrast to Contemporative II which is presented in Chapter XXIII. The distinctive marker of the Contemporative is **lu**.

The main function of a Contemporative or any dependent verb is to give more information about the situation which the main verb (independent verb) describes.

14.2 A Contemporative I verb tells how (in what manner, by what means or in what role), or why an action is performed. The interrogative word **qanuq** or a Contemporative I word based on the stem **qanuq-** are used to ask "how (in what manner or by what means)" an action is/was done. **Summan** is used to ask "why" an action is/was done. Here are some examples.

- a. **Summan qimakpa?**
Why did he flee?

Iqsitchakłuni qimaktuaq.
He fled because he became afraid.

- b. **Qanuq qimakpa? or**
Qanuqłuni qimakpa?
How did he flee?

Aqpakłuni qimaktuaq.
He fled running.

Umiaqtuqłuni qimaktuaq.
He fled by boat.

- c. **Summan ilaugitpa?**
Why wasn't he a participant?

Iqiasukłuni ilaugitchuaq.
He was not a participant because he was lazy.

14.3 The Contemporative I Mood has two aspects: the realized and the unrealized. The two aspects are distinctively marked.

The realized aspect is marked by the consonant cluster **vł** when the verb stem ends in a vowel, and the voiceless consonant clusters **łł**, **qł** and **kł** when the verb stems end in consonants **t**, **q** and **k**, respectively. The unrealized aspect is marked by the absence of the consonant **v** when the verb stem ends in a vowel, and by the voiced consonant clusters **ll**, **gl** and **ql** when

the verb stems end in consonants t, q and k, respectively.

Here are some examples.

- a. **Aqpalluni tikitchuq.**
He arrived running.
- Aqpalluni tikiññiaqtuq.**
He will arrive running.
- b. **Iļisaurrivļuni uvlisuuruq.**
She spends the day teaching.
- Iļisaurriļuni uvliñiaqtuq.**
She will spend the day teaching.
- c. **Paammakļutik isiqtuak.**
They_a entered crawling.
- Paammaglutik isiñniaqtuk.**
They_a will enter crawling.
- d. **Uqauraaqļunuk airuaguk.**
We_a came home talking leisurely.
- Uqauraaqļunuk aiñiaqtuguk.**
We_a will go home talking leisurely.
- e. **Atuqļutig isiuraaqpat?**
Did they slowly enter singing?
- Atuqļutig isiuraañniaqpat?**
Will they slowly enter singing?
- f. **Qamguivļuni itiqtitkaa.**
He woke her up with his snoring.
- Qamguiļuni itiqtinniagaa.**
He will wake her up with his snoring.
- g. **Pialavlutig kataktitkaat.**
They made it fall off because they were rambunctious.
- Pialalutig kataktinniagaaat.**
They will make it fall off because of their rambunctiousness.

14.4 When the main verb expresses an action that is completed, habitual, or in the process of occurring, the realized aspect is used to indicate how or why the action is done. Here are some examples.

Atuqtuq makitavluni.
She is singing standing up.

Atuqtuaq makitavluni.
She sang standing up.

Atuġuuruq makitavluni.
She sings standing up.

Iriqtuq iqsivłuni.
She hid (just now) because she is afraid.

Iriqtuaq iqsivłuni.
She hid because she is afraid.

Iriġuuruq iqsituvluni.
She usually hides because she is a fearful person.

14.5 When the main verb expresses a future action, the realized aspect is used to explain why the future action will occur when the action indicated by the Contemporative I verb is definitely planned to take place. The ending is preceded by a postbase which indicates future. Here are some examples.

Summan qaiñiaġitpisi?
Why won't you_p come?
Savagniaġłuta qaiñiaġitchugut.
We will not come because we will be working.

Summan uvlupak aullagniaqpisik?
Why will you_a leave today?
Aullagniaġtuguk uvlupak tinggutaiññiaġłuni uvlaakun.
We_a will leave today because there will be no planes tomorrow.

Summan utigniaqpit?
Why will you return?
Iłauniaġługa kasimaruani.
Because I will be a participant at the meetings.

Summan aimmiñiaqpisik?
Why will you_a stay home?
Iñuqagniaġłunuk aimmiñiaġtuguk.
We_a will remain at home because we_a will have guests.

The realized aspect is also used when the action or state of being indicated by the Contemporative I verb is an established fact, either as an on-going, completed, or a habitual action.

Summan uvlaakun qaiñiaġitpisiġ Aalaaglu?
Why won't you and Aalaak come tomorrow?

Qaiñiagitchuguk Aalaak nagilluni.

We_e will not come because Aalaak is sick.

Summan matkuak kammak atugniagitpagik?

Why will he not use these, e, boots?

Kammak atugniagitkaik mikivlutik.

He will not wear the boots because they are small.

Summan pigña tiggun atugniagitpaug?

Why will he not use that plane which is up there, r?

Tiggun atugniagitkaa navigavluni.

He will not use the plane because it is broken.

Summan aimmiñiaqpit?

Why will you remain at home?

Iñuqaqluga aimmiñiaqtuga.

I will stay home since I have guests.

14.6 The unrealized aspect is used to explain how a future action will take place. Here are some examples.

Qanuqlutin qaiñiaqpit?

How will you come?

Pisuagluga qaiñiaqtuga.

I will come walking.

Qanuqlusi utigniaqpisi?

How will you_p return?

Puuvragluta utigniaqtugut.

We will return by swimming.

Qaunakiaagluta umiaqtugniaqtugut.

We will boat carefully.

Naanniagait pigaaqlutin.

They will stay up late and finish them.

14.7 The unrealized aspect is also used to explain why a future action will occur, when the action or state of being indicated by the Contemporative I verb is a presupposition, or a wish. This is rarely used.

Here are some examples.

Summan qaiñiaqitpa?

Why will he not come?

Iqiasuglunipta qaiñiañitchuq.

He will not come because he (probably) will be lazy again.

Iļausuglunuk uqallautiniagikpuk.

We_a will tell him that we_a wish to participate.

Pisuglugu piug.

(You) Tell him that you want to have it.

14.8 The following chart gives the intransitive Contemporative I endings. Alternate intransitive Contemporative I endings are given in section 14.16.

S U realized aspect B marker +vlu	s	ḡa
	1d	nuk
	p	ta
J E unrealized aspect T marker +lu	s	tin
	2d	sik or tik
	p	sI
	s	nI
	3d	tik
	p	tig or tik

As previously stated, the mood marker of the Contemporatives is lu. The realized aspect is marked by the consonant v, which appears when the verb stem is vowel final. When the verb stem is consonant final, the v disappears and the l becomes voiceless, assimilating to the preceding voiceless stops t, q or k, resulting in the consonant clusters łł, qł and kł, respectively.

The unrealized aspect is marked by the lack of the consonant v when the verb stem is vowel final. When the verb stem ends in a consonant, the stem final consonants t, q and k are assimilated to l in the usual manner giving ll, ḡl and gl, respectively.

Here are some examples. The realized form is given first. Then the unrealized form is given.

Aquvılluni atuqtuaq.

He sat down and sang.

Aquvılluni atuḡniaqtuq.

He will sit down and sing.

Iqsitchaklıuni airuaq.

She went home because she got fearful.

Iqsitchagluni aiñiaqtuq.
She will (most probably) become fearful and go home.

Quviasukłunuk itiqtuaguk.
We_a woke up in a happy mood.
Quviasugłunuk itigniaqtuguk.
We_a will wake up in a happy mood.

Puuvraqlutik utiqpat?
Did they_a return by swimming?
Puuvraqlutik utigniaqpat?
Will they_a return by swimming?

Miquqluni ikayuğaa aakaga.
She is helping my mother by sewing.
Miquqluni ikayuğniagaa aakaga.
She will help my mother by sewing.

14.9 A Contemporative I verb refers either to the subject or the object of the main verb. One must pay special attention to the number and person of the endings to determine which (subject or object) the Contemporative is modifying. Here is an example:

Aqpałłutik aullaqtuak tautukkikka.
3d 3d 1s-3d
I see the ones_a who left running.

The main verb **tautukkikka** "I see them_a" is transitive. The verb ending **kikka** indicates that the subject is 1s and the object is 3d. The Contemporative **aqpałłutik** "they_a running" and the participle **aullaqtuak** "ones_a that left" are both intransitive. Both of the verb endings **łutik** and **tuak** indicate that the subject is 3d. The Contemporative ending and the participial ending correspond in person and number to the object of the main verb. Therefore, the subordinative **aqpałłutik** refers to the object which is expressed in the participle **aullaqtuak**.

In the following example,

Iriğruaqłuna aullaqtuak aqpałłutik tautukkikka.
1s 3d 3d 1s-3d
Using binoculars I see the ones_a who left running.

the Contemporative **iriğruaqłuna** "I using the binoculars" refers to the subject of the main verb, since the person and number of the Contemporative ending **łuna** correspond in person and number to the subject of the main verb.

When the person and number of the Contemporative ending matches both the subject and object of the main verb, the sentence is ambiguous. Here is an example.

The dual Contemporative ending lutik can refer either to the subject or the definite object of the main verb. The sentence is therefore ambiguous with two possible translations:

"Saag_aiaq and Aalaak did not recognize the two boats because they_a (Saag_aiaq and Aalaak) were far away."

or

"Saag_aiaq and Aalaak did not recognize the two boats because they_a (boats_a) were far away."

14.10 In the examples given below, the subject of the Contemporative refers to an elemental force, such as the wind, rain or snow. The third person singular ending is always used when an elemental force is the subject.

Agniq_?uni aullagitchuagut.

We did not leave because it was windy.

Sialuk_?uni ayuktagitchut.

They did not play ball because of the rain.

Qail_?liq_?uni umiaqtugitchut.

They are not out boating because it is stormy.

14.11 Like other intransitive verbs, an intransitive Contemporative may take an indefinite object in the modalis case.

Qimmit tuttunik tautuk_?lutik pagalirraqsirut.

The dogs, seeing caribou, began running.

Nannumik tautuk_?lutig qimmit pagalirraqsiruat.

Seeing a polar bear, the dogs began to run.

Salummaksagluni ikayu_?niagaaga.

She, by cleaning up, will help me.

14.12 When a noun in the modalis case is instrumental, the verb stem **atuq-** "to use" may be used in the subordinative. Here are some examples.

I_?ruit tautukkai iriguagnik.

With the binoculars, he sees the people.

or

I_?ruit tautukkai iriguagnik atuq_?luni.

Using the binoculars, he sees the people.

Qamunmik malikkaa.
 He followed her with the car.

or

Qamunmik kaviqsaamik atuqłuni malikkaa.
 He, using a red car, is following her.

14.13 A Contemporative I may modify another dependent verb.

Here are some examples.

a. **Tamuqtuq sigłiqivluni.**
 He is having a hard time chewing.

In example a, the Contemporative **sigłiqivluni** "he, having a hard time" describes how the chewing is being done.

b. **Tamuqtuq sigłiqivluni kigutaiłłuni.**
 He is having a hard time chewing because he does not have any teeth.

In example b, the Contemporative **kigutaiłłuni** "he, lacking teeth" tells why chewing is so hard for the subject.

c. **Tamuqtuq sigłiqivluni kigutaiłłuni utuqqaligavluni.**
 He is having a hard time chewing because he has no teeth, because he has become old.

In example c, the Contemporative **utuqqaligavluni** tells why the subject is without teeth.

14.14 The chart below gives the transitive Contemporative I endings. Alternate transitive Contemporative I endings are given in section 14.17.

A N Y		O B J E C T								
		3			2			1		
		s	d	p	s	d	p	s	d	p
S	realized									
U	aspect +vlu	gu	gik	gI(t)	tin	sik	sI	ga	nuk	ta
B										
J										
E	unrealized									
C	aspect +lu									
T										

Here are some examples.

Irigruaqlugu ilisaqigikpuk.
 We recognize it with the binoculars.

Maliklugik aakagalu aapagalu aniruaga.

I went out with (following) my mother and my father.

Maliklugik aakanilu aapanilu tauqsigfiagvinmuktuaq.

She went to the store with (following) her (own) mother and her (own) father.

Naluvlugu aitchugitkaa.

He did not give her anything since he does not know her.

Ilisagivluga ullakkaaga.

He recognizes me and is coming (to me).

Ikayuqlunuk uvliruak.

They_a spent the day helping us_a.

Tautukluta sigliqiruagut ullakkaatigut.

Seeing us struggling, he is coming (to us).

14.15 Contemporative I verbs in combination with the conjunction **aasii(ᖃ)** "and then" may be used to describe an event which is sequential (continuous or connected series) to the event described by the main verb. The absence of **aasii(ᖃ)** indicates that the Contemporative I is describing how or why the main action is done.

Here are some examples.

a. **Makittuaq aasii kigutigiksaqluni.**

He stood up and then brushed his teeth.

Makittuaq kigutigiksaqluni.

He stood up brushing his (own) teeth.

b. **Isiqtuak aasii mayuqlutik.**

They_a came in and then climbed up.

Isiqtuak mayuqlutik.

They_a entered by climbing up.

Here are further examples of the Contemporative I in combination with the conjunction **aasii(ᖃ)** "and then".

Uniagaqtuaguk unnugman aasii umiaqtuqlunuk uvlupak.

We dogsledded yesterday and then (went) boating today.

Alliuqtuaguk aasii nigipkaqlugit qimmit.

We_a made some soup for the dogs and then fed the dogs.

Ilisapaktuaq aasii pilluataqpakluni.

She studied hard and then did very well.

Quaqtuagut iglumi, aasii nuuġluta tupiġmun qayuqtuġluta.
We ate frozen meat in the house, and then moved to the tent and drank broth.

Qaunaksriruaga miġliqtunik uvlaami, aasii anaqaksrami naalaktuaġluga atuqtuanik.

I babysat in the morning, and in the evening I listened to the singers.

The conjunction **aasii(ġ)** can also be attached to a Contemporative verb as an enclitic, in which case the initial vowel **a** is deleted.

Aquvittuaq iglarraqsivġuniasii.

He sat down and then began laughing.

Isiqtuagut aquviġġlutaasii.

We entered and then sat down.

Uqallaktuaq anivġuniasii.

He spoke then went out.

When a series of sequential events (more than two) are expressed in Contemporative I, the conjunction **aasii(ġ)** (between the main verb and the first subordinative), and the enclitic **+lu** "and" are used. The enclitic **+lu** may be attached to all of the subordinatives when they are in apposition, or it may be attached to the final subordinative. The comma is used here to separate the events.

Makittuaq, aasii kigutigiksaġġuniġu, annuġaaqtuġġuniġu, niġivġuniġu. *or*

Makittuaq, aasii kigutigiksaġġuni, annuġaaqtuġġuni, niġivġuniġu.

He got up, brushed his teeth, put on his clothes and then ate.

Maligniaġaak, aasii salummaksaglutiglu, tilaglutiglu, iqaqsrilutiglu uvlilutik. *or*

Maligniaġaak, aasii salummaksaglutik, tilaglutik, iqaqsrilutiglu uvlilutik.

They_a will go (followed) with her, and they_a will spend the day cleaning up, mopping the floors and doing the laundry.

14.16 Contemporative I verbs together with the conjunction combination **aasiisuli** "and furthermore; and also; and in addition" are used to express separate (not continuous or connected series) events which occur within a certain interval of time. Here are some examples.

Unnuaq aqattuaga, aasiisuli puuvraġluga.

Last night I ran, and (furthermore) I swam.

Ukiugu kamiliugniagiga igñiga, aasisuli atigiliuglugu.
Next winter I will make boots for my son, and also make a parka for him.

14.17 There are alternate intransitive Contemporative I endings for all persons except for the first person singular. A further phonological rule special to the subordinative may be applied, optionally, to the sequences **kł, qł, gl** and **ǵł**. The **ł** or **l** may be deleted, leaving [x] or [ʃ] (spelled kh, qh) for the "realized" aspect, and **g** or **ǵ** for the "unrealized" aspect.

Here are some examples.

Alliughunuk anaqaksriruaguk.

We_a spent the evening making soup for the dogs.

Alliugunuk anaqaksriñiaqtuguk.

We_a will spend the evening making soup for the dogs.

Tilakhunuk ikayuǵikpuk.

We_a are helping her by scrubbing the floors.

Tilagunuk ikayuǵniagikpuk.

We_a will help her by scrubbing the floors.

Qamutitaqhuni mitchaagvigmuktuaq uvlaaq.

She went to the airport by car this morning.

Qamutitaguni mitchaagvigmugniaqtuq uvlaakun.

She will go to the airport by car tomorrow.

Ikayuqhutin anaqaksriva?

Did he spend the evening helping you?

Ikayuǵutin anaqaksriñiaqpa?

Will he spend the evening helping you?

Ullakhusik apiqsruqpasik?

Did they come (instead of phoning) to ask you?

Ullagusik apiqsruǵniaqpasik?

Will they come to you_a to ask you_a?

14.18 **ıqqaq-vv** is used to indicate that the subject is/ was the first one to do the activity, or that the activity of _____ing is/was the first thing done prior to performing any other activity. Here are some examples.

Iıisagiqqaagaa anun.

He recognized the man first (and then the others later).

Nuutqaaqtuaguk.

We_a were the first ones to move.

or

We_a moved first (and then did something else).

Naatqaaḡniagikput iglu.

We will be the first ones to finish the house.

or

We will finish the house first (and then do something else)

When **+qqaaq-*vv*** is used in combination with Contemporative I endings, the translation is "after _____ing". Here are some examples.

Alliuqqaagłunuk aniruaguk.

We_a went out after making soup for the dogs.

Alliuqqaagłunuk aniñiaqtuguk.

We_a will go out after making soup for the dogs.

Naalaktuaqqaagłunuk atuqtuanik airuaguk.

We_a went home after listening to the ones who were singing.

Naalaktuaqqaagłunuk atuqtuanik aiñiaqtuguk.

We_a will go home after listening to the ones who are singing.

Salummaksaqqaagługu tupiq airuaga.

I came home after I cleaned up in the tent.

Aqpatqaaḡłunuk Aalaaglu puuvraqtuaguk.

Aalaak and I swam after running.

Tilaqqaagłuni puggutchiqiruaq.

She did the dishes after mopping the floors.

Uniagaqqaagłuta qimmit nigipkaḡniagivut.

We will feed the dogs after we dogsledded.

Nigipkaqqaagługik qimmik maligniaqtuga.

I will come (following) after I feed the dogs_a.

Takuqqaagługa aniruaq.

She left after checking to see how I was.

Ikayuqqaagługu Aalaak utiḡniaqtuguk.

We_a will return after we_a help Aalaak.

14.19 When a transitive Contemporative verb and an intransitive main verb are in apposition, the 3rd person subject (when subject of both verbs) is in relative or absolutive depending on its position within the utterance.

It is in relative when it precedes the transitive Contemporative verb which precedes the intransitive main verb.

Aagam ikayuqqaqługu aullaqtuaq.

Aaga left after helping her.

Sigmiam tautuqqaqługik iglaqtuaq.

Sigmiaq laughed after seeing them.

It is in absolutive when it follows the intransitive main verb which follows the transitive Contemporative verb.

Ikayuqqaqługu aullaqtuaq Aaga.

After helping her, Aaga left.

Tautuqqaqługik iglaqtuaq Sigmiaq.

After seeing them, Sigmiaq laughed.

It is possible (but awkward) to place the subject noun between the two verbs, if one pauses before saying the intransitive main verb.

Ikayuqqaqługu Aagam, aullaqtuaq.

Aaga left after helping her.

Tautuqqaqługik Sigmiam, iglaqtuaq.

Sigmiaq laughed after seeing them.

Otherwise when the two verbs are separated by other words, the subject noun may be in absolutive when it is said after the intransitive main verb.

Nuutqaaqługi siñigviit tupigmun aullaqtuaq Aaga.

After moving the bed to the tent, Aaga left.

Aagam qimakługu supputini unianun isiqtuq tupigmun.

Aaga entered the tent leaving his (own) gun behind on the sled.

When the main verb is transitive, the subject noun must be in relative whether the Contemporative verb is intransitive or transitive.

Aagam pigaagluni naanniagaa umiaq.

Aaga will finish the boat by staying up late.

Aagamlu Sigmiamlu iqiasukłutik naangitkaak umiaq.

Aaga and Sigmiaq being lazy did not finish the boat.

14.20 Postbase **+k/galuaq-*vv*** means "to ____, but....". It indicates that the action is/was/probably is of no avail or consequence. Or it may indicate that the opportunity is there if

one wants to take advantage of it.

Ammigaluaqtuq amma.

She is at home, there (in house in line with house that speaker and listener are in, towards the east), if....

Iḷisagigaluaqḷunuk ullagitkaatiguk.

She recognized us, but she did not approach us.

Alliugaluaqtuaga unnuaq.

I made some soup for the dogs last night, but....

Qaigaluaqtuat uvlaaq.

They came by this morning, but....

Itiqsagaluagaa Sigmiam makingitchuq Simik.

Sigmiaq woke Simik up, but he did not get up

The use of +k/galuaq- with Interrogative endings asks for confirmation of an action.

Iḷisagigaluaqpigik?

Are you sure you recognize them?

Salummaksagaluapitku tupiq?

Is it for certain that you cleaned inside the tent?

CHAPTER XIV EXERCISES

A. Mumikki:

1. Summan pigaaqpisi? Tilakluta pigaaqtuagut. 2. Summan quviasukpit? Quviasuktuga naatchivluga. 3. Summan salummaksaqpisi? Tuyugmiaqagniaqlunuk salummaksaqtuguk. 4. Summan siquva? Nigisugii?uni siquruvaq. 5. Summan nigisugitpa? Naqilluni nigisugitchuq. 6. Summan ipiqtusukpit? Aullaqluni avilatqatiga. 7. Summan qaigitpisi? Piiguqlunuk. 8. Summan tusaagitpa? Ugasik?uni tusaagitchuq. 9. Summan uniagaitpisi? Uniagaitchugut aputai?uni. 10. Summan naalaktuagitpak? Tusaalai?utik naalaktuagitchuk. 11. Qanuqluni anniqpa? Qaunaklaagi?uni anniqsuaq. 12. Qanuqlutik tikitpak? Aqpa?lutik tikitchuak. 13. Qanuqlusik ani?iaqpisi? Naviglugu upkuaq ani?iaqtuguk. 14. Qanuqlutin ai?iaqpit? Pisuagluga ai?iaqtuga. 15. Qanuqlutig Pignigmugniaqpat? Umiaglutig Pignigmugniaqtut.

B. Change the sentences to the other aspect as shown in examples a. and b. then translate.

- a. realized aspect: **Atqaqluga itiqsairuaga i?ugnik.**
I went down and woke some people up.
Ikuvlunuk aquvittuaguk.
We_a got in, then sat down.
- b. unrealized aspect: **Atqaqluga itiqsai?iaqtuga i?ugnik.**
I will go down and wake some people up.
Ikulunuk aquvinniaqtuguk.
We_a will get in and sit down.

1. Pigaaqluta tilaktuagut iglumik. 2. Katakluni naviktuaq. 3. Puumilluni tiki?iaqtuq. 4. Aquppilunuk naalaktuagniaqtuguk. 5.

Quviasukluga itiqtuaga. 6. Kipisivluni aklunaamik aitchugaa. 7. Payuglutik tuttumik qaiñiaqtuk. 8. Qakugu uniagaglusi Pignigniaqpisi? 9. Kiña quaqłuni aqiattuqa? 10. Uqaqlutin tusaagitchuatin. 11. Quviasuglusik salummaksagniaqpisik? 12. Qaga qamutitaqlusi tikitpisi? 13. Irigruaqlunuk tautugniagivuk. 14. Pigaaqlutiq kasimaruat. 15. Salummaksaqlunuk pigaaqtuaguk Aalaaglu. 16. Piigugluni Sigmiam aiñiaqitkaa Aalaak mitchaagvigmiñ. 17. Iqaluktuqlunuk aqiattuqtuaguk. 18. Qaunaklaagluga qamutitagñaqtuga. 19. Kuviriruaga qaunaklaaqluga. 20. Ikuluta qamunmun uqagnaqtugut. 21. Alliuqlunuk nigipkagniaagivuk qimmit. 22. Irigruaqlutik tuttukkaik iññuk pisuaqtuak. 23. Pigaagluta miguligniaagikput. 24. Aquvillutik malguk agnak unianun uqaqtuk. 25. Aqiattuqluni airuaq. 26. Naalaaktuaqlunuk pigaaqtuaguk.

C. Subordinative with Modalis. Mumikki:

1. Savigmik tauqsiguklutin qaivit? 2. Natchiigñik pilaguglunuk Iqilan aakaga apiqsruğniagikpuk. 3. Amaqqugnik tautukluta aqpałluta qairuagut. 4. Nigisuklutiq mannigñik tauqsigsuat. 5. Miguaqtuutunik imma tauqsiguklutiq tauqsigñiaagvigmuktuat. 6. Ugrugnik igasukluga atugukkiga siugruk. 7. Unianik atugugluni apiqsruğniagaa Sigmiam Aaga. 8. Sumik atugukłuni apiqsruq- paug agutaiyaam agnaq? 9. Tuttumik quamik nigisukłunuk qairuaguk. 10. Miguliqluni iglumik uvlaaq qaigitchuaq Aaga. 11. Iñugnik pisuaqtuanik tautukłunuk aqparraqsiruaguk. 12. Tuttunik pagaliktuanik tusaavluta quviasuktugut. 13. Siñigvigñik agñiñik ivaqliqluga, paqittuaga aquppiutamik. 14. Aklunaamik takiruamik paqilluni agutaiyaam aitchugaa agnaq. 15. Aluuttaunmik paqilluga nigiruaga. 16. Aqiattuqluni aniruaq. 17. Tusaavluni iñugnik

atuqtuanik aniruaq iglumiñ. 18. Naalak- tuaqluta iññugnik
uqaqtuagnik pigaaqtuagut. 19. Tammaivluni manigñik ipiqtusuktuq.

D. Mumikki:

1. Qanuqlusi unna umiaq aiñiaqpisiug uvlaakun? Uniagagluta
aiñiaqikput uvlaakun. Qakugu aiñiaqparrug unna umiaq? Qanuq-
lutig aiñiaqparrug unna umiaq uvlaakun? Uniagaglutig aiñiagaat
unna umiaq. 2. Kia pakkua iñuit ullagniaqpigi qamutitaqluni?
Sigmiam ullagniaqai qamutitaqluni. Kia qamutiga atuñniaqpaug
Sigmiam? Ullagniaqai pakkua iñuit. 3. Suk aiñiaqpitkik
tinggutitaqlusik uvlupak? Tuttuk aigiagivuk tinggutitaqlunuk
uvlupak. Sumiittuak tuttuk aiñiaqpitkik tinggutitaqlusik?
Qikiqtagrugmiittuak tuttuk aiñiaqivuk tinggutitaqlunuk. 4. Qapkua
Pignigmiittuat qaugait umiaqtuglusi aiñiaqpisigig? Ii, Pignig-
miittuat qaugait aiñiaqivut umiaqtugluta. Kia umiaga atuñ-
niaqpisigig? Sigmiam umiaga atuñniaqikput. 5. Utkua qiruit
qanuqlutin aiñiaqpigig? Pisuagluna aiñiaqitka. Kia Ikayugniaq-
patin? Aalaagum ikayugniagaana. 6. Kitkut aisukpatigig apkua
aklunaat aqpallutig? Sut aiñiaqpatigig aqpallutig? 7. Summan
Aalaak miguqaqtugvigmutitpa unnuaq Sigmiakun? Unnuaq Aalaak
miguqaqtugvigmutitchuaq nagilluni. Sigmiaq unnuaq qamutitaqluni
qairuaq. Kia tautukpaug unnuaq Sigmiaq qamutitaqtuaq? 8.
Qanuqluni Saagiam tautkpaug unnuaq aapani? Unnuaq Saagiam
tautugitkaa aapani. Iqilan aapaga Utqiaqvigñiittuq nagirvigmi.
Qanuqluni Saagiam aapaga Utqiaqvigñukpa? Tinguqtitaaqlutik
nulianiñu Utqiaqvigñuktuak. 9. Kitkut pigaaqlutig ilisaqpat?
Niviaqsiat pigaaqitchut unnuaq. Nukatpiat unnuaq pigaaq-
palliqsut ilisaqlutig. Kia tautukpigi ilisaqtuat? Aagamlu

Aalaagumlu tautugitkait nukatpiat ilisaqtuat.

E. Mumikki:

1. By making soup for the dogs, Aalaak is helping Saaniaq who is sick.
2. By using the binoculars, Sigmiaq saw Aaga who is dogsledding.
3. By running, Iqilana went to Aalaak who is talking.
4. By painting, Sigmiaq will help Aaga who is sick.
5. Niayuk will very carefully butcher the big seal.
6. Saaniaq will use the sharp ulu carefully.
7. Crying, Iqilana went to Aaga.
8. By walking, Nayuk will fetch the fish from the ice cellar.
9. Aalaak will not paint the house which is completed.
10. Sigmiaq will not use his (own) car.
11. Sigmiaq did not come because he is making dogsoup.
12. They_a ate (until) they_a were satisfied.
13. Getting down, he went to Sigmiaq.
14. We_a fell asleep listening to the singers.
15. They_a arrived dogsledding.
16. Driving a car, we came.
17. I did not hear him because I was reading.
18. He found something by descending into the ice cellar.
19. He got hurt because he was not careful.
20. Finding a knife, he began to eat.
21. Because she was sick she did not eat.
22. Getting down, he is listening to the men talking.
23. She did not hear it, because she is hanging things on a clothesline.
24. Being careful, they_a emptied the honey bucket.
25. Not knowing, we entered.
26. I am not using it because it is wet.
27. I did not come because I forgot.
28. He is crying because he does not want to come.
29. We_a did not go to the air-plane because it was far away.
30. They came in smiling broadly.
31. We_a did not leave because we_a were teaching.
32. He did not find us_a because we_a hid.
33. We stayed up most of the night

talking. 34. He did not see it because he was sleeping. 35. He went from Barrow to Kotzebue by dogsled. 36. We are putting the honey bucket in the car very carefully.

F. Mumikki:

1. Agnaiyaam paammakluni isakkaa ayuktaq. 2. Agnam miqligtuni nigisuklutig qiarut. 3. Agnatun aqpałluni isiqtuag iglautigi-gaat. 4. Igalaarakun agutaiyaak anivlutik agnam tautugitkaik. 5. Nunakun pisuaqlutik Pignigmun tikitchuak. 6. Agnaiyaaq utuqqagnik kamikluqagugilłluni qiaruaq. 7. Tuyugmiaqaqluna Atqasugmiñ uvlaakun qaiñiagitchuga. 8. Suppunmik nutaamik atuqlutik uvlaaq aullaqtuak. 9. Saagiaqlu tilaqqaaqlunuk nigiragaagvigmuktuaguk uniagaqlunuk. 10. Aaga aqpałluni sikukun airuaq naalaktuqaqaqluni atuqtuanik. 11. Saagiamlu Aalaagumlu Iqilianlu qamutitaglutig takuniagaat Niayuq nagirvigmiittuaq. 12. Kitkut pigaaqqaaglutig miguagtuvgvigmugniaqpat uvlaakun uvlaami pisuaqlutig? 13. Atqaqqaqluni Saagiaq miqurraqsiruaq aqppiutamun mayuqqaagluni. 14. Agutaiyaaq mayuqluni taiguarraqsiruaq. 15. Piiguqluni Aagam ilisaginiagitpalligaa igña agnaq uqaqtuaq nipatuvluni. 16. Iqiasukluta savagitchuagut uvlupak. 17. Aasiili apkua agutit savagitchuat uvlupak iqiasuuvlutig. 18. Utkua sikut Aagamlu Sigmiamlu aiñiagaik uvlaakun uniagaqlutik. 19. Saagiamlu Aalaagumlu umiaqtuglutik ullagniagaik.

G. Mumikki.

1. Tilaklugu iglu pigaaqtuagut. Tilaglugu iglu pigaañiaqtugut. 2. Kataivlugu qallutiga navikkaa. Katailugu qallutiga navigniaga. 3. Kipivlugu akłunaaq aitchugaa Simik. Kipilugu

aklunaaq aitchuǵniagiga Simik. 4. Miguliǵlugik umiak utkuak uvliruagut. Miguliǵlugik utkuak umiak uvliǵiaqtugut. 5. Paqilǵugik iqalluk nigiruaq. Paqillugik iqalluk nigilǵiaqtuq. 6. Paqilǵugik iqalluk nigigaik. Paqillugik iqalluk nigilǵiagaik. 7. Iriǵruaǵlugik tautukkaik iǵǵuk pisuaqtuak. Iriǵruaǵlugik tautug niagaik iǵǵuk. 8. Ullakluta ikayuǵaatigut. Ullagluta ikayuǵ niagaatigut. 9. Salummaksaǵlugit iglunit anaqaksriruaguk. 10. Iriǵruaǵlugik tautullagikka. 11. Savaklugit umiat pigaaqtuagut. 12. Tautukluga savaktuana ullakkaana. 13. Paqilǵugik savvik atuǵivuk. 14. Ullagluta Sigmiam uqallautiniagaatigut. 15. Iliṣaǵivlusik savaktuasik ullakkaasik aǵutim. 16. Ikuvlugik unianun aullaqtuana.

H. Mumikki:

1. Aalaaglu tilaqqaaǵlugu tupqum natiga airuaguk pisuaǵlunuk. 2. Aitchuqqaaǵlugik aǵutaiyaak kutchugnik aniruaq Aaga. 3. Salummaksaqqaaǵlugu iglunak airuana. 4. Aagalu miguliqqaaǵlugik aquppiuttak aanniagivuk aǵaiyyuvigmun. 5. Aaǵam itiqsaqqaaǵlunuk Aalaaglu aullaqtuaq. 6. Aaǵam itiqsaqqaaǵlunuk Aalaaglu aullaqtuaq. 7. Aalaagum tautuqqaaǵlugu qamutiga Aalum piqaguktuaq. 8. Sigmiam kuviqqaaǵlugu quqtaq tupiǵmiittuaq, iglumun ililǵiaga. 9. Iliṣaqqaaǵlugik atuutik atuǵniagivuk Aaluglu. 10. Aǵlaqqaaǵlugit iǵuit atigit maqpiǵaanun, miǵuaqtuǵvigmunǵiaqtuna tigumiǵlugit. 11. Aaǵam apiqsruqqaaǵlunuk aniruaq.

I. Mumikki:

1. Ipkilǵuni savina atuǵitkiga. 2. Miguliǵlunuk Aagalu umiamik pigaaqtuaguk. 3. Ipiqtusuklutik salummaksapitkaak tupiq uvlupak.

4. Qaunaklaaqłunuk alliuqtuaguk unnuaq. 5. Uniagaqługa unnugman (ikpaksraq) tikitchuana Utqiaqviñkun Nuiqsaniñ. 6. Unnuaq qamutitaqłusi sumukpisi? 7. Qamutitagitchugut, aglaan umiaqtuqłuta Piñniñmuktuagut. 8. Naalaktuagitkiga uqaqtuag siquvluna. 9. Iriñruaqłuni Aaŋam tautukkaik. 10. Naqilługa salummaksagitchuana. 11. Tilakłuni aakana qaigitchuaq. 12. Piiguqłusik kuvisigitpisik quqtanik? 13. Iłisaqłutiq unnuaq pigaaqtuat. 14. Utuqqauvluni niqi niñisugitkaat. 15. Tusaavluni iglaqtuanik quviasuktuq. 16. Isiqlunuk itiqsairuaguk iñugnik. 17. Itiqsairuaq uvlaaq atuqłuni magaphone-kun. 18. Uniagaqługa aikñiqsuaga iqalugnik sigłuamiñ. 19. Nautkiaqłuta qamunmiñ atqaqtuagut. 20. Iriñruaqługa tautuktuaga tuttunik pagaliktuanik tagiumun.

J. Mumikki:

1. Simium iqsigivlugi qimmit niñipkağulaitkai. 2. Aalaak qaunaklaaqłuni niñipkaisuuruq qimmiñik. 3. Niayuun iqiasuuvluni salummaksagulaitkaa tupiq. 4. Aaŋam Siñmiamlu sigłiqivlutik kataktitkaak. 5. Iqsituvluni Puuqtaluktuni ilaungitchuq. 6. Naalaktuagukługik atuqtuak qairuana. 7. Nuutchukługu niñgivic tupiñmun uqaqtuag. 8. Siñmiam iqsitchaiqqaaqłunuk iglautigigaatiguk. 9. Aalaagum ilisagivluta ullakkaatigut. 10. Miqlitullu uqaqłuta anaqaksriruagut. 11. Añniqłuni aullagitchuat. 12. Ipiqtusukłuni Siñmiam naaŋnitkai uniat. 13. Siñmiağlu Aalaaglu aimmivlutik uvliruak.

Mannuit

agniq-	(i) to be windy, stormy
aimmi-	(i) to be at home, remain at home
allluq-	(i) to make soup for the dogs; (t) to make it into soup for dogs
anaqaksrI-	(i) to spend the evening
anit-	(t) to put, throw, cast <i>her/him/it</i> out
atuun	song
ila-	(i) to be included, be a member
ilisaqi-	(t) to recognize <i>her/him/it</i> :: <i>ilisaqsri-(i)</i>
ipiqtusuk-	(i) to be very sad, despondent, depressed
iqiasuk-	(i) to be lazy
iqiasuu-	(i) to be a lazy person
iqsi-	(i) to be afraid
iqsitchaI-	(t) to cause <i>her/him/it</i> to become afraid
iqsitchak-	(i) to become afraid
iqsitsu-	(i) to be a fearful person
isiuraaq-	(i) to come in slowly; (i) to do the entrance dance associated with <i>Kalukaq</i> "box drum dance"
itiq-	(i) to wake up
itiqsaq-	(t) to wake <i>her/him/it</i> up :: <i>itiqsaI-(i)</i>
itiqtit-	(t) to cause <i>her/him/it</i> to wake up
kigun	tooth
kigutigiksaq-	(i) to brush one's teeth; (t) to brush <i>her/his/its</i> teeth
kasima-	(i) to hold a meeting
kataktit-	(t) to cause <i>her/him/it</i> to fall
kipi-	(t) to cut, sever it :: <i>kipisI-</i>
kuvI-	(i) to spill; to spill (<i>on her/him/it</i>); (t) to spill, pour it out
kuvirI-/kuvisiI-	(i) to go and empty the contents of something
malik-	(i) to follow; (t) to follow <i>her/him/it</i>
miguliq-	to paint (it)
naalaktuaq-	to listen (<i>to her/him/it</i>)
naat-	(i) to be completed, finished; (t) to complete or finish it
nuut-	(i) to move; (t) to move <i>her/him/it</i>
piala-	(i) to be rowdy, rambunctious
pigaaq-	(i) to stay up late
puuqtaluk(-)	halloween; (i) to celebrate halloween
qail!Iq(-)	waves (on ocean); (i) to be stormy (of sea)
qamguI-	(i) to snore
qanuqluni or qanuqluni	how, in what manner, in some manner
qaunaklaaq-	(i) to be careful
qimak-	(i) to flee; (t) to leave <i>her/him/it</i> behind
quqtaq	honey bucket drum
quviasuk-	(i) to be happy
sallisit-	(t) to cut it with scissors
salummaksaq-	(i) to tidy, clean up an area; (t) to tidy,

	clean <i>it=dwelling, place</i>
sialuk(-)	rain; to rain
sigliqi-	(i) to strain, exert much effort, have a hard time
summan	why
supputit-	(t) to shoot <i>her/him/it</i> with a gun
suu-	(i) to be a what
uqauraaq-	(i) to have a leisurely talk, discussion
utuqqaliga-	(i) to have grown old
uvli-	(i) to spend the day

Akunnigun

†qqaaq-yy to ____ first; be the first one to ____

15.1 The Optative-Imperative Mood expresses a request or a demand, when the 1st and 3rd persons are used. Here are some examples:

Makitta. Let's stand up.

Isigli. Let him enter.

Aullaġluk. Let's go.

Anisa. Let's go out.

Atuġlit. Let them sing.

When the 2nd person is used, the request or demand becomes a command, an imperative. The Imperative expresses a command or an instruction, such as "Eat.", "Run." or "Look at her." Here are some examples:

Isiġiñ. (You) come in.

Aullaġitchik. (You_d) depart.

Anisitchi. (You_p) go out.

Qaiñ. (You) come here.

15.2 The Optative-Imperative in 1st and 3rd persons may also function as an interrogative. Here are some examples:

Isigli? Should he enter?

Aullaġluk? Should we_d leave?

Anisa? Should we go out?

Atuġlit? Should they sing?

When the answer is affirmative, the Optative-Imperative is used. When the answer is negative and intransitive, the Negative Contemporative is used.

Here are some examples:

Isigli? Should he come in?

Ii, isigli. Yes, let him in.

Naumi, isignani. No, don't let him come in.

Anisa? Should we leave?

Ii, anisa. Yes, let's leave.

Naumi, aniñata. No, let's not leave.

<i>or</i>	
Ii, anisitchi.	Yes, you _p leave.
Naumi, aniñasi.	No, you _p not leave.
Tilagluk?	Should we _a scrub (the floor)?
Ii, tilagluk.	Yes, let's _a scrub (the floor).
Naumi, tilagnanuk.	No, let's _a not scrub (the floor).
<i>or</i>	
Ii, tilagitchik.	Yes, you _a scrub (the floor).
Naumi, tilagnasik.	Naumi, you _a do not scrub (the floor)
Makitta?	Should we stand up?
Ii, makitta.	Yes, let's stand up.
Naumi, makinnata.	No, let's not stand up.
<i>or</i>	
Ii, makittitchi.	Yes, you _p stand up.
Naumi, makinnasi.	No, you _p do not stand up.

15.3 It is important to understand the processes of gemination as it occurs in verb stems, since several Optative-Imperative endings cause gemination in the stem to which they are added. The apostrophe ' is used to indicate gemination.

You have learned special patterns for gemination as it occurs in nouns. The process is much simpler in verbs, since all consonants may be doubled with no change. Although it is important to point out that *s* may geminate to *tch*. Otherwise, for verbs *g*>>*gg*, *g*>>*gğ*, etc.

Some verb stems ending in two vowels at one time had a consonant between those two vowels which had dropped out of the word. We know that this is true, since a geminating suffix added to such a verb stem will cause the *ghost* consonant to appear in geminate form. We list these stems with the *disappearing consonant* in superscript.

pa^əi-	Paggiñ. You stay at home.
ki^əu-	Kigguñ! You answer him!
qa^əI-	Qaggiñ. (You) come here.

Qaggiñ is commonly shortened to **qaiñ**.

Remember, the consonant in superscript only appears in geminated form as the result of a special suffix or verb ending being added. This phenomenon is further illustrated when the imperative formation is explained.

15.4 The following charts give the Optative-Imperative endings.

I. intransitive endings:

S	s	+laga
	1d	+luk
	p	+t/sa
U		
B	s	'In ¹ , +In ² , +tin ³ , +gguĩ ⁴
J	2d	+sitchik ⁵ , +itchik ⁶ , +titchik ⁷
E	p	+sitchI ⁵ , +itchI ⁶ , +titchI ⁷
C		
T	s	+lI
	3d	+lik
	p	+lIt

II. transitive endings: The endings are attached directly to the stem. k-->g and q-->ǵ when the ending is vowel initial) unless otherwise marked.

		3			2			1		
		s	d	p	s	d	p	s	d	p
S	s	gu	gik	gI(t)	giñ ⁷	vsik ⁸	vsI			
	+1a1d	kpuk	vuk	----->	vsigiñ ⁸					
	U	p	kput	vut	----->	vsigiñ ⁸				
B	s	'uŋ ¹	+kkik	+kkI(t)				ŋga	siguk	sigut
			uŋ ²							
J			ruŋ ³							
			gguuŋ ⁴							
E	2d	-tku	-tkik	----->				siŋga		
	p	siug	sigik/ŋ	---->				siñga ⁷		
C										
T	s	uŋ	gik	gI(t)	sin	sik	sI	ŋa	siguk	sigut
+1I3d	tku	tkik	----->					ŋga		
	p	rruŋ	sigik/ŋ	---->				ñga		

¹restricted to two-syllable verb stems which end in a vowel of the form (C)VCV-.

²restricted to verb stems which end in a k or q (k>>g, q>>ǵ) and to verb stems with more than two syllables which end in a vowel.

³restricted to verb stems which end in a t.

⁴restricted to verb stems which end in a two vowel cluster.

⁵restricted to verb stems which end in a vowel.

⁶restricted to verb stems which end in a k or q (k>>g, q>>ǵ).

⁷ alternate form +siŋa

⁸ vs may be replaced by pt

⁹ alternate form +kpiñ

15.5 The 2nd person singular affirmative Optative-Imperative ending has four forms each for the intransitive and the transitive. 'In, +In, +tin and +gguiñ are the intransitive endings; and 'uḡ, +uḡ, +ruḡ, and +gguuḡ are the transitive endings.

The forms 'In and 'uḡ are attached to two syllable verb stems which end in a vowel of the form (C)VCV-. It causes the initial consonant of the last syllable to geminate:

nigI-	Nigḡiiñ. Nigḡiuḡ.	You eat. You eat it.
tigu-	Tigḡuiñ! Tigḡuuḡ.	Grab on! Take hold of it.
ni <u>u</u> -	Nigḡuiñ! Nigḡuuḡ.	Get off! You take it out (of that container).
sisu-	Sitchuiñ. <i>or</i> Sissuiñ.	You slide.
anI-	Anniiñ!	You get out!
a <u>u</u> i-	Agḡiiñ!	You go home!

The forms +In and +uḡ are attached to verb stems which end in a k or q, and to verb stems with vowel final and more than two syllables. It causes the stops k and q to weaken into g and ḡ respectively, e.g.:

iriq-	Iriḡiñ. Iriḡuḡ.	You hide. You hide it.
savak-	Savagiñ. Savaguḡ.	You work. You work on it.
iglaḡa-	Iglaḡaiñ. Iglaḡauḡ.	(You) smile. (You) smile at him.

The forms +tin and +ruḡ are simply attached to the verb stem which ends in a t, e.g.:

makit-	Makittin. Makirruḡ.	You stand up. You set it upright.
nuut-	Nuuttin. Nuurruḡ.	(You) move. (You) move it.
aqpat-	Aqpattin.	You run.
puumit-	Puumittin.	You swim underwater.

The forms **+gguĩ** and **+gguuq** are attached to verb stems of two syllables or more which end in a two vowel cluster, e.g.:

ii-	Iigguuq. (You) swallow it.
iglau-	Iglaugguiĩ. You keep moving.
nakuu-	Nakuugguiĩ. Be good.
kanaakkiu-	Kanaakkiugguiĩ. You dance in the white man's style.

15.6 The 2nd person dual intransitive affirmative Optative-Imperative ending has three forms, **+sitchik**, **+titchik**, and **+itchik**.

The form **+sitchik** is restricted to verb stems which end in a vowel, e.g.:

ni ^o u-	Niusitchik. You _d get off.
a ^o I-	Aisitchik. You _d go home.
pa ^o I-	Paisitchik. You _d stay at home.

The form **+titchik** is restricted to verb stems which end in a **t**, e.g.:

nuut-	Nuuttitchik. You _d move.
nipat-	Nipattitchik. You _d make noise.

The form **+itchik** is restricted to verb stems which end in a **k** or **q**.

aniiqsuaq-	Aniiqsuaqitchik. You _d relax or play outside.
nipaIq-	Nipaigitchik. You _d be quiet.
aqamak-	Aqamagitchik. You _d compete in fingerpulling.

quviasuk-

Quviasugitchik.

You_a be happy.

15.7 The 2nd person intransitive affirmative Optative-Imperative in the plural form is like the dual form minus the final k, the dual marker, e.g.:

Anaktaġitchi.

You_p play competitive games.

Iqaqsrīsitchi.

You_p do the laundry.

Atuqtuuragitchi.

You_p play music.

Nipattitchi.

You_p make noise.

Aḡugauragitchi.

You_p play tag.

15.8 Here are some examples using the 1st and 3rd person Optative-Imperative endings.

Tigulaḡa.

Let me grab on.

Tigulaḡu.

Let me take hold told of it.

Makilluk.

Let's_a stand up.

Makillakpuḡ.

Let's_a set it upright.

Savakta.

Let's work.

Savaglakpuḡ.

Let's work on it.

Tautugli.

Let him see.

Tautugliuḡ.

Let him see it.

Miquglik.

Let them_a sew.

Miquglitku.

Let them_a sew it.

Savaglit.

Let them work.

Savaglirruḡ.

Let them work on it.

The +sa form of the 1st person plural Optative-Imperative intransitive ending +ta is used when the verb stem ends in a vowel. Here are some examples:

isaguti-

Isagutisa.

Let's begin.

iglau-

Iglausa.

Let's keep going.

aI-	Aisa. Let's go home.
iqalliqi-	Iqalliqisa. Let's fish.
nIu-	Niusa. Let's get off.
iku-	Ikusa. Let's get on board.
anI-	Anisa. Let's go out.

then,

nipat-	Nipatta. Let's make noise.
utiq-	Utiqta. Let's go back.
anauragauraq-	Anauragauraqta. Let's play ball.
anaktaq-	Anaktaqta. Let's hold some competition games.

15.9 In this chapter, we will also learn the endings of the Negative Contemporatives. The intransitive Negative Contemporatives are used as the negative for the intransitive Optative-Imperatives. +na is the Negative Contemporative marker.

S
U
B
J
E
C
T

+na

s	ga
1d	nuk
p	ta
s	k
2d	sik
p	sI
s	nI
3d	tik
p	tik/g

Transitive negative Optative-Imperatives for the 2nd person are formed by inserting the Negative Contemporative marker +na- before the following endings. Notice that only the endings for the 2nd person subject are given. The negative for the 1st and 3rd person subject Optative-Imperatives are formed using the

postbase **ɔŋIt-vv** with the Optative-Imperatives endings.

		3	O	B	J	E	C	T		1	
S						2					
U	s	d	p		s	d	p		s	d	
B										p	
J	s	gu	gik	gI(t)					na	siguk	sigut
E+na2d		tku	tkik	sigik					sigga		
C	p	siug	<--	sigik/p					siŋga		
T											

15.10 Here are some examples.

niu-

Niulaga?

Should I get off?

Naumi, niunak.

No, don't you get off.

Niulagu?

Should I take it out/off?

Naumi, niunagu.

No, don't you take it out/off.

Niuluk?

Should we_a get off/out?

Naumi, niunasik.

No, don't you_a get off/out.

or

Naumi, niunanuk.

No, let's_a not get off/out.

Niulakpuk?

Should we_a take it off/out?

Naumi, niunatku.

No, don't you_a take it off/out.

or

Naumi, niugillakpuk.

No, let's_a not take it out/off.

Niuli?

Should he get off/out?

Naumi, niunani.

No, he shouldn't get off/out.

Niuliug?

Should he take it off/out?

Naumi, niugillug.

No, he should not take it off/out.

Ikayuḡlavsik?

Should I help you_a?

Naumi, ikayuḡnasiguk.

No, don't you help us_a.

Ullaglakpiḡ?

Should I come to you?

Naumi, ullagnaḡa.

No, don't come to me.

Qiḡiḡaḡlisi?

Should he take your_p picture?

Naumi, qiḡiḡaḡillisigut.

No, he shouldn't take our picture.

Ullaglavuk?

Should we_a go to them_a?

Naumi, ullagnatkik.

No, you_a should not go to them_a.

or

Naumi, ullagiḡlavuk.

No, let's_a not go to them_a.

15.11 The enclitic **+tuq** is used to express a wish or a hope on the part of the speaker. The initial consonant **t** of the enclitic **+tuq** does not change to an **r** between two vowels nor is it palatalized when it follows a strong **I**, nor does it cause the final consonant **ḡ** of the 2s Optative-Imperative ending to assimilate. It also prevents the strong **I** from palatalizing the final consonant in the verb ending. This enclitic is separated from the word by a hyphen since it is a homonym of the 3s ending **+tuq**. Here are some examples:

Akimaintuq uvlaakun.

I hope you win tomorrow.

Iḡisimaliugtuq.

I hope he knows it.

Iqaqsriḡituq uvlupak.

I hope she does the laundry today.

Kanaakkiulittuq anaqapak.

I hope there is a dance tonight.

Aullaqtatuq uvlaami.

I hope we leave in the morning.

Aimmiliktug Aagatkuk.

I hope Aaga and his wife are home.

The enclitic **+tuq** is usually attached to any word in initial position in a sentence. Here are some examples:

Aagatkuttuq uvlupak agvaglit.
Uvlupaktuq Aagatkut agvaglit.
Agvaglittuq Aagatkut uvlupak.
Agvaglittuq uvlupak Aagatkut.

All of the above translate into:

I hope Aaga and his crew get a whale today.

15.12 The postbases \pm sima- $\nu\nu$ and +ma- $\nu\nu$ are suppletive allomorphs. The form \pm sima- $\nu\nu$ is restricted to verb stems which end in a consonant, and +ma- $\nu\nu$ is restricted to verb stems which end in vowel. The plus sign applies to verb stems which end in consonants k or q. The minus sign applies to verb stems which end in the consonant t. The postbase indicates that the action, is being/was done, or the situation is as described, and the speaker knows about it. Here are some examples:

Anauragauragsimarut.

They are playing baseball (I found out).

Iqagsrimaruaq uvlaaq.

She was doing the laundry this morning (I found out).

Iqalliqimarutin.

Oh, you are fishing.

Nigiuksimaruat unnuaq.

They were expecting, waiting last night.

Isumaaqsimaruaq aapagalu aakagalu.

His father and his mother were sad and regretful.

The combination of this postbase with an Optative-Imperative ending indicates that the speaker wishes/regrets that something had happened differently than it did. Here are some examples:

Iqagsrimaluk imma ikpaksraq.

We_a should have done the laundry yesterday.

Anauragauragsimasa uvlaaq sialuniñgaan.

We should have played baseball this morning when it was not raining.

Iqalliqimaiñ unnuaq qaiñligunaiñgaan.

You should have done some fishing last night before it got rough.

Nuusimaluk imma.

We_a should have moved.

In order to negate the above statements, the postbase \pm it- $\nu\nu$ is used. It is placed before the postbase \pm sima- $\nu\nu$

giving **†pisima-ᵛᵛ**. The demonstrative adverb **imma** frequently occurs in apposition to the Optative-Imperative verb containing the postbase **‡sima-ᵛᵛ**.

Anauragauranisimalaga imma unnuaq sialugmi. Nuvaksiruga.
I shouldn't have played baseball in the rain last night. I have caught a cold.

Nuungisimasa imma mauga.
We shouldn't have moved here.

Aullagisimalit imma unnuaq. Qailligugaa imma.
Wish they hadn't left last night. The sea is getting stormy.

Postbase **†pisima-ᵛᵛ** with Indicative endings translates "it is now known that the subject did not ____".

Aangisimagai.
It is now known that she has not taken them to their destination.

Agugauranisimaruat.
I found out that they did not play softball.

Iqalliqigisimaruaq iqiasukluni.
He did not fish because he was lazy.

15.13 The postbase **†gaIq-ᵛᵛ** means "to cease being _____, or stop _____ing". Here are some examples.

Pialagaiḡitchi maani. Anilusi pialasitchi.
(You_p) stop being rambunctious around here. Go outside and be rambunctious.

Isumaagaigiḡ. Suna piḡiaqtuaq piḡiaqtuq.
Stop worrying. Whatever is to happen will happen.

Atuqtuuragaigli. Niaquḡiiliqsuq amma amna.
Let him stop playing his muscial instrument. That one (in the other room) is getting a headache.

15.14 The postbase **+k/galuaq-ᵛᵛ** is frequently found preceding an Optative-Imperative ending. An Optative-Imperative verb containing the postbase **+k/galuaq-ᵛᵛ** is a dependent verb which translates into English as "even if" or "even though".

Here are some examples:

Mikigaluaḡli, atuḡniagiga.
I will wear it even if it is small.
or
I will wear it even though it is small.

Kanaakkiugaluaglit aimmiñiaqtutin.

You will remain at home even if there is a dance.

Qinnakkaluaglana anipkagnaga.

Do not allow me to go out, even if I am angry.

Qiaqaluagiñ maligniaqitchutin.

You will not follow even if you cry.

or

You will not follow even though you are crying.

Aqpatkaluagitchik anuniaqitkiksik.

You_a will not catch up with him even if you_a run.

or

You_a will not catch up with him even though you_a are running.

Apiqsrugaluanna aitchuñiaqitkikiñ.

Even if you ask me I will not give you any.

15.15 A Negative Contemporative verb containing the postbase +k/galuag-*vv* translates into English as:

"without ____ing"

The following chart gives all of the transitive Negative Contemporative endings. The intransitive forms are given in section 15.9.

		O B J E C T								
		3			2			1		
		s	d	p	s	d	p	s	d	p
S										
U										
B										
J+na	s	gu	gik	gI(t)	k	sik	sI	ga	nuk	ta
E	d									
C	p									
T										

Here are some examples:

Ilisagaluagnani qaimaruaq.

He came without studying.

Ilisagaluagnagu qaiñasik.

Don't you_a come without studying it.

Tautukkaluagnagu airuana.

I went home without seeing it.

Aqsraatchiaqaluagnasi aivisi?

Did you come home without competing in the high-kick competition?

Iqaqsrigaluagnak aniñak.
(You) do not go out before doing the laundry.

Iqağigaluagnagi uniññagi.
Don't leave them unwashed.

Iqalliğigaluagnata utiqtuğut.
We returned without doing any fishing.

Nullağaluagnaga tikitchuga.
I arrived (at my destination) without camping overnight.

Kanaakkiugaluagnasik anivisik?
Did you_a exit without dancing?

Uqautigaluagnak aullağniagitchuga.
I will not leave without talking with you.

Aatkaluagnanuk aimaruaq.
It is now known that he went home without taking us (to our destination).

Qaagigaluagnasi saquva?
Did he make a turn before surpassing you_a?

Saligaluagnagu qairrup.
Give it (to someone) without cutting it with scissors.

Siamitkaluagnagit uniññiağitka.
I will leave them behind without scattering them.

15.16 Here are some examples of the affirmative and negative Contemporatives.

Aqpañuni tikitchuaq.
He arrived running.

Aqpatkaluagnani tikitchuaq.
He arrived without running.

Makillunuk atuğniagikpuk.
We_a will stand up and sing it.

Makitkaluagnanuk atuğniagikput.
We will sing it without standing up.

Uqallautigaluagnaga aniñak.
Don't you go out without telling me.

Apiqsrugaaluagnagik aniruaga.
I went out without asking them_a.

Pigigivlugu utiqtuagut.

We returned because we were worried for his safety.

Pigigaluagnagu iglaurugut.

We travelled without worrying about his safety.

Qaangiqaqaqługit nullaqtuaguk.

We made camp for the night after overtaking them.

Qaangiḡaluagnagik nullaqtuaguk.

We made camp for the night without overtaking them.

Saqutqaaqługu umiaq utiqtuana pisuaqługa.

I returned walking after turning the boat.

Saqutkaluagnagu umiaq utiqtuana.

I returned without turning the boat.

Iḡitchaqqaaqługi qaugait siquruana.

I fell asleep after defeathering the ducks.

Iḡitchaḡaluagnagi qaugait siquruana.

I fell asleep without defeathering the ducks.

Anitqaaqłuta airuaq.

He went home after throwing us out.

Anitkaluagata aniruaq.

He went out before throwing us out.

CHAPTER XV EXERCISES

A. Mumikki:

1. Qaunaklaagiĕ.
2. Niĕili.
3. Nuuttitchi tupiĕmun.
4. Makittin.
5. Qilamiksruĕluk.
6. Aquvittitchik.
7. Aikĕiĕli iqalugnik iglumiĕ.
8. Aisitchi.
9. Pialanaigitchi.
10. Qaisitchik.
11. Anilik.
12. Atuĕitchik.
13. Ikkuiĕ.
14. Qallisa.
15. Qilamiksruĕgitchik.
16. Saquluk akkupak.
17. Iqaqsrishitchik tupiĕmi.
18. Agugauraqta.
19. Aqsraatchiaĕlit miĕuaqtugviĕmi.
20. Itqanaiyaĕgitchi.
21. Nipaiqsa.
22. Iqagili.
23. Aqamagluk.
24. Siqquiĕ.

B. Mumikki:

1. Let me see it.
2. Isaglagu.
3. Let's_a get closer to her.
4. Aalliug.
5. Niĕiliug.
6. Qilamiksrukkik.
7. Let them pluck the feathers off of them.
8. Isaglitku.
9. (You) answer me.
10. Qaagigĕlisigut.
11. Let them get it ready.
12. Niulirrug.
13. Let him photograph us.
14. Aggiug.
15. Itqanaiyaĕglakpuk.
16. You_a surpass, overtake him.
17. Qiĕigagĕlavsi.
18. Igitchakki ukua.
19. Let me wash her.
20. Isagug.
21. Aiĕiqsrunga.
22. Fukukki aglautit.
23. Minirrug.
24. You come closer to us.
25. Let me see you.
26. You go into the tent.

C. Translate into affirmative and negative Ikupiaq.

1. (You) use the knife right now.
2. (You) include this one.
3. (You) bring it into the house.
4. (You) set the chair out from the tent.
5. (You_a) paint the boat today.
6. (You_a) put the caribou into the sled.
8. (You_a) take the caribou to Aaga's mother.
9. (You) throw the ball to Iqilan.
10. (You) move the

cup from the chair to the table. 11. (You) go and check upon Sigmiaq's mother at the hospital. 12. (You) follow the dog to the camp. 13. (You_p) leave the boat at Birnirk. 14. (You_p) go and meet Aaga. 15. (You_p) ready the boat now. 16. (You_p) remove the sled from the car. 17. (You_p) hang up the fish. 18. (You) get the fish from the ice cellar. 19. (You_d) hang these clothes up outside. 20. (You) hold his hand. 21. (You) drive the children to the airport. 22. (You) follow me to the store. 23. (You_d) help us_d. 24. (You_d) take me to the hospital. 25. (You_p) follow us. 26. (You) set this chair upright. 27. (You) set this chair in another direction. 28. (You_p) remove this one.

D. Mumikki:

1. Katitchigiṅ saviit niḡḡivigmun. 2. Maliḡinagi aḡutit. 3. Piiguḡnasigig qallutit. 4. Pukukki aḡlautit natiḡmiḡ. 5. Paqirrug atigiga. 6. Piiḡḡagu niuqqiuḡun igniḡvigmiḡ. 7. Qaqquḡnagi nuḡuraat. 8. Tuḡunnagu tiḡmiaq iglumi. 9. Takkuuḡ aakana naḡirvigmun. 10. Kigmaḡnagik aitqatik! 11. Upkuuḡuḡ. 12. Aatku aḡnaiyaaq Utqiaḡvigmun akkupak uniaḡaḡlusik. 13. Ikayuḡuḡ miḡliqtuga. 14. Aninnagi aḡuppiutat tupiḡmiḡ. 15. Aatchiuḡ aakana akkupak. 16. Aannasiuḡ umiaq uvlupak. 17. Miḡuqsautinagu ayuktaq aḡutaiyaamun. 18. Maliksiuḡ aḡun miḡuaqtuḡvigmun. 19. Nuunnasiuḡ niḡḡivik iggavigmiḡ. 20. Qaiḡḡagi uqsrukuaqtat aḡnamun uvlupak. 21. Paakki iḡuit mitchaḡvigmun. 22. Qimagnasigig miḡliqtut Aalaḡmun. 23. Qaitki makpigaat Aaḡamun. 24. Annigḡatku qimmiḡruk. 25. Atuḡuḡ manna savik. 26. Iqagḡinagi Aaḡam annuḡaḡi uvlupak. 27. Piiguḡnagu Sigmiam

supputaa. 28. Itqanaiyaqsiug umiaq. 29. Taiguakki ukua
 makpigaat. 30. Paqitku savina aapam akkupak. 31. Takunagu
 Sigmiam aapana uvlupak nagirvigmun. 32. Nuutchigig aquppiutat
 iglumiñ tupigmun. 33. Aatchiug una agnaq Qikiqtagrugmun
 umiaqtuglusi. 34. Aarrug manna aklunaaq Sigmiamun. 35.
 Malignatku Aalaak tauqsigniagvigmun. 36. Kuvviug niuqqiugun.
 37. Takutku Aagam nuliaga nagirvigmun.

E. Mumikki:

1. Let me help you. 2. Let us pluck this duck. 3. Let Sigmiag
 and Aaga turn this boat. 4. Let me tell you right now. 5. Let
 me give the cup to Iqilan. 6. Let us hang up the clothes. 7. Let
 them work on the car tomorrow. 8. Let him take our picture
 standing up. 9. Let's make these parkas bigger today in the
 tent. 10. Let me turn off the lights that are in the house. 11.
 Let Sigmiag toss this cup up to Aaga. 12. Let Aaga help us. 13.
 Let Sigmiag and Aaga hang this boat up. 14. Let them wait for
 me. 15. Let the girls pass the boys by the river. 16. Let
 Iqilan take something away from Simik. 17. Let the men hold a
 meeting about it. The women will be painting the floor of the
 church. 18. Let Aalaak empty the coffee pot. 19. Let Iqilan cut
 the rope with scissors right now. 20. Let Iqilan dig into
 Sigmiag's pocket. 21. Let me wash my hands. 22. Let Iqilan take
 you to the airport via car. 23. Let the car run over the cup.
 It will not break. 24. Let me see it. 25. Let Aaga see it.

F. Savakki:

Inna: Aallagu? Should I take him somewhere?
Ii, aarrug.
Naumi, aannagu.

1. Minillakpuk?
2. Karuglakpiñ?
3. Miłuqsautilagu?
4. Isagli-
gik?
5. Igitchaglavuk?
6. Maligilakput?
7. Qimaglavsigiñ?
8. Saqullavsik?
9. Qaagiglavsi?
10. Itqanaiyaqlagu?
11. Kasimma-
tilakput?
12. Minillavuk?
13. Naluglagik?
14. Aallakpiñ?
15. Iqagilagi?
16. Anillagi?
17. Tasiuglakpiñ?
18. Piraksriglagu?
19. Aiñiqaruglavsik?
20. Itqanaiyaqlakpuk?
21. Aiñiqsruglavuk?
22. Aglugilagi?
23. Nivinnaglavuk?
24. Anillakput.
25. Nalugla-
gi?

G. Mumikki aglausimaruat aasii naagganmuutaa aglaglugu.

Inna: 1. You get closer to it! Qalliñagu!
2. You get it down/out! Niunagu.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Qalliug! | 27. Itqanaiyatku. |
| 2. Niñgiug! | 28. Paatku. |
| 3. Makitkik! | 29. Nivinnatkik. |
| 4. Aquvitkik! | 30. Iñitkik. |
| 5. Nuutthagig! | 31. Tasiugga. |
| 6. Atuqsigig! | 32. Maligga. |
| 7. Ivaqlagu? | 33. Ikayuqsiguk. |
| 8. Nuullagu? | 34. Aatchiguk. |
| 9. Ikayuqlagik? | 35. Qallisigut. |
| 10. Miquqlagik? | 36. Maliksigut. or Maligisigut. |
| 11. Tautuglagi? | 37. Katillisigig? |
| 12. Niulagi? | 38. Fukuglisigig? |
| 13. Tiguligik? | 39. Takulisin? |
| 14. Ilagiligik? | 40. Ullaglisin? |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 15. Isigligi? | 41. Kigmaqliug? |
| 16. Anilligi? | 42. Anilliug? |
| 17. Miguliglitku? | 43. Qaqquqsigig. |
| 18. Isaglitku? | 44. Nigisigig. |
| 19. Ikulirrug? | 45. Qaitki! |
| 20. Aallirrug? | 46. Utaqqikki! |
| 21. Miluqsautilagu? | 47. Kasimmatilakput. |
| 22. Piiglagu? | 48. Minillakput. |
| 23. Nuullagi? | 49. Karuglagu? |
| 24. Maliglagi? | 50. Qimaglavsigi? |
| 25. Takkuug! | 51. Qaagiglavut? |
| 26. Unirrug! | 52. Tasiuqsiguk! |

H. Mumikki:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Aatku Saaniaq tauqsigñiaqvigmun qamutitaqlusik. | 2. |
| Aglilaaqqaaglugu una atigi qaiññiaqiga Saullaamun. | 3. |
| Agluginagu supputaa. | 4. Anitkaluaqsigut utigniaqtugut. |
| 5. Isagug pigña qallun. Atugukkiga. | 6. Iqagiiñ. 7. |
| Karuqqaaglugik aninniagikka. | 8. Kasimmatigaluasiña |
| utigniaqitchuga. | 9. Maligigaluagga aitchuñiaqitkikiñ. 10. |
| Miluqsautigaluagug aillagiga. | 11. Mininnasiguk maktagnik. 12. |
| Nalugliug ayuktaq agnaiyaamun. | 13. Nanukkaluaqug |
| piigñiaqitchuq. | 14. Niulakpuk umiamiñ akkupak. 15. |
| Nivinnagaluaglisigig isallagivut. | 16. Nuutkaluaqlirrug |
| paqillagikpuk ivaqlugu. | 17. Paagnagu nalugaatin. 18. |
| Pigigigaluagug maligniaqtuq. | 19. Ikayuqsiguk. 20. |
| Qalliñasigut. | 21. Qilamiksruqlutin qaagigug. 22. Qimak- |
| kaluaqsiña aguniagivsi. | 23. Saliñagik. 24. Saqutqaaqlugu |

qamutaa Aaṅam iriqtuaguk sigluamun. 25. Siamitqaaglugi
aluuttautilu saviillu kakiurallu natigmun qimaktuaguk Iqilanlu.
26. Tiguqqaaglugik kammagni nuuttuaq. 27. Mitchaagvinmun
uniagaaglusik aikigitchik.

Mannuit

aat-	(t) to take <i>him, it</i> somewhere :: aatchI-
aǵvak-	(i) to catch a whale
a°I-	(t) to fetch <i>her/him/it</i> :: aikǵIq-
aglilaaq-	(t) to enlarge, make it bigger
aglugi-	(t) to run over, trample <i>her/him/it</i>
aiǵiqsruq-	(i) to dig into one's pocket; (t) to dig into <i>her/his/its</i> pocket
anauraǵauraq-	(i) to play softball
anaktaq-	(i) to play competitive games
aniiqsuaq-	(i) to relax or play outside
anuǵauraq-	(i) to play tag
aqamak-	(i) to wrestle with wrists interlocked; to compete in finger pulling
aqsraaq-	(i) to play football or soccer
aqsraatchiaq(-)	high-kick competition game; (i) to compete at high-kick
atuqtuuraq(-)	(i) to play music, play one's musical instrument; musical instrument
igitchaq-	to pluck (<i>its</i>) feathers
igliq-	(i) to be travelling, in progress, to be on (of an engine)
iglau-	(i) to be travelling, moving along; for a machine to be in operation
II-	(t) to swallow it :: iisI-
ilagi-	(t) to include <i>her/him/it</i> ; (t) to have <i>her/him</i> for one's relative
iqagi-	(i) to wash one's hands and/or face; (t) to wash <i>his</i> hands and/or face; to wash it
iqalliqi-	(i) to fish
iqaqsrI-	(i) to do the laundry
isak-	(t) to retrieve, get <i>him, it</i> by reaching; to pick up a C.O.D. package at the post office: isaksI-
isumaaq-	(i) to be full of remorse
itqanaIq-	(i) to become ready; (t) to have prepared <i>her/him/it</i>
itqanaiyaq-	(i) to get ready; (t) to get <i>him, it</i> ready
kanaakkiu-	(i) to dance in the white man's style
karuk-	(t) to hit <i>her/him/it</i> over the head
kasimmati-	(t) to hold a meeting about <i>her/him/it</i>
kl°u-	(t) to answer <i>her/him/it</i>
maligi-	(t) to follow <i>her/him/it</i>
miluqsauti-	(t) to throw it overhand
minit-	(t) to exclude <i>her/him/it</i> when distributing something
naluk-	(t) to throw it underhand
nanuk-	(t) to rub it
niaquǵiilIq-	(i) to get a headache
ni°u-	(i) to get out of a conveyance or a container; (t) to take <i>him, it</i> out of a conveyance or a container: niurI-

nigiuk-	(i) to expect, hope for something
nipaiq-	(i) to become quiet
nipat-	(i) to make a sound
niviggaq-	(t) to hang it up; (i) to be now hung up
nukivraak-	(i) to stand on one's toes
paaq-	(t) to go forth and meet her/him/it
pa ^o I-	(i) to stay behind while others d e part, usually in the care of someone else
pigigi-	(t) to worry about her/his safety
pukuk-	(t) to get them one by one and gather them
qaagIq-	(i) to go beyond something; (t) to surpass, overtake, outdo him, it: qaagiqsI-
qa ^o I-	(i) to come
qallI-	(i) to get close; (t) to get closer to her/him/it
qami-	(i) to become extinguished
qamit-	(t) to extinguish, turn it off
qilamiksruq-	(i) to hurry up; (t) to tell, admonish him to hurry up
qiñigaaq-	to photograph (her/him/it)
sali-	(t) to cut it with scissors
saaq-	(i) to turn in another direction
saqut-	(t) to turn, set it in another direction; to direct it on a different route: saqutchI-
siamit-	(i) to scatter; (t) to scatter them: siamitchI-
siqu-	(i) to fall asleep
tasiuq-	(i) to hold hands; (t) to hold her/his hand
tigu-	(i) to take hold or grab onto something; (t) to take, grab or arrest him, confiscate it
unIt-	(t) to leave her/him/it behind, to abandon her/him/it
utaqqI-	(i) to wait; (t) to wait for her/him/it

Akunniqutit

+k/galuaq-^{vv}

±sima-^{vv}

 +ma-^{vv}

±naIq-^{vv}

even if, even though, regardless
it is now known

to cease being _____, to stop _____ing

Isukligpiaq

+tuq

I wish, I hope...

16.1 Interjectional demonstrative adverbs and the absolutive demonstrative pronouns are presented in Chapter XIII of the **North Slope Inupiaq Grammar: First Year**. As previously stated, interjectional demonstrative adverbs are used to answer the question, *naug* "where"; and absolutive demonstrative pronouns answer the questions, *suna* "what" (*suk dual*, *sut plural*) and *kifa* "who" (*kitkuk dual*, *kitkut plural*).

Interjectional demonstrative adverbs are used to situate or point out an object or event.

Here are some examples:

Pikka atigin.

Up there (r) is your parka.

Kigga avilaitqatin tikitchuq.

Out there (r) your friend has arrived.

Pagga tiggun.

Up there (e) is the airplane.

Ikka agutaiyaak!

Over there (r) are the boys!

Demonstrative adverbs also occur in locative, vialis, ablative and terminalis. They do not occur in the absolutive, relative, similaris or the modalis. The case endings used with the demonstrative roots are different from the case endings used with nouns. There is no distinction for singular, dual or plural in the case endings for the demonstrative adverbs; and there are no possessed forms.

The demonstrative adverb case endings are:

anI	for	locative,
uuna	for	vialis,
agga	for	ablative, and
uga	for	terminalis.

These case endings cause the deletion of the final consonants *r* and *g* of the demonstrative stems; and they also cause the deletion of the semi-final weak *i*, followed by the assimilation of the semi-final consonant to the final consonant.

Demonstrative adverbs in locative, vialis, ablative and terminalis respectively focus on the location in which, *sumi*; through which, *sukun*; (from) whence an event occurs, *sumif*; or the termination point of an activity, *sumun*.

The following table gives the demonstrative roots in the first column. Locative, vialis, ablative and terminalis forms are given in the second, third, fourth and fifth columns respectively. The translation of the concept conveyed by each root is given in italics. Demonstratives may be either visible or not visible, here or there, here or across; up or down (vertical or sloping), landward or seaward, near exit or far from exit; in or out; up the coast or down the coast; and restricted (indicates specific area) or extended (indicates a general area). A demonstrative that is restricted or extended may be either visible or not visible.

<u>roots</u>	<u>locative</u>	<u>vialis</u>	<u>ablative</u>	<u>terminalis</u>
<i>here; restricted:</i>				
uv-	uvani	uvuuna	uvagga	uvuga
<i>here; extended:</i>				
mar-	maani	mauna	maagga	mauga
<i>here, not visible:</i>				
sam-	samani	samuuna	samagga	samuga
<i>over there; restricted:</i>				
Ik-	ikani	ikuuna	ikagga	ikuga
<i>over there; down the coast some distance from the shore; extended:</i>				
av-	avani	avuuna	avagga	avuga
<i>there (behind a barrier); in another room or house; not visible:</i>				
am-	amani	amuuna	amagga	amuga
<i>across there, restricted:</i>				
Ik-	ikani	ikuuna	ikagga	ikuga
<i>across there; across river or ocean; extended:</i>				
ag-	aani	auna	aagga	auga
<i>across there; not visible:</i>				
akim-	agmani	agmuuna	agmagga	agmuga
<i>down there; near or on sea, down the coast; near exit; restricted:</i>				
kan-	kanani	kanuuna	kanagga	kanuga
<i>down there; near or on sea, down the coast; near exit; extended:</i>				
un-	unani	unuuna	unagga	unuga
<i>down there; far out on sea; inside container; not visible:</i>				
sam-	samani	samuuna	samagga	samuga
<i>in the cold porch (speaker is inside); not visible:</i>				
sakim-	sagmani	sagmuuna	sagmagga	sagmuga
<i>out there nearby, restricted:</i>				
kIg-	kiani	kiuna	kiagga	kiuga
<i>out there, extended:</i>				
qag-	qaani	qauna	qaagga	qauga
<i>out there; in neighboring house; not visible:</i>				
qakim-	qagmani	qagmuuna	qagmagga	qagmuga

roots locative vialis ablative terminalis

in there; up the coast, to the east; restricted:

kiv- kivani kivuuna kivagga kivuga

in there; up the coast, to the east; extended:

qav- qavani qavuuna qavagga qavuga

in there; up the coast, to the east; not visible:

qam- qamani qamuuna qamagga qamuga

up there; landward; restricted:

pik- pikani pikuuna pikagga pikuga

up there; landward; extended:

pag- paani pauna paagga pauga

up there; upstairs; heaven; inland; not visible:

pam- pamani pamuuna pamagga pamuga

up there on the roof; not visible:

pakim- pagmani pagmuuna pagmagga pagmuga

there, aforementioned (in past):

Im- imani imuuna imagga imuga

Here are some sentences illustrating the use of the demonstrative adverbs in the various cases.

- a. **Uvani igitchaiñiaqtuguk Aalaaglu.**
Aalaak and I will pluck feathers off the birds right here(r).
- b. **Mauga aanniagait qamunmik.**
They will bring them here (e) by car.
- c. **Amani taiguagniaqtuga.**
I will read in the other room(nv).
- d. **Unuuna sikukun pisuagluga aiñiaqtuga.**
I will walk home via the ice down there (e).
- e. **Kiani pilagniaigiga ugruk.**
I will butcher the bearded seal immediately outside (r).
- f. **Mauga uniññagik kammakiñ.**
You do not leave your boots here (e).
- g. **Uvanna qiñiñiagitka.**
I will observe them from here (r).
- h. **Kiuga uniññiagitka.**
I will leave them out there (r).
- i. **Paani tupiqtuğniaqtugut.**
We will use a tent inland.

- j. **Qavani tautugniagikput uniaqatuaq.**
We will see the one who is dogsledding up the coast (eastward).
- k. **Unani sikumi aqsraagniaqtut.**
They will play soccer on the ocean ice.
- l. **Samani Qikiqtagrugmi kasimaniaqtut.**
The meetings will be held down in Kotzebue.

16.2 The demonstrative adverbs in the vialis, ablative and terminalis can be made into verb stems by attaching the following postbases.

A. The postbase 'aq-dv is used with demonstrative adverbs in the vialis case. Vialis demonstrative adverb based verbs can be used as answers to the question based on the verb stem **sukuaq-** "by what or which way, means". Here are some examples:

- pauna **Sukuaqta?**
Which way should we go?
Paunnaaqta.
Let's go through that area up there or landward (e).
- uvuuna **Uvuunnaagnasi.**
Don't you_p go through this (r) area.
- unuuna **Sukuaqpat?**
Which way did they go?
Unuunnaaqtuat.
They (long line of people or a group of animals) went via down there (e).
- unuuna **Unuunnaaglunuk ailuk.**
Why don't we_a go home through that area down there (e) or along the beach?

B. The postbase +q-dv is used with demonstrative adverbs in the ablative and terminalis cases. Ablative demonstrative adverb based verbs can be used as answers to the question based on the verb stems **sumiñgaq-** "from what or which area" and **sumuk-** "to what or which area".

Here are some examples:

- qavagga **Sumiñgaqsimavat?**
Did you find out where they came from?
Qavaggaqsimaruat.
They come from the east, it is now known.
- pamuga **Sumugluk?**
Where should we_a go?
Pamugaġluk.
Let us_a go upstairs.

samuga **Samugaḡniagitchuga uvaga.**
As for me, I will not go downstairs.

ikagga **Ikaggaqpata apiqsruḡniagivuk.**
We_a will ask them when they return from that (r)
area over there.

16.3 Demonstrative adverbs in terminalis use the ending +nmun which indicates movement or orientation towards the area indicated by the demonstrative adverb in terminalis. These forms focus on the direction of the movement or progression of the event rather than its location. They are used as answers to the question sugnamun? "towards what or which direction".

qavuga **Sugnamun umiaqtuqpat?**
Which direction are they boating?
Qavuganmun umiaqtuqtut.
They are out boating travelling eastwards.

unuga **Sugnamun saatta?**
Which way should we face?
Unuganmun saattitchi.
All of you face seawards.

ikuga **Sugnamun inniaqpa?**
Which way will it face?
Ikuganmun inniaqtuq.
It will face that way.

uvuga **Sugnamun illi?**
Which way should it face?
Uvuganmun illi.
Let it face this way.

pauga **Sugnamun aqpalluk?**
Which direction should we_a run?
Pauganmun aqpattitchik.
You_a run towards inland.

Demonstrative adverbs in terminalis may also use the postbase +nmuk-nv which indicates movement or progression towards the area specified by the demonstrative stem. This postbase is a combination of +nmun, and -k-nv which indicates movement or progression. They may be used to answer questions based on the verb stem sugnamuk- "towards which or what direction". Here are some examples:

qavuga **Sugnamuktuasi aguvasi?**
Which direction were you travelling when he
caught up with you?
Qavuganmuktuagut agugaatigut.
He caught up with us travelling eastwards.

- unuga **Sugnamuksimavat?**
Which direction are they going?
Unuganmuksimaruat.
They were travelling seawards.
- pauga **Pauganmuktuak uvlaaq uniagaqłutik.**
They were heading inland this morning by
dogsled.
- mauga **Sugnamugłana?**
Which direction should I go?
Mauganmugiñ.
You head this way, v, e.

16.4 Demonstrative adverbs in ablative which are extended may acquire the ablative noun case ending **+miñ**. These forms indicate the origin of the movement or progression from the area indicated by the demonstrative adverb in ablative. They answer the question **sugnamiñ?**.

Here are some examples:

- qavagga **Qavaggamiñ igliqtuat tautugniagivut tinggunmiñ.**
We will see them progressing from the east from
the airplane .
- avagga **Avaggamiñ tusaagikput nipattuaq.**
We heard the sound originating from down the
coast.
- paagga **Paaggamiñ tikitchuat.**
They arrived from inland.
- unagga **Unaggamiñ kiugaa.**
He answered her from the area towards the sea.

Demonstrative adverbs in ablative may also use the only postbase unique to demonstratives **+mik-*dy*** to indicate movement or origin from the area indicated by the demonstrative adverb in ablative. The postbase is a combination of the ablative case ending **+miñ** used with nouns, and the suffix **-k-*ny*** which indicates movement or progression, also found in the postbase **+nmuk-** "towards which or what direction". These forms may be used to answer a question based on the verb stem **sugnamik-** "progressing from which or what direction".

- qavagga **Sugnamiksuat aguvisiqig?**
From which direction were they travelling when you
caught up with them?
Qavaggamiksuat agugivut.
We caught up with them as they were progressing
from the east.

- paagga **Sugnamiksuak tauttukpigik uvlaaq?**
From which direction were they going when you saw them this morning?
Paaggamiksuak tautukkikka uvlaaq.
I saw them₂ coming from landward this morning.
- unagga **Unaggamiksuaq qiñigagniagiga.**
I will take his picture as he comes from seaward.
- avagga **Avaggamiksut.**
They are on their way up the coast from down the coast.

16.5 Most of the positional stems and a few verb stems may also acquire the ending **+nmun** "towards the ____", and the postbase **+nmuk-** "to go towards the ____". The positional stems and some verb and noun stems which use these suffixes are given here. Immediately following the definition, the form with the case ending and the verb stem form are given.

Positional Stems:

- ati** area down, below : **anmun** and **anmuk-**
- aki** area opposite : **akiñmun** and **akiñmuk-**
- avati** surrounding area, periphery : **avanmun**
- iļu** area inside : **iļunmun**
- kilu** area back from water, or exit : **kilunmun** and **kilunmuk-**
- kigu** area at the back (with reference to any means of transport, and time sequence of events) : **kigunmun** and **kigunmuk-**
- qaa** area on the surface : **qaanmun** ?
- quli** area above : **qunmun** and **qunmuk-**
- saa** area in front (of torso, of audience) : **sanmun** and **sanmuk-**
- sani** area by the side : **saniñmun** and **saniñmuk-**
- sivu** area at the front (with reference to any means of transport, and time sequence of events) : **sivunmun** and **sivunmuk-**
- tunu** back, backside : **tununmun** and **tununmuk-**

uati area to the west, down the coast : **uanmun** and **uanmuk-**

Verb and Noun Stems:

agli- (*i*) to grow bigger : **agliñmun** and **agliñmuk-**

ai- (*i*) to go home : **aiñmun** and **aiñmuk-**

ani- (*i*) to go out, exit : **aniñmun** and **aniñmuk-**

iluaq- (*i*) to be correct, right : **iluanmun** and **iluanmuk-**

utiq- (*i*) to return; (*t*) to return for *him, it* : **utinmun**

qauri- (*i*) to gain consciousness : **qauriñmun** and **qauriñmuk-**

killuq wrong one : **killunmun** and **killunmuk-**

Here are some examples:

- a. **Sugnamun qiviaqta?**
Which way should we look?
Qunmun qiviaqitchi.
All of you look up.
- b. **Anmun qiviagnasi.**
Don't you_p look down.
- c. **Saniñmugug taamna.**
(You) turn that one sideways.
- d. **Killunmun atugiñ.**
You are using it the wrong way.
- e. **Utinmun nigiqqaaqłuni isagutiruaq.**
He began returning as soon as he had eaten.
- f. **Sivunmun igliqtut.**
They are making progress.
- g. **Killunmuktuagut nalumaruaqut.**
We did not know that we were going in the wrong direction.
- h. **Aiñmun uqauraagumauguk.**
We_a should talk leisurely on the way home.

16.6 Demonstrative-like words **inna** "like this" and **tainna** "like that" used to answer the question **qanuq** "how", may also acquire the terminalis and the similaris case endings **+mun** and **+tun**, respectively.

Innamun "towards this way" and **tainnamun** "towards that way"

are used to answer the question **sugnamun** "to which or what direction".

Innatun "(like) this much" and **tainnatun** "(like) that much" are used to answer the question **qanutun** "(like) how much".

Here are some examples.

Sugnamun manna ililagu?

Which way should I place this, e?

Innamun illiug.

Put it this way.

Qanuq una miquǵniapigu?

How should I sew this?

Inna miquǵuǵ.

You sew it like this.

Tainna piññagu.

Don't do it like that.

The word **qanuq** "how" is the base of the following additional interrogative verbs. "Inna" and "tainna" can be made into verb stems by the postbase **+q-dv** previously given in section 16.2.B.

Qanusiq?

What kind?

Innasiq. *or* **Tainnasiq.**

This kind. *or* That kind.

Qanuqpa?

What did he say? *or* What did he do?

Innaqtuaq.

He said this. *or* He did this.

Qanuǵitpa?

How is it?

Innagaruq. *or* **Innaittuq.**

It is thus.

16.7 Types of verb stems in Iñupiaq.

I. Intransitive-only verb stems cannot have an object. Descriptive (dimensional, emotional, and positional) verb stems and some action verb stems are in this category.

aniIq- (*i*) to be outside
Aniiqsuq qattaq.
The water barrel is outside.

ani- (*i*) to go out
Aniruk aǵutik.
The men_a went out.

kaviq- (i) to be red
Kaviquq qamun.
The car is red.

ugasik- (i) to be far away
Ugasiksuq umiaq.
The boat is far away.

II. Transitive-only verb stems always have an object, unless the action is reflexive or the subject is passive.

iļisauti- (t) to teach *him, it* : **iļisaurri-**
Iļisautigaa agutaiyaaq agutim.
The man is teaching the boy.

iļisaġi- (t) to recognize *him, it* : **iļisaqsri-**
Iļisaġigaa agutaiyaaq agutim.
The man recognized the boy.

isak- (t) to get, obtain *him, it* (by reaching or paying for *it*)
Isakkaa suppun nakivraaqłuni.
He got the gun by standing on his toes.

ipu- (t) to attach a hand to *it*
Ipugaa savik.
He put a handle on the knife.

Verb stems identified as transitive-only normally do not take intransitive endings directly; but when they do the action is reflexive or the subject is passive.

- a. action is reflexive: the reflexive pronoun in modalis is used as the indefinite object.

Agutaiyaaq iļisautirug inmiķik.
The boy is teaching himself.

Agutaiyaaq iļisaġirug inmiķik qiķiġaami.
The boy recognized himself in the picture.

- b. subject is passive:

Suppun isaktuq.
The gun is now gotten.

Savik ipuruq.
The knife now has a handle.

Some transitive-only verb stems can be de-transitivized thus enabling them to use intransitive endings.

Iļisaurrirug agun agutaiyaamik.
A man is teaching a boy.

Agun ilisaqsiruuq agutaiyaamik.
A man recognized a boy.

Isaksiruuq suppunmik nakivraaqłuni.
He got a gun by standing on his toes.

III. Verb stems are patientive when the receiver of the action is the same entity whether the verb is intransitive or transitive.

anniq- (i) to get hurt; (t) to hurt *him, it*
Anniqsuuq agnaq.
The woman is hurt.

Annigaa agnaq.
He hurt the woman.

iqagi- (i) to wash oneself; (t) to wash *his* hands and/or face; to wash *it*
Iqagiruuq agun.
The man is washing his face and hands.

Iqagigaa agun.
She is washing the man's face and hands.

kamik- (i) to put boots on; (t) to put boots on *him, it*
Kamiktuuq agutaiyaaq.
The boy is putting boots on.

Kamikkaa agutaiyaaq.
She is putting boots on the boy.

IV. The verb stem is agentive when the same entity is the actor whether the verb is intransitive or transitive.

nigi- to eat (i)
Nigiruuq iqalugmik agun.
A man is eating a fish.

Agutim nigigaa iqaluk.
The man is eating the fish.

tautuk- to see (*him, it*)
Agnaq tautuktuq ikugnik.
A woman sees some people.

Agnam tautukkai ikuit.
The woman sees the people.

Verb stems which describe processes of nature are agentive.

api- to become snow-covered from snowfall (of ground); (t) for *it* to become snow-covered from snowfall
Apiruuq. or

Apigaa.

The ground is becoming snow-covered from falling snow.

siku(-) ice; to freeze over (of water)

Sikuruq kuuk. or

Kuuk sikugaa.

The river is freezing.

16.8 Embedding postbases +pkaq-*vv* and ±tit-*vv* and -[t]qu-*vv*.

The postbases +pkaq-*vv* and ±tit-*vv* are suppletive allomorphs of each other. They indicate causality between events. +pkaq-*vv* is used with verb stems which end in a vowel, and ±tit-*vv* is used with verb stems which end in a consonant.

Postbase -[t]qu-*vv* means "to request or to ask".

Verbs which contain one of these postbases are called embedding verbs. Embedding verbs contain embedded verbs.

1. When the embedded verb is intransitive-only, the embedding verb must be transitive. The subject of the embedded verb is the object of the embedding verb.

Iḵuk aniiqsuq.

The person is outside.

Iḵuk aniiqsitkaa agutim.

The man is letting the person remain outside.

Iḵuk aniiqugaa agutim.

The man is asking the person to remain outside.

2. When the embedded verb is transitive-only, the embedding verb may be intransitive or transitive.

a. When the embedding verb is intransitive, the object of the embedded verb is the subject of the embedding verb. The subject of the embedded verb is not referred to in the ending of the embedding verb, but if identified, is expressed in the terminalis case.

Iḵuk unitkaa agutim.

The man leaves the person behind.

Iḵuk unisittuq agunmun.

The person lets himself be left behind by the man.

Iḵuk unitquruq agunmun.

The person requests that he be left behind by the man.

b. When the embedding verb is transitive, the object of the embedded verb is the object of the embedding verb.

Iñuk unitkaa agutim.

The man leaves the person behind.

Iñuk unisitkaa agunmun agnam.

The woman lets the person be left behind by the man.

Iñuk unitqugaa agunmun agnam.

The woman requests that the person be left behind by the man.

3. When the embedded verb is patientive (the intransitive verb being the underlying sentence), the embedding verb may be either intransitive or transitive.

a. When the embedded verb is patientive and the patient (receiver of action) is not capable of preventing the action, the embedding verb must be transitive.

Qallun naviktuq.

The cup broke.

Qallun naviktitkaa agutim.

The man let the cup be broken.

Qallun naviqugaa agutim.

The man requests that the cup be broken.

Aгнаq atigiruuq.

The woman puts a parka on.

Aгнаq atigipkaḡaa agutim.

The man lets the woman put a parka on.

Aгнаq atigitqugaa agutim.

The man requests that the woman put a parka on.

The entity that allows the action to occur is the subject expressed in the relative case. The entity that does the action, if identified, is expressed in the terminalis case.

Qallun naviktitkaa agutim agnaiyaamun.

The man let the cup be broken by the girl.

Qallun naviqugaa agutim agnaiyaamun.

The man requests that the cup be broken by the girl.

Aġnaq atigipkaġaa aġutim panianun.

The man lets the woman be dressed in a parka by her daughter.

Aġnaq atigitqugaa aġutim panianun.

The man requests that the woman be dressed in a parka by her daughter.

b. When the embedded verb is patientive and the action is not self-done, and the patient (receiver of action) is capable of preventing the action, the embedding verb must be intransitive. When the agent is identified it is expressed in the terminalis case.

Iġuk anniqsuq.

The person is hurt.

Iġuk anniqsittuq.

The person lets himself get hurt.

Iġuk anniqsittuq unianun.

The person lets himself be hurt by the sled.

Iġuk ivvaqtuq.

The person is taking a bath.

Iġuk ivvaquruq.

The person requests that he be given a bath.

Iġuk ivvaquruq nuliamiġun.

The person requests that he be given a bath by his wife.

Aġnaq atigiruq.

A woman puts a parka on.

Aġnaq atigipkaqtuq.

A woman lets herself be dressed in a parka.

Aġnaq atigipkaqtuq panigmiġun.

A woman lets herself be dressed in a parka by her (own) daughter.

Aġnaq atigitquruq.

A woman asks that she be dressed in a parka.

Aġnaq atigitquruq panigmiġun.

A woman asks that she be dressed in a parka by her (own) daughter.

c. When the embedded verb is patientive and the action is self-done, and there is another entity capable of preventing the action, the embedding verb must be transitive.

Iñuk anniqsuq.
The person gets hurt.

Iñuk anniqsitkaa agutim.
The man lets the person get hurt.

Aġnaq atigiruuq.
A woman puts a parka on.

Aġnaq atigipkaġaa agutim.
The man lets the woman put her parka on.

Aġnaq atigitqugaa agutim.
The man requests that the woman put her parka on.

Iñuk ivvaqtuuq.
The person takes a bath.

Iñuk ivvaqugaa agutim.
The man asks that the person take a bath.

4. When the embedded verb is agentive the embedding verb may be intransitive or transitive.

a. When the embedded verb is agentive, and an entity other than the receiver of the action allows the action to occur, the embedding verb must be transitive.

Iñuk tautuktuuq tuttumik.
A person sees a caribou.

Iñuk tautuktitkaa tuttumik agutim.
The man let the person see a caribou.

Iñuk tautuktuuq aġnamik.
A person sees a woman.

Iñuk tautuqugaa aġnamik agutim.
The man asks that the person see a woman.

b. When the embedded verb is agentive, and the entity receiving the action allows the action to occur, the embedding verb must be intransitive.

Iñuum tautukkaa tuttu.
The person sees the caribou.

Iñuġmun tautuktittuuq tuttu.
The caribou lets itself be seen by the person.

Iñuum tautukkaa aġnaq.
The person sees the woman.

Iñuġmun tautuquruq aġnaq.
The woman requests that she be seen by the person.

16.8 Things to remember when using the embedding postbases \neq tit- $\nu\nu$ and +pkaq- $\nu\nu$ and -[t]qu- $\nu\nu$.

1. Subject of the embedding verb is the one who causes, lets, or allows.
2. If the to-be-embedded verb is intransitive, the embedding verb must be transitive. The subject of intransitive to-be-embedded verb becomes the object of the transitive embedding verb.

<i>embedded</i>		<i>embedding</i>
intransitive	----->	transitive
subject	----->	object

Aḡnaq tautuktuq.
Woman sees something.

Aḡnaq tautuktitkaa.
He is letting the woman see something.

3. If the to-be-embedded verb is transitive, the embedding verb may be either intransitive or transitive.

If the embedding verb is intransitive, the object of the transitive to-be-embedded verb becomes the subject of the embedding verb. Then the subject of the transitive to-be-embedded verb is expressed in the terminalis case.

<i>embedded</i>		<i>embedding</i>
transitive	----->	intransitive
object	----->	subject I
subject	----->	subject II expressed in terminalis case

Aḡnam tautukkaa aḡun.
Woman sees the man.

Aḡun tautuktittuq aḡnamun.
The man lets himself be seen by the woman.

If the embedding verb is transitive, the object of the transitive to-be-embedded verb remains the object. Then the subject of the transitive to-be-embedded verb is expressed in the terminalis case.

<i>embedded</i>		<i>embedding</i>
transitive	----->	transitive
object	----->	object
subject	----->	subject II expressed in terminalis case

Agnam tautukkaa agun.

Woman sees the man.

Agnamun tautuktitkaa agun.

He is letting the man be seen by the woman.

Agnamun tautuqugaa agun.

He is asking that the man be seen by the woman.

CHAPTER XVI ILISAAKSRAT

A. Mumikki:

1. Uvani aquppsitchik.
2. Uvanga nuunnasik.
3. Uvuga illiug atuqtuuraq.
4. Uvuuna igalaurakun anitku.
5. Maani utaqqitkik.
6. Maanga aviksiiġ.
7. Mauga aarrug qamun.
8. Mauna pisuaġitchik.
9. Paani iggiġi aputiaqtuq.
10. Paanga uniagaqġutik tikitchuak.
11. Pauga Atqasugmun uvlupak tiginiiaqtugut.
12. Pauna iggisigun iglauniaqtugut.
13. Ikani anaktaġniaqtut.
14. Ikanga iriġruakkik.
15. Ikuga uniat unitki.
16. Ikuuna igalaurakun isiġitchi.
17. Amani iqasriġiaqtuga.
18. Amanga iggavigmiġ aquppiutat mauga nuutchigig.
19. Amuga ilisigig makua aquppiutat.
20. Amuuna igalaurakun aninniagivut aquppiutat.
21. Samani Sigmiatkunni piannaġniaqtugut unnuapak.
22. Samanga Sigmiatkunniġ aiġiaġiga aapaa supputaa.
23. Samuga Sigmiatkunnun manna suppun aarrug.

B. Mummikki:

1. Uvuunnaaġlusik anisitchi.
2. Pikuunnaaġnasi.
3. Uvugaġitchi aqpallusi.
4. Uvugaġlutin una tautugug.
5. Unannaqtuak uqauraaqġutik uvlaaq.
6. Faannaqtuagut umiaqtuqġuta.
7. Avuunnaaġlunuk maliginiagivuk.
8. Maunnaaqpat?
9. Naumi, maunnaaġitchut.
10. Maunnaaġlik-tuq.
11. Paugaġitchi pisuaġlusi akkupak.
12. Pamugaġiġ.
13. Samugaġiġ akkupak.
14. Ikaniinniaqtuaga.
15. Samaniittuk.
16. Qagmaniittut Sigmiatkunni.
16. Uvaniittitchik.
17. Uvuunnaaġlaga.
18. Amuunnaaġluta anisa.
19. Kianiinniaqtuguk.
20. Qagmugaġiġ.

C. Mumikki:

1. Sugnamun igliqsimavat? Qavuganmun igliqsimaruat. 2. Sugnamun uniagagniaqpisik? Pauganmun. 3. Sugnamun umiaqtugniaqpiñuk? Avuganmun. 4. Sugnamiñ tikitpat unnuaq? Avaggamiñ. 5. Sugnamiñ mitchaaqpa tiggun? Unaggamiñ. 6. Sugnamun mitchaaqpa? Qavuganmun. 7. Sugnamiñ anuqliqpa? Unaggamiñ. 8. Sugnamikpat ipkua? Qavaggamiksut. 9. Sugnamiksuasi aguvasi? Paaggamiksua-gut agugaatigut. 10. Sugnamun tiginiiaqpisa? Avuganmun tiginiiaqtugut.

D. Mumikki:

1. Uvuga iliñiagiga miqutiga. 2. Saniñmun nigggivik ilisiug. 3. Mauga suppun salumaaqqaaglugu illiug. 4. Uvuuna igalaurakun anillavuk ukua aquppiutaqpait. 5. Kanuuna upkuakun aniñiagitchut. 6. Amna nigggivik iggavigmiñ mauga nuunniagikpuk. 7. Kanuuna upkuakun aninniagikpuk anitqaaglugit ukua aquppiutaqpait igalaurakun ikuuna. 8. Pikuga nivinnagñiagiga pamna qiñigaaq. 9. Pikani nakuuniaqtuq. 10. Aasii igña qiñigaaq pamuga nuunniagiga.

E. Mumikki:

1. Maani nunaqaqtuguk Sigmiaglu. 2. Ugasigitchuq samma maagga iglukpuk. 3. Maunnaaglunuk iglu tikitchumiñagikpuk pisuaaglunuk. 4. Akkupak mauna napaaqtutigun pisuaaglunuk ullaglakpuk avilaitqatiga. 5. Nunakpuk Sigmiaglu aniqpagitchuq aglaan naammaktuq. 6. Uvuuna qamutiqaqviñiugniaqtuguk. 7. Iglumiñ qamutiqaqvigmun qimmiqpuk pagaligviqagniaqtuq napaaqtutigun. 8. Qimmiqpuk unna apqunmi pagaliktuq. 9. Atiga Pakak. 10. Qaiñ Pakaak!

F. Mumikki:

1. Aiñmun iglaurugut. 2. Anmun nutqaqtirrug. 3. Iluanmun

attiug. 4. Killunmun atuġaa. 5. Kigunmun umiaqtuqtugut. 6. Qunmun tigurug helicopter. 7. Sanmun iliiġiagikput. 8. Kilunmun aqpattuq. 9. Saniġmun iliiġagu. 10. Sivunmun iglausa. 11. Kiguppiamun pisuaqlunuk tikitchuaguk kuugmun. 12. Uanmun qayaqtuqtuaq tautukpiug? 13. Sivunmuusuuruq Aalaak. 14. Avamun uqaqtut. 15. Sanmugug. 16. Anmukkik. 17. Kilunmuktuak tautukkikka. 18. Kigunmuktitkaa. 19. Qunmuktirrug. 20. Iġunmun atuġaa atigin. 21. Anmuqqaaglugu thermostat aniruaga. 22. Qunmugniagiga uvlaakun.

G. Mumikki:

1. Agliġaaqtillagu una atigi Aalaagmun? 2. Naagga, taamna atigi agliġaaqtinniagiga Saagiamun. 3. Ukua qaugait igitchaqtitki agnaiyaagnun. 4. Iqaqsripkaġniagiga niviaqsiag uvlupak. 5. Maligipkaġnaga agutaiyaagnun. 6. Maugaqtinnaġi miqliqtut uvlupak. 7. Uvlaakun anauragaauraqtinnaġitka ikani. 8. Kanaakkiupkaġniagivut anaqaksrapak qamani. 9. Kasimmati-niagaaat igġa agun amani Aagatkunni. 10. Miġuqsautipkaġug ayuktaq uvuga. 11. Nuutitkik mauga. 12. Anipkaġnagik maagga uvlupak. 13. Pialapkakki maani. Iġuitchuq. 14. Qilamiksruqtinnaġi uvlupak. 15. Uumitchaktinnagu igġa agun. 16. Piannaqtinnaġi uvlaakun. 17. Paaqtinnagu Aalaak Siġmiamun.

H. Mumiqqaaglugu apiqqun kiusaġiġ agnaġlugulu naaggaaglugulu.

1. Qilamiksruqulagi agnaiyaat? 2. Tasiuqulagi? 3. Niviggaqulagu manna aklunaaq pikuga Aagamun? 4. Tigutqulagik agutaiyaak umiamun? 5. Nipaiqulisigut akkupak? 6. Pialanaiqulagi miqliqtut? 7. Piannaqulagi maani? 8. Aqsraatchiaquligi nukatpiat maani Siġmiam? 9. Ikayuqulagiġ agnaiyaanun? 10. Ullaqulagu Aalaagmun? 11. Isaqulagik kammak Siġmiamun? 12. Karuqulagu

Aagamun? 13. Aullaqulagi iñuit akkupak? 14. Anaktaquligi
pamani miñuaqtuñvigmi? 15. Anitqulagik maagga?

I. Mumikki:

1. Kia kataktitpagi niksiit niñgiviñmiñ? 2. Añnam kitkunnun
atuqtitpagi kamgit? 3. Kitkut ilisaqtitpagi tupiñmi? 4. Kia
ayalupkaqpaug tupiq? 5. Kitkuk aglauraaqtitpagik natigmi añnam?
6. Kimun illaiqsuqtitpagik añnam agutaiyaak? 7. Kia
illaiqsuqpasik? 8. Sumi puuvraqtitpatku añnaiyaaq? 9. Suna
kigmaqtitpaug qimmiñun agutim? 10. Kimun anititparrug amañuq
iglumiñ? 11. Sunun niñipkaqpatigig masut agutaiyaat? 12. Kimun
aviktitpatku maktak iññuk? 13. Kitkugnun katiqsruqtitpagi
saviit? 14. Kia isiqtitpagi miñliqtut añauiyyuviñmun uvlaaq? 15.
Kia kataipkaqpaug qallun agutaiyaamun? 16. Añnam kitkut
quaqtitpagi? 17. Añnam kitkut quaqtitqaaqpagi? 18. Kitkut
isiqtitqaaqpagi iglumun añnam?

J. Mumikki:

1. Sigmiag is letting Aalaak sew the parkas. 2. The teacher is
letting the child look at the pictures. 3. The boy made the cups
fall from the table. 4. Who, did he allow to kick the ball? 5.
The man allowed the boy to shoot the caribou. 6. The woman made
the girl remove the knives from the chair. 7. Did the teacher
make the girl gather the pencils? 8. Whom did she allow to work
on the car? 9. The teacher allowed the boy to eat the berries.
10. The man allowed the dogs to eat the bearded seal. 11. The man
allowed the boys to use the sled. 12. She let the girl hide the
ball. 13. He made the boy ask the woman.

K. Mumikki:

1. Qimmiñun nigipkagnatkik iqaluit.
2. Tautuktirrun qifigaaq Aagamun.
3. Aullaagtinnagi Sigmiatkut Pigniñmun.
4. Atuqtinna-siug umiaq uvlupak.
5. Qimaktinnagik miqliqtuk Sigmiamun.
6. Nuutinnasigig aquppiutat iglumiñ tupiñmun.
7. Kuvviug quqtaq.
8. Puiguqtinnatkik supputik qamunmun.
9. Isumagipkagnagu.
10. Paaqtirrun Sigmiaq nukatpiagnun.
11. Ikayuqtitchiguk niviaqsiamun.
12. Agnaiyaamun miłuqsautipkagnagu ayuktaq agutaiyaamun.
13. (You) let Aalaak go and check upon Sigmiaq's mother at the hospital.
14. (You) let the sled be removed from the mud.
15. (You) let me be helped by the girls.
16. (You) let the woman be followed to the store by the boy.
17. (You) let them return to Kotzebue using the sled today.
18. (You) don't let the books be given to Sigmiaq.
19. (You) don't let this book be taken by Sigmiaq.

L. Mumiqqaaglugu kiugguug agnaglugulu naaggaaglugulu apiqqullaa.

1. Should I let Iqilan take some people to the airport?
2. Should Saaniaq allow Aaga to pluck the ducks?
3. Should we allow the boy to toss the pencils up?
4. Should we let Aaga hit the dog on the head?
5. Should I let her enlarge my parka?
6. Should I allow her to turn the lights out?
7. Should we allow you to sing in the church?
8. Should I let you empty the honey bucket?
9. Should we allow them to exclude Aaga?
10. Should he allow you to read the "Time" (magazine)?
11. Should I allow them to be followed by Iqilan and Saaniaq?
12. Should he allow you to be taken to the hospital by the young man?

CHAPTER XVI UQALUIT ILISAKSRAT

Stems

aglI-	(i) to grow bigger
agliñmun	towards growing bigger
agliñmuk-	(i) to be growing bigger
aI-	(i) to go home
aiñmun	towards home, homeward
aiñmuk-	(i) to be progressing towards home
anI-	(i) to go out, exit
aniñmun	outwards, towards the outside, the exit
aniñmuk-	(i) to be progressing towards the outside, the exit
*ati	area down, under, below
anmun	downward, facing downward
anmuk-	(i) to go downward, descend; (t) to set it, e.g. a thermostat downward, face down
*avati	surrounding area, periphery
avanmun	to each other
iluq-	(i) to be correct, right
iluanmun	the right way
iluanmuk-	(i) to be going in the right direction
iļu	area inside, interior
iļunmun	inside out
iļunmuk-	(t) to put the inside out
kilu	area back from water, or exit
kilunmun	towards the area back from water, or exit
kilunmuk-	(i) to go towards the area back from the ocean or exit
killuQ	wrong one
killunum	the wrong way
killunmuk-	(i) to go the wrong direction; (t) to set it the wrong way
*kigu	area at the back (with reference to any means of transport, and time sequencer of events)
kigunmun	backwards
kigunmuk-	(i) to go backwards; (t) to set it backwards
kiguppiaq-	(t) to go backwards
kiguppianmun	towards backwards
paa	entry, door; mouth of river; opening of jar
palut-	(t) to turn it so that its face is down
palunmun	with face downwards
qaa	area on the surface
qaanmun	with top surface showing
qaurI-	(i) to gain consciousness; become sensible and responsible, become aware of one's surroundings
qauriñmun	towards awareness and maturity
qauriñmuk-	(i) to progress towards awareness and maturity
*quli	area up, above
qulaut-	(i) to pass by overhead; (t) to pass her/him/it overhead
qunmun	facing upwards, upwards
qunmuk-	(i) to ascend, go upwards; (t) to set it, e.g.

	a thermostat upward
saa	area in front, front side of human body
saat-	(i) to turn presenting one's front; (t) to turn to <i>her/him/it</i> presenting one's front, to confront <i>her/him/it</i>
sanmun	facing the front, towards the ocean
sanmuk-	(i) to go towards ocean; (t) to set <i>it</i> with the front showing, facing
*sanI	area by the side
sanigaq	side, side of human body
saniñmun	sideways
saniñmuk-	(i) to go to the adjacent area to the side; (t) to set <i>it</i> so that it is sideways
saumiK	left foot or arm
saumiñmun	to the left
saumiñmuk-	(i) to go towards left; (t) to set <i>it</i> towards the left
sivu	area at the front (in reference to any means of transport, and time sequence of events)
sivunmun	onwards
sivunmuk-	(i) to progress forwards, onwards
sivunmuu-	(i) to be stubborn, unyielding, persistent
*sugna	(root)
sugnamiñ	from which direction
sugnamik-	to be travelling from which direction
sugnamun	to which direction
sugnamuk-	to go which direction
taliqIik	right foot or arm
taliqpiñmun	towards the right side
taliqpiñmuk-	(i) to go to the right side; (t) to set <i>it</i> towards the right side
tunu	back, backside
tununmun	with back facing; backwards
tununmuk-	(i) to progress, move backwards; (t) to set <i>it</i> with back showing
uati	area to the west, down the coast
uanmun	towards the west, down the coast
uanmuk-	(i) to go westward
utiq-	(i) to return; (t) to return for <i>him, it</i>
utinmun	returnwards
utinmuk-	(i) to be heading back, returning

Akunniqutit

±tit-*vv* to cause to let (embedding postbase)

+pkaq-*vv*

-[t]qu-*vv* to request, ask

CHAPTER XVII TRANSITIVE "PRESENT and "PAST" TENSE VERB ENDINGS
of the INDICATIVE MOOD

17.1 In this chapter the rest of the verb endings for the transitive "present" Indicative and transitive Interrogative verbs are emphasized. The verb endings for the transitive "past" Indicative are also given.

The mood markers for the "present" Indicative are +k/gI for 1st and 2nd person subjects, and +k/ga for the 3rd person subject. The mood marker for the "past" Indicative is +t/raq for all of the subjects. Final consonant q of mood marker +t/raq is deleted unless otherwise indicated (by the sign +).

The differences in the verb endings occur in the 3rd person subject forms. The velar nasal consonant ŋ may be inserted between the endings and the +t/raq "past" marker, after the deletion of the final consonant q of +t/raq. Therefore the 3rd person "past" verbs may have two forms, e.g. "He saw her" could be either **tautuktaa** or **tautuktaga**. Forms for the 3rd person subject with 1st person singular object (3s-1s, 3d-1s and 3p-1s) also differ. The 1st person singular object marker is nI for the "past" Indicative forms and ga for the "present" Indicative forms.

I. Indicative: "present" marker is +k/ga for the 3rd person, +k/gI for 1st and 2nd persons, and the "past" marker is +t/raq.

	O B J E C T									
	3			2			1			
	s	d	p	s	d	p	s	d	p	
S	s	[g]a (k)ka	tka	+kpiñ	vsik	vsI				
+k/gI	1d	+kpuk	vuk	---	---	---				
U+t/raq	p	+kput	vut	---	---	---				
B	s	n (k)kiñ	tin				+kma	vsiguk	vsigut	
+k/gI	2d	+ksik	sik	---	---	---	vsigga			
J+t/raq	p	+ksI	sI	---	---	---	vsin̄ga			
E	s	a	Ik ¹	I(t)	atin	asik	asi	aga ²	atiguk	atigut
+k/ga								ani ³		
C+t/raq	3d	ak	Ik	---				agga ²		
T	p	at		It				agni ³		
								anga ²		
								anni ³		

¹alternate form is -k for +t/raq forms;
alternate form in (-a)Ik for +k/gI forms.

²with +k/ga forms only.

³with +t/raq forms only.

Here are some examples. The "future" form is given first, followed by the "present" form. The "past" form is the third sentence of each group.

- a. **Aggisiniagaa Sigmiam.**
Sigmiaq will take her home.
- Aggisigaa Sigmiam.**
Sigmiaq is taking her home.
- Aggisiraa Sigmiam.**
Sigmiaq took her home.
- b. **Apiqsrugtaqniagaatigut isivgiqsim.**
The judge will question us.
- Apiqsrugtaqatigut isivgiqsim.**
The judge is asking us questions.
- Apiqsrugtaqtaatigut isivgiqsim.**
The judge asked us questions.
- c. **Iqsiginiagaatin.**
She will be afraid of you.
- Iqsigigaatin.**
She is afraid of you.
- Iqsigiraatin.**
She was afraid of you.
- d. **Tigumiagnaagitka mauna.**
I will carry them here.
- Tigumiagitka.**
I am carrying them.
- Tigumiaqtatka mauna.**
I carried them here.
- e. **Uqallautiniagaatigut.**
She will tell us.
- Uqallautigaatigut.**
She is telling us.
- Uqallautiraatigut.**
She told us.

17.2 The transitive verb endings for the Interrogative Mood are given here (also in Chapter XII). The mood marker for the 1st and 2nd person subjects is +p/vI, and +p/va for 3rd person subject.

		3			2			1			
		s	d	p	s	d	p	s	d	p	
S U B J E C T	+p/vI	s	gu	gik ⁴	gI ²	giŋ	sik	sI			
	1d	sigu	sigik	---	sigiŋ	↓	↓				
	p	↓	sigig	---	↓	↓	↓				
S U B J E C T	+p/vI	s	uŋ	gik	gI				ga	siguk	sigut
	2d	tku	tkik						sigga	↓	↓
	p	siuŋ	←	sigik/g					siŋga ¹	↓	↓
S U B J E C T	+p/va	s	uŋ	gik	gI(t)	tin	sik	sI	ga	tiguk	tigut
	3d	tku	tigik ³	---		↓	↓	↓	gga	↓	↓
	p	rruŋ	←	tigik/g		↓	↓	↓	nga	↓	↓

¹alternate ending is **siŋa**.

²alternate ending is **g**.

³alternate ending is **tkik**.

⁴alternate ending is **k**.

Here are some examples.

Usiaqpitku qattaq?

Do you have the water barrel on board?

or

Did you bring the water barrel (as part of the cargo)?

Taimugaaqpagi atuutit?

Did she sing the songs from memory?

Tasitpigu?

Did I stretch it?

Iqsitchaivasi avaalaruam?

Did the one who screamed frightened you_p?

Summan aullatchailiraqparruŋ?

Why are they preventing him from leaving?

Mikigivigik kammak?

Are the boots too small for you?

Agigivagik kammak?

Are the boots too big for him?

Ilisagivina?

Do you recognize me?

17.3 Transitive Interrogative verb endings for the following subject-object relationships are identical.

1. +p/vigik 1s-3d and 2s-3d
 I-them_d and you-them_d

2. +p/vigi 1s-3p and 2s-3p
 I-them and you-them
3. +p/visigik/ŋ 1p-3_d and 2p-3d
 we-them_d and you_p-them_d
- 1p-3p and 2p-3p
 we-them and you_p-them

Here are some examples:

Iḷisimavigik?

Do I know them_d?

or

Do you know them_d?

Iḷagivigi?/Iḷagiviŋ?

Am I related to them?

or

Are you related to them?

Piñiaqsimavisigiŋ?

Are we going to get or do them_{d,p}?

or

Are you_p going to get or do them_{d,p}?

17.4 The ambiguities are clarified by the use of the personal pronouns (given in Chapter 21).

Uvaga iḷisimavigik?

Do I know them_d?

Ilvit iḷisimavigik?

Do you know them_d?

Uvaga iḷagivigi?

Am I related to them?

Ilvit iḷagivigi?

Are you related to them?

Uvagut piñiaqsimavisigiŋ?

Are we going to get or do them_{d,p}?

Ilivsi piñiaqsimavisigiŋ?

Are you_p going to get or do them_{d,p}?

17.5 Here are examples of transitive Interrogatives and Indicatives.

a. **Kia atigaa aglilaaqpiuŋ?**

Whose parka are you enlarging? *or*

Whose parka did you enlarge?
Iḷisaurrim atigaa aglilaaḡiga.
I am enlarging the teacher's parka.
Iḷisaurrim atigaa aglilaaḡtaga.
I enlarged the teacher's parka.

- b. **Minisimavigi?**
Did I exclude them?
Ii, minisimagitin.
Yes, (it looks like) you excluded them.
Ii, minisimaratin.
Yes, you did exclude them.
- c. **Iḷisaḡivina?**
Do you recognize me?
Ii, iḷisaḡigikpiḡ.
Yes, I recognize you.
Iḷisaḡiraqpiḡ.
I recognized you.
- d. **Maligivatiguk aḡnaiyaak?**
Are the two girls following us_a? or
Did the two girls follow us_a.
Ii, maligigaatiguk.
Yes, they_a are following us_a.
Ii, maligiraatiguk.
Yes, they_a followed us_a.
- e. **Salummaqparrug puuvraḡvik?**
Are they cleaning the swimming pool?
Naumi, salummaḡitkaat puuvraḡvik.
No, they are not cleaning the swimming pool.
Ii, unnuaq salummaḡtaat puuvraḡvik.
Yes, they cleaned the swimming pool last night.

17.6 The enclitic +lu may be used with Contemporative I verbs to express "just as soon as" or "immediately upon".

Here are some examples:

Isiqḷunilu uqallautiraatigut.
He told us immediately upon entering.

Tautukḷugulu iḷisaḡiraḡa.
I recognized her immediately upon seeing her.

Tikiḷḷunuglu saḡḷautirraḡsiraatiguk.
She began to shout at us_a immediately upon reaching us_a.

Isiqḷutiglu saavittuat.
They came forth (to dance) as soon as they entered.

Iḷisagivlugulu ullaktaqpuḷ.

Immediately upon recognizing her we went to her.

Anivḷuniḷu isagutiruaḷ.

As soon as he got out he began (his activities).

Tikiḷḷunuglu ullaktaqpuḷ.

Immediately upon arriving we went to him.

17.7 Postbases **+yuma-ḷḷ**, **+kuma-ḷḷ**, and **+saq-ḷḷ**.

Postbases **+yuma-ḷḷ**, **+kuma-ḷḷ** and **+saq-ḷḷ** are synomyns. They all mean "should definitely ____".

+yuma-ḷḷ and **+kuma-ḷḷ** are suppletive allomorphs. **+yuma-ḷḷ** is used with verb stems which end in t or a vowel. A ty combination in Iḷupiaq becomes ts and consequently tch. And **+kuma-ḷḷ** is used with verb stems which end in q or k.

They help to express a request or a demand to be done in the future, not right now.

When the intransitive Indicative endings are used with the postbases, **+yuma-** and **+kuma-**, the initial consonant t or r is deleted from the endings (cf. **+mmI-ḷḷ** in Chapter 19, section 13). Here are some examples:

Kasimayyaḷumausik uvlupak.

You should definitely attend the meetings today.

Nutqaḷumautin ikuga.

You should stop right over there.

Silakkuḷumaugut uvlupak.

We should cook outdoors today. or

We should broadcast (via radio) today.

Tilakkumautin.

(You) definitely scrub (the floor).

Savakkumausik uvlupak.

You should get some work done today.

Naatchiyumautin anaqapak.

You should definitely be finished this evening.

Utaqqiyumausi uvani.

You should wait right here.

Pattakulayumausi.

You should definitely clap.

Tikitchumauguk uvlaami.

We should definitely (make a decision to) arrive in

the morning.

Makitchumautin aaqagu.

You stand up after a while.

Uqallauttuug ilisimayumauq.

(You_a) tell her so she'll know.

But the transitive indicative verb endings are used with no deletions, following the normal pattern.

Qamitchumagiñ naniq.

You should turn the light off.

Ikitchumagitin nannit.

You should turn the lights on.

Pilakkumagiñ natchiq uvlaakun.

You should butcher the seal tomorrow.

Salummagumagiksik umiaq uvlupak Simiglu.

You and Simik should clean the boat today.

Pisiksagumagaa.

He should take a shot at it.

Kataktitchumagitin natiġmun.

You should let them fall to the floor.

Ilagiyumagaat una.

They should include this one.

Tilakkumagiñ natiq.

You should scrub the floor.

Naatchumagiksik.

You_a should finish it.

Uqallautiyumagiñ aakan.

You should definitely tell your mother.

17.8 An Indicative verb containing **+yuma-*vv***, **+kuma-*vv***, or **+saq-*vv*** is marked **dependent** when it is conjoined with an Optative-Imperative verb. Roughly, the English equivalent of the dependent indicative verb is "so that one may ____".

Here are some examples using **+yuma-*vv*** and **+kuma-*vv***.

Makilluk aquvsalaaġumauq.

Let us_a stand up so that he will fall on his butt.

Pattakulaqpakta itigumauk.

Let us clap very loudly so that they_a may wake up.

Qamguiluk iglagumaut.

Let us snore so that they may laugh.

Nutqagiñ niuyumauga.

You stop so that I may get off.

Puggutchiqisitchik aiyumaugut.

You do the dishes so that we may go home.

Gamirrug naniq aniyumaut.

You turn the light out so that they may leave.

Aquppiutaq piigug nivvaktagumaug Aaga.

You remove the chair so that Aaga may fall backwards and land flat on his back.

Here are further examples including +saq-*vv*.

Avgugug taamna iqaluk nigisaqikput.

or

Avgugug taamna iqaluk nigiyumagikput.

You cut that fish up so that we may eat it.

Gamitki nannit nipaiksaqtut.

or

Gamitki nannit nipaigumaut.

Turn the lights out so that they may become quiet.

The first sentence in each set of the following examples contain the postbase +saq-*vv*. The second sentence contains either +yuma-*vv* or +kuma-*vv*.

a. **Uvlupak ilisaqsaqitin.**

or

Uvlupak ilisaqumagitin.

You should definitely study them today.

b. **Ignigvik ikitchagiñ.**

or

Ignigvik ikitkumagiñ.

(You) should definitely light the stove.

c. **Natiq tilaksaqigiñ uvlaakun.**

or

Natiq tilakkumagiñ uvlaakun.

You should definitely scrub the floor tomorrow.

d. **Qinigaqsaqikkiñ makitillugik.**

or

Qinigaqumagikkiñ makitillugik.

(You) take their picture (after) letting them stand up.

e. **Ullaksaqiksik aqpallusik.**

or

Ullakkumagiksik aqallusik.
(You_a) run to him.

- f. **Ikayuqsagiksik aakaksik.**
or
Ikayugumagiksik aakaksik.
You_a should help your_a mother.

17.9 Postbase +nIq-vv is used to confirm or establish that someone is ____ing , or has ____ed.

Nakuuniqsuq!
It is good!

Qanuq inniqpa?
How is he?

Nakuuniqsuaq.
He is well.

Tikiññiqsuat unnuaq uniagaqłutik.
They arrived last night by dogsled.

Nakuaginiqpiuq?
Then, do you like it?

Ii, nakuaginigiga.
Yes, I do like it.

Uqallautiniqpagik unnuaq?
Did she in fact tell them_a last night?

Ii, uqallautiniqsaik unnuaq.
Yes, she did in fact tell them_a last night.

17.10 The postbase +[gli-nv means "(t) to have her/him/it for one's ____."

Aakagigaana.
[he has me for his mother] I am his mother.

Isivgigsirigigaa una.
[he has this one for his judge] This is his judge.

Ignigvigigikpuk amma tupigmi.
We_a have it for a stove in the tent.

Iglugigaak Aalaatkuk.
Aalaak and her spouse have it for their_a house.

Tunisivigiraa igña agnaq.
She sold something to that woman (r,v) over there.

Ilagigikput.

[we have her for a relative] She is a relative of ours.

This is the same postbase found in combination with emotive verb roots and stems, such as the following:

- *nakuaq** (root) love
Nakuagigaatin.
She loves you.
- iqsI-** (i) to be afraid, feel fear
Iqsigigaatigut.
She is afraid of us.
- *uumi** (root) dislike
Uumigigaasi.
He does not like you.

The meaning, with these roots and stems, is "to feel ____ for her/him/it

+[g]i-*vv* is also found in decriptive stems such as,

- miki-** to be small
aqi- to be big
iluaq- to be just right
qatiq- to be white
piłuk- to be bad
uņasik- to be far

Mikigigaik makkuak kammak.

She finds that these_a (e,v) boots are small for her.

Aņigigaik makkuak kammak.

She finds that these_a (e,v) boots are big for her.

Iluagivagik utkuak kammak?

Does she find those_a (e,v) boots which are down there just right?

Qatigivagik?

Did she find them_a too white?

Pilugigaa.

She does not like it.

Uņasigigaa.

She thinks it is too far for her.

The translation in this use is "to find her/him/it to be ____".

17.11 The postbase +t-nv means "to acquire ____ by hunting or gathering from its natural environment". The only time it appears in surface form is in **tuttuttuq** "he caught a caribou". In most cases, the postbase is dropped to avoid a cluster of three consonants.

natchIQ + t + tuq >>>>	Natchiqsuq He killed (and retrieved) a seal.
qaugak + t + tuaq >>>>	Qaugaktuaq She shot a duck (and brought it home).
qavvik + t + pak >>>>	Qavvikpak? Did they _a get a wolverine?
iqaluk + t + pisi >>>>	Iqalukpisi? Did you _p catch any fish?

In the case of **nanuq** "polar bear", **agviQ** "bowhead whale", and **aiviQ** "walrus", the postbase which means "to acquire from its natural environment" is -'k-nv.

nanuq -'k + tuaq >>>>	Nannuktuaq He caught a polar bear.
agviQ -'k + pat >>>>	Agvakpat? Did they catch a whale?
aiviQ -'k + pisik >>>>	Aivvakpisik? Did you _a catch walrus?

17.12 The postbase -nnak-nv means "to acquire by winning, inheritance, or as a gift".

Supputinnaksimaruaq unnuaq. She won a gun last night.
Akiññakpisik? Did you _a get payment?
Sunnaksimavak? What did they _a get?
Umiannaksimaruaq. They _a won a boat.
Irgaannaktuamiḷi taaqsiutignik. Me, I won a pair of sunglasses.

17.13 +nI-*vv*, +nasugi-*vv*, and +nasuga-*vv* are embedding postbases. +nI-*vv* indicates that the subject is reporting or claiming that something is happening or has happened. +nasugi-*vv* or +nasuga-*vv* indicates that the subject thinks that something is happening or has happened.

1. When the embedded verb is intransitive-only, the embedding verb may be intransitive or transitive.

Putukkitchuq agun.

The man stumbled.

Airuq agun.

The man is going home.

a. When the embedding verb is intransitive, the subject of the embedded verb is the subject of the embedding verb.

Putukkiñkiruaq agun.

The man said that he stumbled.

Aiñasugiruaq agun.

The man thinks that he is going home.

b. When the embedding verb is transitive, the subject of the embedded verb is the object of the embedding verb.

Putukkiñkigaa agun aġnam.

The woman said that the man stumbled.

Aiñasugigaa agun aġnam.

The woman thinks that the man is going home.

2. When the embedded verb is transitive-only, the embedding verb may be intransitive or transitive.

Iqsigigaa qavvik agutim.

The man is afraid of the wolverine.

Nakuagigaa aġnaq agutim.

The man loves the woman.

a. When the embedding verb is intransitive, the object of the embedded verb is the subject of the embedding verb. The subject of the embedded verb is not referred to at all in the ending of the verb, but if identified, is expressed in the terminalis case.

Nakuaginiruaq aġnaq agunmun.

The woman said that the man loves her.

Nakuaginasugiruaq aġnaq agunmun.

The woman thinks that the man loves her.

b. When the embedding verb is transitive, the object of the embedded verb is the object of the embedding verb.

Iqsiginigaa qavvik agutim.

The man said that he is afraid of the wolverine.

Nakuaginigaa agnaq agutim.

The man said that he loves the woman.

Nakuaginasugigaa agnaq agutim.

The man thinks that he loves the woman.

3. When the embedded verb is patientive (the intransitive verb being the underlying sentence), the embedding verb may be intransitive or transitive.

Kilīqsuq agun.

The man cut himself.

Naqtuqtuk irgaak.

The pair of eyeglasses broke into pieces.

a. When the embedded verb is patientive and the patient (the receiver of the action) is not capable of reporting or thinking the action, the embedding verb must be transitive.

Naqtuḡnigaik irgaak.

He said that the eyeglasses broke into pieces.

The entity that performed the action, if identified, is expressed in the terminalis case.

Naqtuḡniraik irgaak uvamnun.

He said that the eyeglasses were broken by me.

b. When the embedded verb is patientive and the action is not self-done, and the patient (the receiver of the action) is reporting or thinking the action, the embedding verb must be intransitive. The entity that performed the action, if identified, is expressed in the terminalis case.

Kilīḡñiruaq agun.

The man said he is cut.

Kilīḡñasugiruaq agun.

The man thinks that he is cut.

Agun kilīḡñiruaq ilignun.

The man said that he was cut by you.

Agun kilig̃asugiruaq ilignun.

The man thinks that he was cut by you.

When the patient is not reporting or thinking the action, the embedding verb must be transitive. The entity performing the action, if identified, is expressed in the terminalis case.

Kilig̃igaa ilignun.

She said that he was cut by you.

Kilig̃asugigaa ilignun.

She thinks that he was cut by you.

c. When the embedded verb is patientive and the action is self-done, the embedding verb may be intransitive or transitive. 3rd person reflexive pronouns in the modalis are used to indicate that the action is self-done.

Agun kilig̃kiruaq inmiñik.

The man said that he cut himself.

Agun kilig̃asugiruaq inmiñik.

The man thinks that he cut himself.

Agun kilig̃iraa ilaanik.

She said that the man cut himself.

Agun kilig̃asugigaa ilaanik.

She thinks that the man cut himself.

4. When the embedded verb is agentive, the embedding verb may be intransitive or transitive.

a. When the embedded verb is agentive and intransitive, and an entity other than the agent or receiver of the action reports or thinks that the action was done, the embedding verb must be transitive.

Agun tautuktuq aḡnamik.

The man sees a woman.

Agun tautugnigaa aḡnamik nukatpiam.

The young man said that the man saw a woman.

Agun tautugnasugigaa aḡnamik nukatpiam.

The young man thinks that the man sees a woman.

b. When the embedded verb is agentive and transitive, and the agent of the action reports or thinks that the action was done by him, the embedding verb must be transitive. 3rd person non-reflexive personal pronouns are used to indicate/clarify that the action is/was done by the agent. (See Chapter 21, section 2 for

personal pronouns.)

Agutim tautukkaa agnaq.

The man sees the woman.

Agnaq tautugnigaa agutim ilaata.

The man says that he saw the woman. (man=he)

Agnaq tautugnasugigaa agutim ilaata.

The man thinks that he saw the woman. (man=he)

When the receiver of the action reports or thinks that the action was done, the embedding verb must be intransitive. The agent of the action, if identified, is expressed in the terminalis.

Agnaq tautugniruaq agunmun.

The woman said that she was seen by the man.

Agnaq tautugnasugiruaq agunmun.

The woman thinks that she was seen by the man.

17.14 Things to remember when using the embedding postbases +nI-*vv* and +nasugi-*vv* or +nasuga-*vv*.

1. Subject of the embedding verb is the one who reports or thinks.

2. If the to-be-embedded verb is intransitive, the embedding verb may be either intransitive or transitive.

If the embedding verb is intransitive, the subject of the embedded verb is the subject of the embedding verb.

<u>embedded</u>		<u>embedding</u>
intransitive	----->	intransitive
subject		subject

Agnaq qirriuqtuq.

The woman is chopping wood.

Agnaq qirriugniruaq.

The woman said she was chopping wood.

If the embedding verb is transitive, the subject of the embedded verb is the object of the embedding verb.

<u>embedded</u>		<u>embedding</u>
intransitive	----->	transitive
subject		object

Agnaq qirriuqtuq.

The woman is chopping wood.

Aġnaq qirriuġnigaa aġutim.

The man said that the woman is chopping wood.

3. If the to-be-embedded verb is transitive, the embedding verb may be either intransitive or transitive.

If the embedding verb is intransitive, the object of the embedded verb is the subject of the embedding verb.

<u>embedded</u>		<u>embedding</u>
transitive	----->	intransitive
object		subject
subject		subject II expressed in terminalis case

Aġnam quviasaagaa aġnaiyaaq.

The woman is comforting the girl.

Aġnaiyaaq quviasaagniruaġ aġnamun.

The girl said that she was comforted by the woman.

If the embedding verb is transitive, the object of the embedded verb is the object of the embedding verb.

<u>embedded</u>		<u>embedding</u>
transitive	----->	transitive
object		object
subject		subject II expressed in terminalis case

Aġnaiyaaq quviasaagnigaa aġnamun aġutim.

The man said that the girl was comforted by the woman.

CHAPTER XVII EXERCISES

A. Mumikki aasii kiulugi:

1. Is Sigmiaq helping you? 2. Did Sigmiaq help you? 3. Is Aalaak sewing the skins? 4. Did Aalaak sew the skins? 5. Are the boys_a getting the boat ready? 6. Did the boys_a get the boat ready? 7. Are they having a meeting about us? 8. Did they have a meeting about us? 9. Are you following her? 10. Did you follow her? 11. Is Saagniaq butchering the seal? 12. Did Saagniaq butcher the seal? 13. Are you_p cleaning the swimming pool? 14. Did you_p clean the swimming pool? 15. Do you recognize her? 16. Did you recognize her? 17. Do you_a recognize me? 18. Did you_a recognize me? 19. Do you_p know us_a? 20. Did you_p know us_a?

B. Mumikki aasii kiulugi:

1. Kia aanniaqpatin mitchaagvinmun? 2. Kia aiñiaqpasik nagirvig-miñ? 3. Sum maligniaqpatigut? 4. Kimun miłuqsautiniaqpiug? 5. Añnaiyaaq mininniaqpitku? 6. Sumun nivingagniaqpigik? 7. Kia paagniaqpatiguk? 8. Kitkut makua qaugait igitçhagniaqpatigig? 9. Kia karugniaqpagik? 10. Kitkut kasimmatiniaqpatiguk? 11. Kia nanugniaqpatin? 12. Kia iqaginiaqpaug agutaiyaaq? 13. Piçigini-aqpisigut? 14. Tasiuğniaqpisiguk? 15. Kimun una qimagniaqpigu? 16. Kitkunnun makua qaiññiaqpigi? 17. Kiña ullagniaqpitku? 18. Kiña ikayuğniaqpigu? 19. Kitkuk unnuaq ullakpatin? 20. Qimmit uvlaakun atuğniaqpigi?

C. Mumikki:

1. Aglilaaqpiug? Ii, aglilaaqtağa. Naumi, Aglilaagitkiga. 2. Tautukpiug unnuaq? Ii, tautuktağa unnuaq. Naumi, tautugitkiga unnuaq. 3. Qaagiqpitku? Ii, qaagiqsaqpuk. Naumi,

qaagigitkikpuk. 4. Saqutparrug? Ii, saquttaat. Naumi, saqungitkaat. 5. Siamitpisigig? Ii, siamittavut. Naumi, siamingitkivut. 6. Pukukpigi? Ii, pukuktatka. Naumi, pukugitkitka. 7. Unitpigik? Ii, unitchakka. Naumi, unigigitkikka. 8. Tasiuqpiug? Ii, tasiuqtaga. Naumi, tasiugitkiga. 9. Paaqparrug? Ii, paaqtaat. Naumi, paagitkaat. 10. Niviggaqpatku? Ii, niviggaqtaak. Naumi, niviggaqitkaak. 11. Nanukpiug Ben Gay-mik? Ii, Nanuktaga Ben Gay-mik. Naumi, Nanugitkiga Ben Gay-mik. 12. Nalukpaug? Ii, Naluktaa. Naumi, nalugitkaa. 13. Minitpitku? Ii, minittaqpuk. Naumi, miningitkikpuk. 14. Miluqsautivaug? Ii, miluqsautiraa. Naumi, miluqsautigitkaa. 15. Maligivagik? Ii, maligiraik. Naumi, maligigitkaik. 16. Kasimmativarrug? Ii, kasimmatiraat. Naumi, kasimmatigitkaat. 17. Pitukpiug? Ii, pituktaga. Naumi, pitugitkiga. 18. Itqanaiyaqpigi? Ii, itqanaiyagai. Naumi, itqanaiyagitkai. 19. Isakpatigig? Ii, isaktait. Naumi, isaqitkait. 20. Iqagivisigig? Ii, iqagiravut. Naumi, iqagigitkivut. 21. Igitchaqpisigig? Ii, igitchaqtavut. Naumi, igitchaqitkivut. 22. Iqagivatigig? Ii, iqagirait. Naumi, iqagigitkait. 23. Anitpasi? Ii, anittaatigut. Naumi, aningitkaatigut. 24. Aatpasik? Ii, aattaatiguk. Naumi, aangitkaatiguk. 25. Utaqqivatin? Ii, utaqqiraani. Naumi, utaqqigitkaaga.

D. Mumikki.

1. Naatpiug? Naattaga. Naanniaqpiug? Naanniaqiga. 2. Uqallautivitku? Uqallautiraqpuk. Uqallautiniaqpitku? Uqallautiniaqikpuk. 3. Qirriuqpaug? Qirriuqtaa/Qirriuqtaga. Qirriugniaqpaug? Qirriugniaqaa. 4. Aiyugaaqpiug? Aiyugaaqtaqput. Aiyugaaqniaq-

pisiug? Aiyugaagniagikput. 5. Kigusiqivatin? Kigusiqiraani/Ki-
 gusiqiragani. Kigusiqiniaqpatin? Kigusiqiniagaaga. 6.
 Kiktugaqpiug? Kiktugaqtaga. Kiktugagniaqpiug? Kiktugagniaq-
 7. Tigumiaqpatigig? Tigumiaqtait/tigumiaqtagit. Tigumiagniaq-
 patigig? Tugumiagniaqait. 8. Aggisivasik? Aiggsiraatiguk.
 Aggisiniaqpasik? Aggisiniagaatiguk. 9. Anauvitkik? Anauravuk.
 Anauniaqpitkik? Anauniagivuk. 10. Anaulaqpigi? Anaulaqtatka.
 Anaulagnaqpigi? Anaulagnaqitka. 11. Anigivigi? Anigigitka.
 Aniginiapigi? Aniginiagitka. 12. Apiqsruqtaqpasik?
 Apiqsruqtaqtaatiguk. Apiqsruqtagniaqpasik? Apiqsruqtagniaq-
 13. Aullatchaiñiraqpitkik? Aullatchaiñiraqtavuk. Aullat-
 chaiñiraqpitkik? Aullatchaiñiraqniagivuk. 14. Ikuviug? Iku-
 raga. Ikuniaqpiug? Ikuniagiga. 15. Ikukpagik? Ikuktaik/Ikuk-
 tagik. Ikunniapagik? Ikunniagaik. 16. Immiqparrug? Immiqsaat-
 /Immiqsagat. Immiqñiaqparrug? Immiqñiagaat. 17. Iqsigivisigig?
 Iqsigigivut. Iqsiginiapigisigig? Iqsiginiagivut. 18. Iqsit-
 chaivasi? Iqsitchairaatigut. Iqsitchaiñiaqvasi? Iqsit-
 chaiñiagaatigut. 19. Utqutivatiguk? Utqutiraasik. Utqutiniaq-
 patiguk? Utqutiniagaatiguk. 20. Mikigivagik? Mikigigaik. Mi-
 kiginiapagik? Mikiginiagaik. 21. Paglavatigut? Paglaraatigut.
 Paglaniaqpatigut? Paglaniaagaatigut. 22. Paglavatigut? Paglaraa-
 si. Paglaniaqpatigut? Paglaniaagaasi. 23. Pitukpatku sumun?
 Pituktaak napaaqtumun. Pitugniaqpatku sumun? Pitugniagaak na-
 paaqtumun. 24. Qiarivigu? Qiariran. Qiarinñiaqpiugu? Qia-
 rañiaqig. 25. Quviasaaqpatin? Quviasaaqtaani/ Quviasaaqtagani.
 Quviasaaqniapatin? Quviasaaqniagaaga. 26. Tigumiaqpigik? Tigu-
 miaqtaka. Tigumiagniaqpigik? Tugumiagniaqikka.

E. Mumikki:

1. Did you see me running yesterday? Ii, tautuktaqpiñ aqpattuatin unnugman. Naumi, tautugitkikpiñ unnugman.
2. Did he see you, walking to the store? Ii, tautuktaatiguk pisuaqtuaguk tauqsigñiagvinmun. Naumi, tautugitkaatiguk aqpattuagni tauqsigñiagvinmun.
3. Did I tell you that I am coming tomorrow? Ii, uqallautiragma qaiñiagnivlutin uvlaakun. Naumi, uqallautigitkigma qaiñiagnivlutin uvlaakun.
4. Did Sigmiag and Aalaak give you, some maktak? Ii, Sigmiamlu Aalaagumlu aitchuqtaatiguk maktagnik. Naumi, Sigmiamlu Aalaagumlu aitchugitkaatiguk maktagnik.
5. Did you, recognize your, friend that arrived via the airplane? Ii, Iiisagiraqpuk avilaitqatikpuk tikitchuaq tiggutikun. Naumi, iisagigitkikpuk avilaitqatikpuk tikitchuaq tiggutikun.
6. Did you, clap for him after he sang? Ii, pattakularaqput atuanigman. Naumi, pattakulagitkikput atuanigman.
7. Did they, tell you that they, are in the hospital? Ii, uqallautiraagni nagirvigmiinnivlutik. Naumi, uqallautigitkaanga nagirvigmiinnivlutik.
8. Did you tell your father that you want to go boating tomorrow? Ii, uqallautiraga aapaga umiaqtugugnivluga uvlaakun. Naumi, uqallautiniagitkiga aapaga umiaqtugugnivluga uvlaakun.
9. Did I take your picture (photograph you) yesterday? Ii, qiñigaqtagma unnugman. Naumi, qiñigagitkigma unnugman.
10. Did you see us, cleaning up this morning? Ii, tautuktavsik salummaksaqtuasik uvlaaq. Naumi, tautugitkivsik salummaksaqtuaqsik uvlaaq.
11. Did I empty the honey bucket last night? Ii, kuviran quqtaq unnuaq. Naumi, kuvigitkiñ quqtaq unnuaq.

F. Mumikki:

1. Uanmuktuat tautuktavut ikpakaraq. 2. Sanmun umiaq ilitku.
3. Anmun qiviaqluni tautuktaani paammaktuami (paammaktuaga). 4. Qulauttaatigut tiggutim uvlaaq. 5. Tautukpiug qulauttuaq? 6. Naumi, tusaaraga. 7. Qulauttuam tiggutim itiqtittaatigut. 8. Sanmun tiggun igliqsimaruaq. 9. Aasii kilunmun igliqtuam tiggutim qulauttaatigut anaqaksrami. 10. Saqqiñmun kammagni atuqsimaraik. 11. Atigini ilunmuklugu agayuruaq. 12. Killunmun ilimaraak upkuaq. 13. Iluaqsiñiagiga uvlaakun. 14. Saniñmukki taapkua uniat. 15. Qunmun qiñiqługa tautuktaqa.

G. Mumikki:

1. Sunnaksimavak? 2. Maniññaksimaruaq ikayuqlugu agun. 3. Una igniñvik usiaqsagiksik Pigniñmun. 4. Igniñviisimaruaq qamma aakaga. 5. Qirriusqaqtusik Pigniñmi. 6. Uqallautiyumagiksik aakaga tautugunilugu isivgiqsirimun. 7. Aiyugaaqsimaraa isivgiqsirim ilautquvlugu kasimaruani uvlaakun. 8. Naalaktuaquvlugu aakaga kasimaruani isivgiqsirim aiyugaaqsimaraa. 9. Isivgiqsiri uqallautiraga aakaga ilisimanivlugu iñgunun. 10. Kasimaniaqtuat iñuit ilisimaniraat aakaga. 11. Siñignasugiraqpuk aakan tupiñmi piisimaruaq. 12. Ivaqsimaraik irgaagni taaqsiutik nunami. 13. Innugman/ikpakaraq pisuaqlutik kuugmuksimaruaq aapanlu. 14. Aakan putukkiñłuni pusikaqsimaruaq, aasii kataivlugik irgaagni. 15. Kataiñiññasugigaluaqtanik irgaak, piisimaruaq uvlaaq. 16. Qaiñiagniruaq aakanlu aapanlu umiaqtuglutik. 17. Aapan qaiñiagniruaq kigusiqitquvluni Utqiagvigñi. 18. Aapan pigasunik tuttusimaruaq. 19. Usiaqurai Sigmiamun Utqiagvigñun uvlupak. 20. Kasimayyañniagnasugiruaq aakan.

<u>Mannuit</u> aggisi-	(t) to bring or take <i>her/him/it</i> home :: aggisuurrI-
agvak-	(i) to kill and catch a whale
aivvak-	(i) to kill and catch walrus
aiyugaaq-	(t) to invite <i>her/him/it</i> :: aiyugaaqIq-
akI	price
akiññak-	(i) to get paid
anau-	(t) to hit <i>her/him/it</i> with the arm or something held in the hand
anaullaq-	(t) to hit <i>her/him/it</i> with the arm or something held in the hand repeatedly
agigi-	(t) to find <i>it</i> too big for one
apiqsruqtaq-	(t) to question, interrogate <i>her/him/it</i> :: apiqsruqtal-
aquvsalaaq-	(i) to land in a sitting position from a standing position
aullatchaiIiraq-	(t) to prevent <i>her/him/it</i> from leaving
avaala-	(i) to holler, scream
avguq-	(t) to cut, dismember <i>it</i> into pieces :: avgul-
igitchaq-	(t) to pluck <i>its</i> feathers :: igitchal-
iki-	(i) to burn
igniǵIk	stove
ikit-	(t) to light, ignite <i>it</i> , turn <i>it</i> =light bulb on :: ikitchI-
immIq-	(t) to put something in <i>it</i>
iqaluk-	(i) to catch fish
iqsigi-	(t) to be afraid of <i>her/him/it</i>
irgaak	eyeglasses
irgaak taaqsiutik	sun glasses
isivǵiqsiri	judge
kasimayyaq-	(i) to go to a meeting
kiktugaq-	(i) to snap in two; (t) to snap <i>it</i> in two
kiIq-	(i) to cut oneself; (t) to cut, inflict a wound on <i>her/him/it</i>
kigusiqi-	(i) to floss one's teeth; (t) to work on <i>her/his/its</i> teeth
mikigi-	(t) to find <i>it</i> too small for one
naatchI-	(i) to finish, complete something
naniq	lamp
nannuk-	(i) to kill a polar bear (in hunting)
naqtuq-	(i) to break in pieces (of glass or ceramic); (t) to break <i>it</i> into pieces
natchIq-	(i) to kill and retrieve a seal
nivvaktaq-	(i) to fall backward, fall flat on one's back
nutqaq-	(i) to stop
paǵla-	(t) to greet and welcome <i>her/him/it</i>
pattakula-	(i) to clap; (t) to clap for <i>her/him/it</i>
pituk-	(t) to tie, chain <i>it</i> to a stake, or anchor
puggutchiqI-	(i) to do the dishes
pusikaq-	(i) to fall forward
putukkit-	(i) to stumble and fall

qaugak-	(i) to kill and retrieve a duck
qavvik-	(i) to kill and acquire wolverine
qiarI-	(t) to make <i>her/him</i> cry
qirriug-	(i) to chop firewood; (t) to chop <i>it</i> into firewood
quviasaaq-	(t) to comfort, try to make <i>her/him/it</i> happy
saavit-	(i) to come forth, to launch one's boat out to sea; (t) to launch <i>it=boat</i>
salummaq-	(t) to clean <i>it</i> :: salummaI-
saqIak-	(i) to shout
saqIauti-	(t) to shout at <i>her/him/it</i>
siksrik-	(i) to kill and acquire a squirrel
silakkuaq-	to broadcast (<i>it</i>); to cook (<i>it</i>) outdoors over a fire
sunnak-	(i) to win/acquire what
taimuqaaq-	to recite (<i>it</i>) from memory
tasIt-	(i) to stretch; (t) to stretch <i>it</i>
tigumi'raq(-)	something being carried; to carry, hold (<i>her/him/it</i>)
tuttut-	(i) to kill and acquire caribou
ugruk-	(i) to kill and retrieve bearded seal
ukallIq-	(i) to kill and acquire hare, rabbit
uqallak-	(i) to say something
usiaq(-)	a load; to haul, transport, carry (<i>her/him/it</i>) in a conveyance
utquti-	(t) to return bringing <i>her/him/it</i> back

Akunniqutit

+Igi-nv	(t) to have <i>her/him/it</i> for one's ____
+kuma-nv	(restricted to verb stems which end in <i>k</i> or <i>q</i>) should definitely ____ ; see +yuma-
+nasugi-nv	(embedding) to think that
+nasuga-nv	(embedding) to say or report that
+nI-nv	confirms or establishes the fact that someone is ____ing, or has ____ed
+nIq-nv	(i) to acquire ____ by winning, inheritance, or as a gift
+nnak-nv	should (definitely) ____
+saq-nv	(i) to acquire ____ by hunting or gathering from its natural environment
+t-nv	(restricted to verb stems which end in <i>t</i> or vowel) ; see +kuma-
+yuma-	

18.1 The Consequential-Conditional is a dependent mood. It expresses the condition or the state of affairs which causes, leads to, or accounts for the action expressed in the independent mood.

Like the Contemporative mood, the Consequential-Conditional mood has two aspects. The "realized" and the "unrealized" aspect. Each aspect has its own marker. The markers for the "realized" aspect are +k/ga for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person reflexive, and +mma for the 3rd person non-reflexive. The markers for the "unrealized" aspect are +k/gu for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person reflexive, and +kpa for the 3rd person non-reflexive. In this grammar, the "realized" aspect is called the Consequential and the "unrealized" aspect is called the Conditional.

The Consequential is most commonly expressed in English as "whenever" or "when". It is not used to express "when" in the future sense, such as: "when he comes, he will eat". The Conditional is used to express this "when". The Conditional mood is most commonly expressed in English as "when (in the future)" and "if".

18.2 Here are some examples of the Consequential-Conditional mood. The Consequential (realized aspect) is the first sentence in each set.

a. **Akimamman quyapaluktuna.**

I was so happy when he won.

Akimakpan quyapalugniaqtuna.

I will be so happy if he wins.

b. **Aquvsalaaḡmaḡnik iglapaluktugut.**

We sure laughed when they_a fell on their_a butts.

Aquvsalaaqpannik iglapalugniaqtugut.

We will laugh hard if and when they fall and land on their butts.

c. **Puggutchiqigama naalaktuaḡuuruna siḷakkuaqtuanik.**

Whenever I do the dishes I always listen to the radio.

Puggutchiqiguma naalaktuaḡniaqtuna siḷakkuaqtuanik.

When I do the dishes I will listen to the radio.

d. **Pattakulamata, qamḡuiruaq aḡnaq itiqtuaq.**

When they clapped, the woman who was snoring woke up.

Pattakulakpata, qamḡuiruaq aḡnaq itigḡniaqtuq.

When they clap, the woman who is snoring will wake up.

e. **Naatchigama napaatchagaaqtuana.**
When I finished, I played mumbletypeg.

Naatchiguma napaatchagaaǵniaqtuana.
When I finish, I will play mumbletypeg.

18.3 The paradigms for the Consequential-Conditional Mood in the intransitive and the transitive are given below.

Notice that there are four rows of endings, in contrast to three rows that the Indicative, Interrogative, and Optative-Imperative moods have. The Consequential-Conditional Mood contains two sets of endings for the 3rd person subject. One set refers to the ordinary 3rd person where the grammatical subject of the dependent verb is different from the subject of the main verb. The other set refers to the 3rd person reflexive (marked as 3R) where, at least, one of the subjects of the dependent verb is identical to the subject of the main verb. The fourth row contains the third person reflexive endings marked by the capital letter R.

S	s		<u>markers</u>	ma
	ld	Consequential		mnuk
U	p		+k/ga-	pta
	s			vIt/n
B	2d	Conditional		vsik
	p		+k/gu-	vsI
J	s	Consequential	+mma-	n
	3d			ŋnik
E	p	Conditional	+kpa-	ta
	s	Consequential	+k/ga-	mI
C	3Rd			mik
	p	Conditional	+k/gu-	mik/ŋ

All of the Consequential-Conditional Mood transitive endings occupy four columns and four rows, in contrast to the Indicative, Interrogative, and Optative-Imperative charts which contain three columns and three rows.

As previously stated, the Consequential-Conditional Mood contains two sets of endings for the 3rd person subject. The endings which contain the reflexive marker mI are used when the subject of the dependent is the subject of the main verb. These endings are given in the fourth row.

The transitive endings of the Consequential-Conditional Mood contain two sets of endings for the 3rd person object. The set of endings given in the fourth column are used when the

object of the dependent verb is the subject of the main verb.

The transitive Consequential-Conditional verb endings are presented in two sections. The first section contains the endings used with third person reflexive objects and the third person non-reflexive objects. The capital letter R is used to indicate reflexive property of the endings. The second sections contains the endings used with second and first person objects.

O B J E C T

		3R			3		
		s	d	p	s	d	p
S	s	mnI	ptik	ptiŋ	pku	pkik	pkI(t)
	ld	ptigni	ptigik	--->	ptigu	ptigik	--->
	p	ptinni	←--	ptigiŋ/k	↓	↓	ptigiŋ/k
U +k/ga	s	pku	pkik	pkI(t)	pku	pkik	pkI(t)
	2d	ptitku	ptitkik		ptitku	ptitkik	
	p	vsiuŋ	←--	vsigiŋ/k	vsiuŋ	---	vsigiŋ/k
B +k/gu	s	ni	tik	tiŋ	gu	gik	gI(t)
	3d	ŋni	↓	↓	tku	tkik	
	p	nni	↓	↓	rruŋ		tigiŋ/k
J +mma	s				miuŋ	migik	migI(t)
	3Rd				mitku	mitkik	
	p				mirruŋ		misigiŋ/k

O B J E C T

		2			3		
		s	d	p	s	d	p
S	s	pkiñ	vsik	vsI			
	ld	ptigiñ	↓	↓			
	p	↓	↓	↓			
U +k/ga	s				mŋa	vsiguk	vsigut
	2d				vsigŋa	↓	↓
	p				vsigŋa	↓	↓
B +k/gu	s	tin	sik	sI	ŋa	tiguk	tigut
	3d	↓	↓	↓	ŋŋa	↓	↓
	p	↓	↓	↓	nŋa	↓	↓
J +mma	s	misin	misik	misI	miŋa	misiguk	misigut
	3Rd	↓	↓	↓	miŋŋa	↓	↓
	p	↓	↓	↓	miñŋa	↓	↓

18.4 Here are some examples using the intransitive endings only. The first sentence in each set is the reflexive.

a. Consequential:

Aigami niġiruaq.

When he came home, he ate.

Aimman niġiruagut.

When she came home, we ate.

b. Conditional:

Aigumi niġiñiaqtuq.

When he comes home, he will eat.

Aikpan niġiñiaqtugut.

When he comes home, we will eat.

c. Consequential:

Aquvsalaaġamik Aalaatkuk iġlapaluktuk.

When Aalaak and her companion fell on theira butts, theya laughed hard. (Aalaak and her companion=theya)

Aquvsalaaġmannik Aalaatkuk iġlapaluktuk Simitkuk.

When Aalaak and her companion fell on theira butts, Simik and his companion laughed hard.

d. Conditional:

Aquvsalaaġumik Aalaatkuk imaaġniaqtuk.

If Aalaak and her companion fall on theira butts, theya will fall in the water.

Aquvsalaaqpannik Aalaatkuk iġlaġnasi.

If and when Aalaak and her companion fall on theira butts, (youp) do not laugh.

18.5 Here are some examples using only transitive endings. The first sentence in each of the following examples uses an ending from the fourth column, indicating that the object of the dependent verb is the subject of the main verb.

a. Consequential:

Ikayuġamni Siġmiaq quyasuuruq.

Whenever I help (him), Siġmiaq is always thankful. (him=Siġmiaq)

Ikayuġapku Aaṇa, Siġmiaq quyasuuruq.

Whenever I help Aaṇa, Siġmiaq is always thankful.

b. Conditional:

Ikayuġumni Siġmiaq quyaniaqtuq.

If I help (him), Siġmiaq will be thankful. (him=Siġmiaq)

Ikayuġupku Aaṇa, Siġmiaq quyaniaqtuq.

If I help Aaṇa, Siḡmiaq will be thankful.

c. Consequential:

Payukkaptinni Siḡmiaq quyaqpaguuruq.

Whenever we bring (him) food, Siḡmiaq is always thankful. (him=Siḡmiaq)

Payukkaptigu Aaṇa, Siḡmiaq quyaruaq.

When we brought some food to Aaṇa, Siḡmiaq was happy.

d. Conditional:

Payukkuptinni Siḡmiaq quyaniaqtuq.

If we bring some food to (him), Siḡmiaq will be happy. (him=Siḡmiaq)

Payukkuptigu Aaṇa, Siḡmiaq quyaniaqtuq.

If we bring some food to Aaṇa, Siḡmiaq will be happy.

e. Consequential:

Iḷisaḡimmani qimaaruaq.

When she recognized him, he ran away. (him=he)

Iḷisaḡimmagu qimaaruaq.

When she recognized her, he ran away.

f. Conditional:

Iḷisaḡikpani qimaaniaqtuq.

If she recognizes him, he will flee. (him=he)

Iḷisaḡikpagu qimaaniaqtuq.

If she recognizes her, he will flee.

Then in the following examples, the first sentence in each of the examples uses an ending from the fourth row, thus indicating that the subject of the main verb is identical to, or is included in the subject of the dependent verb.

a. Consequential:

Iḷisaḡigamiuṇ niuruaq tiṇṇunmiḡ, aqparraqsiruaq.

When she recognized who was stepping out of the plane, she began to run.

Iḷisaḡimmagu panigmi niuruaq tiṇṇunmiḡ, Siḡmiaq nutqaqtuaq.

When his (own) daughter recognized the one stepping out of the plane, Siḡmiaq stopped.

b. Conditional:

Iḷisaḡigumiṇ aqpanniaqtuq.

If she recognizes him, she will run. (she=she)

Iḷisaḡikpagu nutqaḡniaqtuq.

If she recognizes him, he will stop. (him≠he)

- c. Consequential:
Tautukkamiṅa nuluḡaḡtaatin.
 He waved to you, when he saw me. (he=he)
- Tautuḡmaṅa nuluḡaḡtaatin.**
 He waved to you, when she saw me.
- d. Conditional:
Tautukkumiṅa nuluḡaḡniḡaḡtaatin.
 He will wave to you, if he sees me. (he=he)
- Tautukpaṅa nuluḡaḡniḡaḡtaatin.**
 He will wave to you, if she sees me.

18.6 The Consequential marker +k/a for the 1st and 2nd person and for the 3rd person reflexive may be replaced by +na when the verb stem ends in k or t.

quayaqitkami or quayaqiñṅami
 when he slipped and fell...

qulautkapta or qulaunnapta
 when we passed overhead...

sukaitkamiṅ or sukaiñṅamiṅ
 whenever they are slow...

tilakkamṅuk or tilaṅnamṅuk
 when we were mopping the floor...

uqallakkama or uqallaṅnama
 when I said something...

uumitchakkavsik or uumitchaṅnavsik
 when you became angry...

The initial consonant k of the Consequential marker +k/ga may or may not soften to g in an intervocalic position.

akimakami or akimaḡami
 when he won...

iḷisaqsrikamṅuk or iḷisaqsriḡamṅuk
 when we recognized someone...

qamṅuikavit or qamṅuiḡavit
 when you snore...

iḷalikamṅuk or iḷaliḡamṅuk
 when we shook hands...

pattakulakavsi or pattakulaḡavsi
 when you clapped...

Also the final consonant q of the verb stem may or may not soften to ġ in an intervocalic position.

aġviqsiuqamiñ or aġviqsiuġamiñ
when they are hunting whales...

nivvaktaqamnuġ or nivvaktaqamnuġ
when we fell over backwards...

nañiliqama or nañiliġama
when I became sick...

kasimayyaqamnik or kasimayyaġamnik
when they went to a meeting...

The Consequential marker +k/ġa may or may not truncate the final consonant k of a verb stem.

kaakamiñ or kaakkamiñ
when they are hungry...

aivvakamiñ or aivvakkamiñ
when they kill walrus ...

nannukama or nannukkama
when I killed a polar bear ...

tupakamnuġ or tupakkamnuġ
when we became startled ...

In summary, the following chart may be helpful.

	<u>Consequential</u>	<u>Conditional</u>
aqpat- "to run"	aqpatkami or aqpannami	aqpatkumi
savak- "to work"	savakkami or savannami or savakami	savakkumi
imiġ- "to drink"	imiġami or imiġami	imiġumi
niġI- "to eat"	niġikami or niġiġami	niġiġumi

18.7 When the main verb expresses an action which is habitual, customary or is often repeated, it usually contains one of the following postbases:

1. +[s]uu-vv always, regularly ----
2. -laIt-vv never ----; be not able to ----
3. +suIt-vv never ---- ;not be able to ----; to not be able to ---- well
4. +kasak-vv to ---- routinely, regularly, or repeatedly

The combination plus sign over the minus sign + is used to indicate that the final consonant t is not truncated with the addition of this postbase, but that the final consonants k and q are truncated.

pattakula- Pattakulakasaktuat uqanaigman ifuk.
They have been routinely clapping,
whenever a person stops talking.

qulaut- Qulautkasakpat?
Have they been routinely passing over-
head?

uqallak- Uqallakasaktuaq uqanaigama.
She says something routinely, whenever
I stop talking.

aquvsalaaq- Aquvsalaakasaktuaq makinnami.
She has been repeatedly falling on her
butt whenever she stands up.

Postbases -laIt-vv and +suIt-vv are synonymns.

The Consequential is used to identify when(at what time, day or what conditions) the habitual, customary or often-repeated action occurs.

Examples with +[s]uu-vv:

Napaatchagaqaqpta akimasuuruq.
Whenever we play mumbletypeg, he usually wins.

Qamnuimman tupaguuruqa.
Whenever he snores, I always become startled.

Aullaagmannik Aanaatkuk maliguuruqa.
When Aana and his companion go camping, I always go
with them.

Examples with -sult-vv:

Nivvaktaḡami qiasuitchuq.

She does not cry when she falls over backwards.

Aullaagapta malisuitchuq.

She does not come along when we go camping.

Isumagisuitpalliḡaa maaniinnami.

She probably does not think about it, when she is here.

Examples with -laIt-vv:

Naatchigami utaqiḡaitchuq.

When he finishes he does not wait around.

Aḡviqsiulaitchut ukiumi.

They do not hunt whales during the winter.

Qaukkialaitchuḡa sialugman.

I do not go duck hunting when it rains.

Examples with +kasak-vv:

Quayaqitkasaktuaq makinnami.

He slips and falls down each time he stands up.

Iḡlanakasakpauḡ qiviaḡman?

Does she smile at him whenever he turns his head to look?

Iḡḡaiqsukasaktaḡa isiqattaagman.

I comb her hair whenever she comes in (to visit).

18.8 In Iñupiaq the names of the days of the week (except for Sunday and Tuesday) are derived from the names of the numbers. SavaiññiQ, the name for Sunday, has a verb stem. The verb stem is savaIt- which means "to lack work". AippiḡñiQ, the name for Tuesday, has a noun base. The noun is aippaq "partner in a dual relationship" which becomes a verb stem aippiḡ- "to provide with a partner" with the addition of the postbase '=Iq- "to provide with a ____". The rest of the names of the days of the week are derived from the names of the numbers.

SavaiññiQ Sunday, week

AtautchiḡñiQ Monday

AippiḡñiQ Tuesday

PiḡatchiḡñiQ Wednesday

SisammiḡñiQ Thursday

TallimmiḡñiQ Friday

ItchaksriḡñiQ Saturday

The names of the numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are *atausiq*, *pinasut*, *sisamat*, *tallimat* and *itchaksrat*, respectively.

The allomorph '=Iq-nv of the postbase -IIq-nv "(i) to be provided with a ____; (t) to provide her/him/it with a ____" is suffixed to the names of the numbers listed above producing:

atautchIIq- to be monday
pinatchIq- to be wednesday
sisammIq- to be thursday
tallimmIq- to be friday
and *itchaksrIq-* to be saturday.

The apostrophe, ', is used to indicate that the initial consonant of the last syllable is geminated, and the equals sign, =, is used to indicate that both the semi-final vowel and the final consonant are deleted before the addition of the postbase.

Finally, the postbase +niQ vn "result, activity, or condition" is attached to all of the expanded verb stems.

<i>savaIt</i>	+niQ	>>>>	<i>Savaiññiq</i>	Sunday
<i>atautchIIq</i>	+niQ	>>>>	<i>Atautchiiğñiq</i>	Monday
<i>aippIq</i>	+niQ	>>>>	<i>Aippiğñiq</i>	Tuesday
<i>pinatchIq</i>	+niQ	>>>>	<i>Pinatchiğñiq</i>	Wednesday
<i>sisammIq</i>	+niQ	>>>>	<i>Sisammigñiq</i>	Thursday
<i>tallimmIq</i>	+niQ	>>>>	<i>Tallimmigñiq</i>	Friday
<i>itchaksrIq</i>	+niQ	>>>>	<i>Itchaksrigñiq</i>	Saturday

18.9 Here are further examples using the postbase +niQ vn "result, activity, fact of, or condition of ____ing".

Akiilağniņa mikimaruq.
His debt, I found out, is small.

Uqağniqpuk paqittağa.
I found where we talked (in the tape).

Imağniğniñ kuunmi tautuktağa.
I saw where you fell into the river.

Uutiqtinniņa maminņaruq.
Her burn is healed.

Napaatchagaag̃niqput ikka.

Over there (r,v) is where we played mumbletypeg.

18.10 The 3rd person plural non-reflexive Consequential-Conditional Mood intransitive endings **+mmata** and **+kpata** may be attached to the expanded verb stems for the names of the days of the week:

savaIt	+mmata	>>>>	Savaĩmmata... On Sundays... or Last Sunday....
savaIt	+kpata	>>>>	Savaĩtpata... On a Sunday.... or Next Sunday....
atautchIIq	+mmata	>>>>	Atautchiĩmmata.... On Mondays.... or Last Monday....
atautchIIq	+kpata	>>>>	Atautchiĩqpata.... On a Monday.... or Next Sunday....
aippiIq	+mmata	>>>>	Aippiĩmmata.... On Tuesdays.... or Last Tuesday....
aippiIq	+kpata	>>>>	Aippiĩqpata.... On a Tuesday.... or Next Tuesday....
piñatchIq	+mmata	>>>>	Piñatchiĩmmata.... On Wednesdays.... or Last Wednesday....
piñatchIq	+kpata	>>>>	Piñatchiĩqpata.... On a Wednesday.... or Next Wednesday....
sisammIq	+mmata	>>>>	Sisammĩmmata.... On Thursdays.... or Last Thursday....
sisammIq	+kpata	>>>>	Sisammĩqpata.... On a Thursday.... or Next Thursday....
tallimmIq	+mmata	>>>>	Tallimmĩmmata.... On Fridays.... or Last Friday....
tallimmIq	+kpata	>>>>	Tallimmĩqpata.... On a Friday.... or Next Friday....

itchaksrIq +mmata >>>> Itchaksriḡmata....
On Saturdays....
or Last Saturday....

itchaksrIq +kpata >>>> Itchaksriḡpata....
On a Saturday....
or Next Saturday....

The translation of the 3rd person plural Consequential ending +mmata in this instance is "On ___s" or "Last ___" The translation of the 3rd person plural Conditional ending +kpata in this instance is "On a ___" or "Next ___".

18.11 When the postbase +nIq-vv (previously given in Chapter 17) is used with Consequential-Conditional endings, the combination translates "since/if upon the fact that".

Naluniqpan uqallautiniaḡiga.

If (upon the fact that) he does not know, I will tell him.

Naluniḡman uqallautiraḡa.

I told him since he did not know.

Atuḡiñḡiqpata isiḡniaḡitchuḡa.

If (upon the fact that) they are not singing I will not go in.

Atuḡiñḡiḡmata isiḡitchuḡa.

I did not enter since they were not singing.

Naatchiḡaiñḡiḡumnuk tikitkuvit ikayuḡniaḡpisiguk?

If (upon the fact that) we have not finished when you arrive, will you help us?

18.12 The postbase -lIuq-nv (previously given in Chapter 7) means "to make or build a ___ (for her/him/it); to make or build (it) into a ___; to cook, prepare ___ to be eaten or drunk". This postbase is a combination of postbases -lI-vv "to make or build a ___ (for her/him/it)" and +uq-vv which indicates repetition or prolongation.

-lIuq-nv can be attached to any noun. Here are some examples.

iqaluk

Iqaluliuqtuq.

She is cooking fish. or

She is making or drawing a fish.

atigi

Atigiliuḡaa paniñi.

She is making a parka for her own daughter.

iglu	Igluliuqtut. They are building or drawing houses.
tiᅇᅇuti	Tiᅇᅇutiliuqtut. They are building an airplane. or They are drawing airplanes.
ini	Uvuᅇa iniliuᅇuᅇ. Make space for him here.
qattaq	Qattaliuᅇniaᅇiga taigruamik. I will make a water barrel out of an oildrum for her.

18.13 The postbase -liuq-nv has two allomorphs. One is ~Iuq-nv "(i) to make, build, or work on, or repair a ____; (t) to make, build or remake or rebuild it into a ____" which is used with nouns which end in n>>ti. The weak i of ti is deleted, then the consonant t is palatalized to s by the strong I of ~Iuq-nv. This is called regressive palatalization because it occurs from right to left, in contrast to progressive palatalization (from left to right) that has been discussed in Chapter II.

tiᅇᅇun	Tiᅇᅇusiuqtuᅇ. He is working on (repairing) an airplane.
qamun	Qamusiuqtuk. Theya are working on the car.
apqun	Apqusiuqtut. They are building or repairing a road.
miquun	Miquusiuqtuᅇ. He is fixing the sewing machine.

The other form '=Iuq-nv is restricted to absolutive singular nouns which have k or q as their final consonant and do not contain more than one vowel in the last syllable. The apostrophe indicates that the initial consonant of the last syllable, or the "ghost" consonant between diphthongs, is geminated (whenever possible); and the equal sign indicates that the final vowel and consonant combination is deleted. In combination with +[s]uu-vv "always", it implies that the activity is done regularly, and may in fact be a vocation. Here are some examples.

kamik	Kammiuqtuᅇ aakana. Her mother is making boots.
	Kammiuᅇuuruᅇ aakana. His mother makes boots.
kuvraq	Kuvriuqpa aapan? Is your father making nets?

Kuvriuguuva aapan?
Does your father make nets?

18.14 Postbase -lI-nv (the initial morpheme of the postbase -lIuq-nv given in section 18.13) "to make or build a ____ (for her/him/ it)" can be used with any noun. Here are some examples.

kamik	Kamilirug. She is making boots.
umiaq	Umialirut. They are making a boat.
uniat	Unialirug. He is building a sled.
iglu	Iglulisitchik uvuuna. You build a house (via) right here.
niu	Niuliḡaa qirunḡik. He made a wooden leg for her.
savIk	Saviḡaa iḡḡini. He is making a knife for his son.

18.15 Postbase -lI-nv "to make or build a ____ (for her/him/it) has one allomorph '=I-nv ('=I-nv combines with another morpheme +uq-vv which indicates repetition or prolongations to produce '=Iuq-nv, see section 18.13). This form is restricted to absolutive singular nouns which have k or q as their final consonant.

It is not possible to predict which singular nouns contain "ghost" consonants; therefore this information is given in the vocabulary as a superscript above the derived diphthong.

Here are some examples using the postbase '=I-nv "to make or build a ____ (for her/him/it).

kamik	Kammirug. She is making boots.
umi ^q aq	Umigḡirut. They are making a boat.
taqu ^r aq	TaQurriḡai ununaqsaqtuat. She is preparing food for the ones going hunting on sea to take.
tupiQ	Tuppiruk. They are sewing (making) a tent.

taġi ^r uq	<p>Taġirrirut. They are producing salt.</p>
naniġi ^r aq	<p>Naniġirriruq. He is making steeltraps.</p>

18.16 Postbase +p/vaIt-vv means "to ____ too much/be too ____".

Here are some examples.

Sukavaitchuq amna qanutitaqtuaq.
That one over there (e,v) is driving a car too fast.

Nipatpaiññasi uvlupak.
Don't make too much noise today.

Tupakpaiññuni qiaruaq.
She cried because she was so surprised.

Pattakulavaiññuta, arii argatka.
My hand are hurting, because we were clapping so much.

Uumigivaiññugu anun qainitchuaq.
She did not come because she disliked the man so much.

Uqaqpaiñman tuvaaqatini, anisuuruq.
She goes out, when her spouse is talking too much.

18.17 Postbases +qasIq-vv "(t) to ____ together with her/him/it", and +qatigi-vv "(t) to have her/him/it as a companion in ____ing" are synonyms. +qasIq- is a combination of +qati vn "a companion in ____ing" and ~Iq-nv "to provide a ____". +qatigi-vv is a combination of +qati vn "a companion in ____ing" and +[g]i-nv "to have for one's ____". (Examples with postbase +qati are in Chapter 19, section 19.14.)

Here are some examples.

Aġviqsiuqasiqsaatigut.or
Aġviqsiuqatigiraatigut.
He hunted whales with us.

Piannaqasiqtatka.or
Piannaqatigiratka.
I played cards with them.

Paannaqasiġmana pattakularaat. or
Paannaqatigiñmana pattakularaat.
They clapped for him when he crawled with me.

Pisuaqasiqsaga. or
Pisuaqatigiraga.
I walked with her.

Atuqasiḡniagaatiguk uvlaakun. or
Atuqatiginiagaatiguk uvlaakun.
He will sing with us tomorrow.

18.18 Postbase +anik-*vv* means "to have ____ed already".
Weak *i* remains an *i*. There is an alternate form +kanik-*vv* which
is used with verb stems which end in consonant *t*, and with stems
with the form -*VVc*. Consonant *g* or *ḡ* is inserted between the
second and third vowels to prevent a three vowel cluster.

Here are some examples.

Imianikpaun?
Did he already drink it?

Aggisuutianiktanik.
She already took them home.

Iḡalianiktaga.
I already shook hands with her.

Palluaniktuak.
They are already lying down, facing down.

Iiganikpiun?
Did you already swallow it?

Aqpataniktuagut. or
Aqpatkaniktuagut.
We already ran.

Tuttaaganikpat? or
Tuttaaganikpat?
Are they already in bed?

Akatchianiksimaraa.
I found out, that she already ruined what he had made.

In combination with a Consequential or Conditional ending, the
translation is "after".

Iiganikkumiun uqallagniaqtuq.
He will say something after he swallows it.
Iiganikkamiun uqallaktuq.
He spoke after he swallowed it.

Sukuiḡanikpagu aullagniaqtugut.
We will leave after the ice is gone.
Sikuiḡanigmagu aullaqtugut.
We left after the ice left.

Uqaqatigianikkupku aiñiaqtuᅇa.
I will go home after I talk with her.
Uqaqatigiankkapku airuᅇaᅇa.
I went home after I talked with her.

Aggisuutianikkamiuᅇ aakani ullaktaani.
He came to me after he took his mother home.

Aggisuutianikkumiᅇ aakani ullanniᅇaᅇaᅇa.
He will come to me after he takes his mother home.

Uqaqatigianikkaptigiᅇ aniruagut.
We went out after we talked with them.

Uqaqatigianikkuptigiᅇ aniñiaqtugut.
We will go out after we talk with them.

Minᅇlianikkamigit uniat aimaruᅇq.
I found out that he went home after he painted the sled.
Minᅇlianikkumigit uniat aiñiaqtuᅇ.
He will go home after he paints the sled.

18.19 Postbase combination +[s]ulIq- means "to become wanting to ____". It is a combination of +[s]uk-vv "to want to" and -lIq-vv "to become ____". Postbase -lIq-vv, unless it is in combination with another postbase such as +[s]uk-vv, has limited distribution.

Here are some examples using the postbase combination +[s]uk-vv.

Aᅇiusuliqpit?
Have you become wanting to quit?

Piannaᅇuliᅇami qaisuuruᅇ.
She comes when she has become wanting to play cards.

Qaukkiᅇuliᅇamᅇnuk umiaqtuᅇtunuk Piᅇniᅇuuruguk.
When weᅇ have become wanting to hunt ducks, we go to Birnirk by boat.

Tautuᅇuliᅇiᅇa.
I have become wanting to see it.

Palluᅇuliᅇpisik?
Do youᅇ want to lie down on youᅇrᅇ stomachs now?

Suaguliᅇpiuᅇ?
Do you miss scolding her?
(Have you become wanting to scold her?)

18.20 The stem pI(-) is both a noun and a verb stem. As an unpossessed noun it refers to an entity that the speaker has difficulty identifying. As a verb stem it means "(i) to participate; (t) to get her/him/it; to do it=activity". Here are some examples.

Pi, sunaimña, aa... pi... nanigiaq!
That thing, now what the heck is it, aa... that
thing... the steel trap!

Pim, aamm...sum imña ilaᅇa?
Of something, aamm...now what the heck is it a part of?

Pitkut...aa...apkua...aaa...iᅇisimagitin...
Those people...aa...those over there (not
v)...aaa...you know them...

Piña... aaa... amna aᅇun... kiñaimña...
That one... aaa... that man (not visible)... what the
heck is his name...

Piviun?
Did you get it? or
Did you do it?

Ii, pigiga.
Yes, I got it. or
Yes, I did it.

Una piᅇa.
This one here (v, r) is hers.

Kannatchiq piga.
That one down there (v, r), not the other one, is
mine.

Piñiaqpiun?
Will you get it? or
Will you do it?

Pisunatkiga.
I do not want it. or
I do not want to do it.

18.21 Postbase +k/galuaq-vv with Consequential-Conditional endings may translate "even when/if", "because for a while", (with Consequential endings), "regardless if" (with Conditional endings) or "for a while".

Ququulagaluaᅇumña qiviaᅇnianitchuᅇa.
I will not turn my head to look even if you call to me.

Qaitquuᅇaluaᅇmaᅇa qairuᅇaᅇa.
I came because she has been calling me for a while.

Uqallautigaluagamni susuitchuq.
Even when I tell her, she doesn't do anything.

Uqallautigaluagumni sunianitchuq.
Even if I tell her, she will not do anything.

Ikayuḡaluagamiḡa aniruaq.
He went out (after) helping me for a while.

Iluigigaluagapku sunaiqsuna.
I have ceased reacting, although I for a while found it uncomfortable, not right.

18.22 The enclitic -pta is used to indicate "predictability". The demonstrative adverb **samma** "it is thus" is used in apposition as a confirmer.

Ikayuḡaluagumiḡa-pta **samma** aniñiaqtuq.
It is an established fact that after helping me for a while he will go out.

Iluigigaluagupku-pta **samma** sunaiḡñiaqtuna.
It is for certain I will stop reacting, although I will for a while find it uncomfortable, not right.

Naatchianiḡaruq-ta **samma**.
She has probably finished as usual.

Piannaqtut-ta **samma**.
Undoubtedly they are playing cards again.

Iḡiñḡaga-a-pta **samma**.
He had probably learned it already, as usual.

Chapter 18 Savaaksrat

A. Mumikki makua uqallagnigut surilgit (intransitive) Consequential-Conditional aglaat.

1. Uqallakpan iglaḡniaqtut. Uqallagman iglaqtuat. 2. Kanaakkiukpagnik qiḡiḡniaqtugut. Kanaakkiummagnik qiḡiḡtuagut.
3. Navikpan qamutaa qianiaqtuḡa. Navinman qamutaa qiaruḡa. 4. Qannikpan qamutitaḡniaḡitchuḡa. Qannigman qamutitaḡulaitchuḡa.
5. Quayaqitkumi qianiaqtuq. Quayaqiḡḡami qiaqpaktuq. 6. Imaqpagnik kuunmun nutqaḡniaqtugut. Imaḡmagnik kuunmun nutqaqtuagut. 6. Pattakulagumnuk uumitchagniaqtuk. Pattakulagamnuk uumitchaktuak. 7. Anikpata salummaksaḡniaqtuḡa. Animmata salummaksaqtuḡa. 8. Utiḡupta Aalaak ullagniaḡiga. Utiḡapta Aalaak nanirvinmiisimaruaq. 9. Kaakkuvit niḡḡiḡ. Kaakkama niḡisuuruḡa. 10. Miḡtiqtut savakpakkumin piḡaiḡḡiaqtut. Miḡtiqtut savakpakkamin piḡaiḡuurut.

B. Mumikki makua uqallagnigut surilgit Consequential-Conditional aglaat.

1. Puggutchiḡiguvsik quviasugniaqtuḡa. 2. Qimmit niḡiqpakkumin qaaḡniaqtut. 3. Naatchiḡitkuvit kasimayyaḡnak. 4. Niḡiḡitkuvit kaagniaqtutin. 5. Miḡtiqtutin niḡiḡitkumin naniliḡḡiaqtut. 6. Uqallaḡitkuvit uqallagniaqtuḡa. 7. Niḡiḡitkumnuk kaagniaqtuguk. Niḡiḡuk. 8. Siku qaiḡitpan aivḡit qaiḡiaḡitchut. 9. Siḡakkuḡitpata siḡakkuḡniaqtuḡa. 10. Puggutchiḡisitchik anisukkuvsik. 11. Aquvsalaaguvit qianak. 12. Katakpagnik uumitchagniaqtuḡa. 13. Tikitkuḡta niḡiḡiaqtugut. 14. Tikitkumi ullagniaḡaa aakani. 15. Aullaḡumik uvlupak, uvlaakun tikiḡḡiaqtuk. 16. Makitkuma aquvsalaagniaqtutin. 17. Iḡisaḡitchik piḡḡuataḡukkuvsik!. 18.

Isiǵuvsi tautuǵniaǵiksi. 19. Qaaqpan naniq tupaǵnak. 20.

Puǵgutchiqiǵuvsik aitchuǵniaǵivsik nuḡuraanik.

C. Mumikki makua uqallañiǵit surilǵit Consequential aǵlaat.

1. Kalluǵman aǵnaq tupakpa?
2. Aǵviqsiuǵamiḡ tupiǵmi piannaǵuurut.
3. Qulaunman tinḡun unnuami tusaasuǵaat.
4. Aquvsalaaqavit immamun, pattakularuaq Siǵmiaq.
5. Nivvaktaǵavsik tupakpisik?
6. Akimagavit nipatuvluta pattakularuaǵut.
7. Napaatchagaaqapta Siǵmiaq akimasuuruq.
8. Nipatuvluni quiqsuǵman tupaguuruḡa.
9. Pattakulammata qiaqpaktuaq miqtiqtuq.
10. Aakagalu iñirigamnuk siḡlamun annuǵaanik, sialuǵuuruq.
11. Siǵmiaq niǵiqpakkami nañiliǵuuruq.
12. Aǵnaq palluǵami qamḡuirraqsisuuruq.
13. Tikiñmata niǵiqqaaqḡuta airuaǵut.
14. Siǵmiaq quayaqiḡḡuni nuigǵaaǵman tautukpiuḡ?
15. Iḡaligamnuk iǵlaḡaqpaktuaq.
16. Salummaksǵmaḡnik iǵñika quyasuuruḡa.
17. Piḡatchiǵmata niuǵgaaqtuaq quayaqiḡḡuni.
18. Sisammiǵmata aullaqtuak Nuiqsanun uniaǵaǵtutik.
19. Itchaksriǵmata aimmiruḡa.
20. Kasimayyaǵavsik tautukpitkik?

D. Mumiqqaaǵluǵu apiqqun kiusaǵiñ aḡiǵluǵu, aasiisuli naagǵaaǵluǵu. Inna: Tilaḡman ikayuǵuugviuḡ? *Do you help her when she scrubs (something)?* Ii, tilaḡman ikayuǵuugiǵa. Naumi, tilaḡman ikayusuitkiga. naagǵa Naumi, tilaḡman ikayulaitkiga.

1. Aimmigavit naalaktuǵuuvigi?
2. Iqalliqigavsi ikayuǵuuvasi?
3. Iqaqsrимman ikayuǵuuviuḡ?
4. Navigmata iǵitchuuvisigiḡ?
5. Isiǵman iḡisaǵiviuḡ?
6. Tuttunmaḡnik siǵluamun iḡisuuvisiǵiḡ?
7. Quayaqiññami aqivatin?
8. Nivvaktaǵamik aqivatku niviaqsiaq aquppiruaq?
9. Aullaǵmaḡnik malikpigik?
10. Piḡaiǵami uqallautisuuvatin?

E. Mumikki makua uqallagnig̃it suralgit Conditional aglaat.

1. Akkuaḡupku miḷuqsautinagu Siḡmiamun. 2. Kaḡiqsigumḡa aquvittin akkupak. 3. Atqaanikkuvsiuḡ niḡḡivik, atqaḡumagiksi umiaq. 4. Katitanikkupki kikiagit, katitchumagitin kautat. 5. Miḡulianikkuptitku umiaq, miḡuliḡumagiksik niḡḡivik. 6. Kuviguvsiuḡ kuuḡmun quliaḡniaḡivsi. 7. Iḡlaḡaḡupku samma iḡlaḡaniaḡaatin. 8. Isiḡupku iḡlumun aniḡiaqtuḡa. 9. Iqaqsripkaḡupku tupiḡmi nakuuḡhaaḡniaqtuḡ. 10. Ikayuḡuptigiḡḡ naatchiḡiaqtutin qilamik. 11. Tautukkumisin ullaḡniaḡaatin. 12. Itqanaiyaanikkumirruḡ atuḡniaḡaat. 13. Irianikkupku qallun kiitaḡniaḡitka. 14. Qiḡḡiaḡanikpasik ququulasag̃ivsiḡḡa, aiḡiaḡivsik qamutitaḡluḡa. 15. Qiḡḡiaḡanikkumisiguk ag̃gisuutiniaḡniraatiguk. 16. Iḷisaanikkuvsiuḡ atuun qaiyumausi. 17. Atuanikkuvsiuḡ tea-tuḡniaqtugut. 18. Tupiq nappaanikkuptigu, pisuaḡluta Arḡuḡamun qaukkaḡniaqtugut. 19. Aiḡanikkuptigiḡ qaugautivut, umiaqtuḡluta Utqiaḡviḡmuḡniaqtugut. 20. Ikayuanikkumisin aiḡiaḡniruaq. 21. Qaiḡiaḡniruaq, ikayuanikkumiḡ aakani iqaqsriruaq.

F. Mumikki makua uqallagnig̃it suralgit (transitive) aglaat iḷisatqiutauruat akunniḡutignun +tit —munlu +pkaq —munlu. Taiḡuaqqaḡluḡi iluqaisa uqallagnig̃it savaksaḡitin.

1. Aquvititkupku aḡutaiyaamun navinḡiaqtuḡ. If the boy sits on it, it will break. 2. If youa make her get hurt, she will cry loudly. Anniḡumi qianiaqtuḡ. 3. Atqaqtitkuḡḡa qiariḡiaḡikpiḡḡ. If/when I get down, I will make you cry. 4. If you let the ball be thrown by the woman, I will catch it. Aḡnam miḷuqsautikpaga ayuktaq, akkuaḡniaḡiga. 5. Maqpiḡaat taiguaqtitkuvsigiḡ aḡnaiyaamun nakuuniaqtuḡ. If the girl reads the book, it will

be good. 6. If Aaᅇa lets the kayak be used by Siᅇmiaq, Siᅇmiaq's wife will be happy. Qayaq Siᅇmiam atuqpagu, nuliaᅇa quviasugniaqtuq. 7. Atuun iᅇisaqtitkuptigu aᅇnaiyaanun iᅇiᅇᅇiaᅇaat. If the girls study the song, they will learn it. 8. Atuqtitkupki uniat Siᅇmiamun, nuliaᅇa maliᅇniaqtuq. If Siᅇmiaq uses the sled, his wife will follow. 9. If we let the seals be butchered by the girls, they will have fun. Niviaqsiat piᅇakkumisigiᅇ natchiit aliasuᅇiᅇᅇiaqtut. 10. Aalaanmun atuqtitkuptitku suppun quviaginiaᅇiga. If Aalaak uses the gun, I will be happy about it.

G. Mumikki makua uqallagniᅇit aᅇlaat Conditional-giᅇᅇu Consequential-giᅇᅇu, iᅇisatqiutauruat akunniᅇunmun -~~mutiᅇiv~~ (t)"to take her/him/it to a ____"-mun.

1. Naatkuptigu tauqsiᅇᅇiaᅇviᅇmuutiniaᅇikput. Naatkaptigu tauq-siᅇᅇiaᅇviᅇmuutiraqput. 2. Miᅇuanikkupku Aalaanmuutiniaᅇaa. Mi-
 quanikkapku Aalaanmuutiraa. 3. Miᅇulianikkumiun qaiᅇᅇiaᅇniraa Aalaagmun. Miᅇulianikkamiun qaiᅇᅇiraa Aalaagmun. 4. Allamik piᅇiuᅇniaqtuguk naatkanikkuptigu una. Allamik piᅇiuqtuaguk naat-
 kaptigu. 5. Naatkuptigiᅇ aitchuᅇniaᅇivsiᅇiᅇ. Naatkaptigiᅇ aitchuqtavsiᅇiᅇ. 6. Aullaᅇniaᅇniruak naatkumitku umiaq. Aul-
 laᅇniruak naatkamitku umiaq. 7. Atigaa miᅇuᅇniaᅇniraa miᅇuanik-
 kumiᅇik kammak. Atigaa miᅇuᅇniraa miᅇuanikkamiᅇik kammak. 8. Utiᅇniaᅇniruak tautuanikkumirruᅇ iglu. Utiᅇniruak tautuanikkamir-
 ruᅇ iglu. 9. Niᅇiᅇiaᅇniruak miᅇulianikkumitkik umiaᅇᅇu qamun-
 lu. Niᅇiᅇiruak miᅇulianikkamitkik umiaᅇᅇu qamunlu. 10. U-
 tiᅇniaᅇniruak maᅇa aputaiqpagu. Utiᅇniruak maᅇa aputaiᅇmagu. 11. Umiaq atuᅇniaᅇniraa sikuiqpagu. Umiaq aturraᅇsiᅇiraa sikuiᅇ-
 magu. 12. Tusaasukkikput atuqpagu. Tusaasuguuᅇikput atuᅇmagu.

13. Aiñiaqtugut atuanikpagu "Ikka-Pikka-Kanna-Uvva". Airuagut atuanigmagu "Ikka-Pikka-Kanna-Uvva". 14. Qaiñiañniruaq aiyugaagumni. Qaiñiruaq aiyugaagamni. 15. Iñuiginiñniraa Aalaagum qinñiqpani. Iñuiginiraa Aalaagum qinñigmani.

H. Mumikki.

1. Suañniañnirai naanñitparrun uvlupak. 2. Akiilaqtinniañniraa añnamun pisukpaitpagu. 3. Tuniniraa añnamun uvlupak pavritqunñiññuni. 4. Iñisimaguptitku ullaqlugu ikayutku. 5. Ullagniañniravsinqa tautukkuvsinqa. 6. Ikayuñniañitkikpiñ ullañniañitkumña uvlupak. 7. Akatchigaluagmatku añnaiyaaq piuraaqtuaq, anittakka añutaiyaak. 8. Tuninñigapku añnamun, Siñmiam iglautigiraani. 9. Siñmiam iglautigimmaña iglaqasiqsaga. 10. Uvlaakutaaguptitkik tikiññiañitkisik. 11. Nannum upaktuqpani pisiksañniañniraa. 12. Iñisimammañi aakami tukkiqsugai. 13. Aqlaan uumigigumigi tukkiqsuñniañitkai.

I. Mumikki.

1. Isumagigaluagaptigiñ qairuaguk. 2. Uumigigaluagamion tukkiqsunñisimaraa. 3. Iñuigigaluagamitku uqañniqtik, piiqsimaraak. 4. Aptarigaluagapku miquqtittugu, aitchuqtağa ammiñik imnaiñik. 5. Niñiqasiğaluagapki akku. 6. Uqaqatigigaluagupku aniyumautin. 7. Tautuguliğaluagapkiñ takuraqpiñ. 8. Tusaasuliğaluagaptigu, ququularaqpuk California-mun. 9. Savaqatigigaluagumni uumisugniaqtuq. 10. Uumigigaluagumisin sanna uumisunaiññiaqtuq. 11. Tupiğmi atuğaluagumion, aanniañniraa Aalaanmun Pinatchiqpata. 12. Pigaaqtitkaluağumigik tuttaaqtinniañniraik. 13.

- Uqautigaluaḡamni susuitchuq. 14. Uqautigaluaḡmaḡa susuiḡmiuḡa.
15. Samma iglaḡaḡaluaḡumisin iqsuktarraqsiniḡaḡatin. Iḡlaḡnak.
16. Iqsuktaḡaluaḡumisin samma, piḡaiḡumi aḡiuniaqtuq. Aḡiukpan
iglaḡumautin. 17. Qiḡiḡruaḡaluaḡumisin samma,
iglarraqsiniḡaḡatuq. 18. Iḡlaḡaluaḡumi samma, upaktuḡniḡaḡatin.
Qimakkumautin.

J. Mumikki makua uqallagḡniḡit aḡlaḡat iḡisatqiutauruat
akunniḡunmun +saq-vv "should definitely"-mun.

1. Isiḡuviḡniḡ iḡniḡvik ikitchaḡiḡniḡ. Isiḡuma ikinniaḡiḡa iḡniḡvik.
Isiḡumi ikinniaḡaa iḡniḡvik. 2. Aniguvsik qamitchaḡisik nannit.
Anigumnuk qaminniaḡivuk nannit. Anigumik nannit qaminniaḡait.
3. Tikitkuvsi isiqsaḡiksi qattaq iglumun. Tikitkupta
isiḡniḡikput qattaq iglumun. Tikitkumiḡ isiḡniḡaḡat qattaq
iglumun. 4. Utiqpan aitchuuqsagḡiksi suppunmik. Utiqpan
aitchuḡniḡikput suppunmik. Utiqpan aitchuḡniḡaḡat suppunmik.
5. Naatchikpata salummaqsagḡitin puggutaurat. Naatchikpata
salummaḡniḡitka puggutaurat. Naatchikpata salummaḡniḡai
puggutaurat. 6. Putukkitkuma qiḡniḡaqsagḡiḡma. Putukkitkuvit
qiḡniḡaḡniḡikpiḡniḡ. Putukkitkuma qiḡniḡaḡniḡaḡaḡa. Putukkitkuvit
qiḡniḡaḡniḡaḡatin.

<u>Mannuit</u>	(t) to take <i>her/him/it</i> home :: <i>aggisuurri-</i>
<i>aggisuuti-</i>	(i) to stop, quit; (t) to stop, lose interest
<i>agiu-</i>	in <i>her/him/it</i>
<i>agviqsiuq-</i>	(i) to hunt whales
<i>akatchi-</i>	to mess up what <i>she/he/it</i> has done, made
<i>akiiḷaq(-)</i>	a debt; to buy (<i>it</i>) on credit
<i>aliasunḷt-</i>	(i) to have fun, a good time
<i>aptari-</i>	(t) to cause <i>her/him/it</i> to be busy
<i>aputaḷq-</i>	to cease being (of snow)
<i>iluigi-</i>	(t) to find <i>it</i> uncomfortable, consider <i>it</i> to be not right
<i>iḷali-</i>	to shake hands (with <i>her/him</i>)
<i>imaaq-</i>	(i) to fall into water
<i>imnaḷq</i>	sheep, ram, goat
<i>iqsuktaq-</i>	(i) to keep wrinkling one's nose; (t) to keep wrinkling one's nose at <i>her/him/it</i>
<i>isumagi-</i>	(t) to think about <i>her/him/it</i>
<i>katit-</i>	(i) to assemble, congregate; (t) to assemble, put <i>them</i> into one group or pile
<i>kiita</i>	(exclamation) let's go! let's get started!
<i>kiitaaq-</i>	(i) to say "let's go!"; (t) to say "let's go!" to <i>her/him/it</i>
<i>kikiak</i>	carpentry nail
<i>kikirrak</i>	carpentry nails
<i>kikiagit</i>	carpentry nails
<i>kuvraq(-)</i>	net; (i) to catch something with a net
<i>maminḡa-</i>	(i) to be healed, well
<i>naniḡiaq</i>	steel trap
<i>naḡillḷq-</i>	(i) to become sick
<i>napaatchagaaq-</i>	(i) to play darts, mumbletypeg
<i>nappaq-</i>	(i) to be now upright, erected; (t) to set <i>it</i> upright, to build <i>it</i> =building
<i>niuggaaq-</i>	(i) to break a leg; (t) to break <i>her/his/its</i> leg
<i>palluq-</i>	(i) to lie down on one's stomach
<i>pavri-</i>	(t) to pester <i>her/him/it</i>
<i>pi(-)</i>	a ____; (i) to participate, do, say; (t) to get, do or say to <i>her/him/it</i>
<i>piannaq(-)</i>	playing card; (i) to play cards
<i>pisiksaq-</i>	(i) to shoot an arrow, fire a gun; (t) to shoot, fire at <i>her/him/it</i>
<i>qattaq</i>	water barrel
<i>qaukkiaq-</i>	(i) to go duck hunting
<i>qiḡiḡruaq-</i>	(i) to stare maliciously; (t) to stare maliciously at <i>her/him/it</i>
<i>quayaḡIt-</i>	(i) to slip on one's foot and fall
<i>ququula-</i>	(i) to holler; (t) to holler, yell at <i>her/him/it</i> wanting <i>her/his/its</i> attention, to make a telephone call to <i>her/him</i>
<i>quviagi-</i>	(t) to be happy because of <i>her/him/it</i>
<i>quyapaluk-</i>	(i) to be very thankful, appreciative
<i>samma</i>	<i>it is thus</i>

savaaq job, work; object being worked on
sikuIq- to go away (of ice)
siġa weather, sky, atmosphere, out of doors
suak- (t) to scold her/him/it
suka-/sukat- (i) to fast
sukaIt- (i) to be slow
susuIt- (i) does not do a thing, does not respond;
(t) does not do anything to her/him/it
taqu^raq(-) food taken along on expedition or journey;
(i) to bring, take food along
tukkiqsuq- (t) to offer her/him a place to stay
tunI- (t) to sell it
tupak- (i) to be startled
tuttaaq- (i) to go to bed
tuttaat bed
upaktuq- (t) to rush towards, charge her/him/it
uqaq(-) tongue; (i) to talk; (t) to talk to
her/him/it
uqaqatigi- (t) to have a conversation with her/him/it
uqauti- (t) to talk to her/him/it
*uumi (t) to dislike her/him/it
uumigi- (i) to be mad, angry
uumisuk- (i) to become angry, mad
uumitchak- (t) to make, cause her/him/it to become angry
uumitchaI- (i) to burn oneself
uutiqtit- (i) to put off doing something until
uvlaakutaq- tomorrow; (t) to put off doing it until
tomorrow

Akunnigutit
+anik-vv to already ----
+kanik-vv (restricted to verb stems with t final
consonant)
+anik-vv after
plus Consequential-
Conditional ending
+k/galuaq-vv even when, because (for a while), for a while
plus Consequential ending
+k/galuaq-vv even if, regardless if, although for a while
plus Conditional
ending
-lluuq-nv to make or build a ----; work on a ----
'=Iuq-nv
-llI-nv
'=I-nv
+niQ vn result, activity, fact, condition of ----ing
+pvait-vv to ---- too much/be ---- too much
+qasIq-vv (t) to ---- together with her/him/it
+qatigi-vv (t) to have her/him/it as one's co- ----er
+[s]ulliq-vv to become wanting to ----
Isuktiqpiaq
+pta indicates predictability

19.1 A relative noun has two functions. It can be the subject of a transitive verb with 3rd person endings,

Agutim pisikkaa tuttu.
The man shot the caribou.

Aaḡamlu Sigmiamlu iḷisimagaak.
Aaḡa and Sigmiaḡ know it.

Nannum malikatarraqsimmani nutqaḡluni palluḡtuḡ.
When the polar bear began chasing him, he stopped and lay prone on his stomach.

Niviaḡsiak piḷarraqsimmatku uḡruk, aisaḡtuḡa.
I started for home, when the young women_a began butchering the bearded seal.

Iḡuit qiḡḡiḡaat umiaḡpak kiviḡruḡaḡ.
The people are watching the ship sink.

Iḷisaḡtuat ivagait aḡlautitiḡ.
The students are searching for their pencils.

or it can be the possessor of another noun,

Aaḡam atigiḡa qiḡḡaḡiḡipaktuḡ.
Mother's parka is beautiful.

Aaḡam supputaa nutaaguruḡ.
Aaḡa's gun is new.

Nannum piayaagik nuiruk ivuniḡniḡ.
The young cubs of the polar bear emerged from the ice ridges.

Niviaḡsiak umiaḡak putumaruaḡ.
The young womens_a' boat has a hole in it.

Itqiḷit umiaḡat kiviḡruḡaḡ.
The boat belonging to the Indians sank.

Iḷisaḡtuat aḡlautiḡit uvuḡakki.
Put the students' pencils here.

19.2 Relative nouns can be either possessed or unpossessed. Unpossessed relative nouns have been presented in Chapter IX of the North Slope Iḡupiag Grammar: First Year. The following chart shows the relative endings with 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 3rd reflexive person possessor.

P O S S E S S E D

	s	d	p
	+gma	dual +ma	+gma
P	1d -mnuk	-->	-->
O	p -pta	-->	-->
S	s +kpit/ḡ ¹	dual +kpit/ḡ	+kpit/ḡ ¹
S	2d -vsik ²	-->	-->
E	p -vsI	-->	-->
S	s :ata /-ḡata ³	-ḡiksa	-ḡisa
S	3d :akta/-ḡakta	-ḡiksa	-->
O	p :atta/-ḡatta	↓<--	↑ -ḡisa
R	s +mI	dual +mI	+mI
	3Rd +mik	-->	-->
	p +mik/ḡ	-->	-->

¹alternate form is +vit/ḡ

²alternate form is -ptik

³alternate forms are :an/-ḡan

Here are some examples.

iglugma of my house or my houses
tupigma of my tent or my tents
savigma of my knife or my knives

iglukpit of your house or houses
tupiqpit of your tent or tents
savikpit of your knife or knives

iglumi of his own house or houses
tupigmi of his own tent or tents
savigmi of his own knife or knives

ilamnuk of our_d relative or relatives_{d/p}
ilavsik of your_d relative or relatives_{d/p}
ilamik of their_d own relative or relatives_{d/p}
ilapta of our relative or relatives_{d/p}
ilavsi of your relative or relatives_{d/p}
ilamig of their own relative or relatives_{d/p}

19.3 Demonstrative pronouns in relative case may be used in apposition to the possessed relative nouns to remove any ambiguity. Here are some examples.

a. **Avilaitqatigma ikayuḡniagaatin.**

My friend *or* friends_{d/p} will help you.

Uuma avilaitqatigma ikayuḡniagaatin.

My friend who is right here (r, v) will help you.

Avilaitqatigma ukuak ikayuḡniagaatin.

My friends_d who are right here (r, v) will help you.

Ukua avilaitqatigma ikayuḡniagaatin.

My friends who are right here (r, v) will help you.

b. **Savaqatimnuk ilisaginiraasik.**

Our_d friend *or* friends_{d/p} said that they recognized you_d.

Iktuma savaqatimnuk ilisaginiraasik.

Our_d friend who is over there (r, v) said that he recognized you_d.

Ikkuak savaqatimnuk ilisaginiraasik.

Our_d friends_d who_d are over there (r, v) said that they_d recognized you_d.

Ikkua savaqatimnuk ilisaginiraasik.

Our_d friends who_p are over there (r, v) said that they recognized you_d.

19.4 Here is a list of the singular, dual and plural forms of the demonstrative pronouns in relative. Their corresponding singular absolutive pronouns and adverbs are given directly below the singular relative pronouns. The dual and plural forms of the relative and absolutive pronouns are identical. (See Chapter XIII of North Slope Inupiaq Grammar: First Year).

	<u>singular</u>	<u>dual</u>	<u>plural</u>
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relative:	uuma	ukuak	ukua
absolutive:	una	ukuak	ukua
adverb:	uvva		

this, the one near the speaker, within arm's reach, restricted, visible.

relative:	mattuma	matkuak	matkua
absolutive:	manna	matkuak	matkua
adverb:	marra		

this, the one near the speaker, within arms's reach, extended, visible.

singular dual plural

relative: **iktuma** **ikkuak** **ikkua**
absolutive: **igña** **ikkuak** **ikkua**
adverb: **ikka**

that, the one there, away from speaker and the listener, one down the coast to the west or the one across from here (across a river, large area or body), restricted, visible.

relative: **aptuma** **apkuak** **apkua**
absolutive: **amna** **apkuak** **apkua**
adverb: **avva**

that, the one over there, away from the speaker and the listener, or the one down the coast to the west, extended, visible.

relative: **aptuma** **apkuak** **apkua**
absolutive: **amna** **apkuak** **apkua**
adverb: **amma**

that, the one on the other side of a barrier or in another room or house, not visible.

relative: **kattuma** **katkuak** **katkua**
absolutive: **kanna** **katkuak** **katkua**
adverb: **kanna**

that, the one below the speaker and the listener, the one in a container, the one near the doorway, the one near the ocean, the one downriver, or the one down along the coast to the west, restricted, visible.

relative: **uttuma** **utkuak** **utkua**
absolutive: **unna** **utkuak** **utkua**
adverb: **unna**

that, the one below the speaker and the listener, the one in a container, the one near the doorway, the one near the ocean, the one downriver, or the one down along the coast, to the west, restricted, visible.

relative: **saptuma** **sapkuak** **sapkua**
absolutive: **samna** **sapkuak** **sapkua**
adverb: **samma**

this, the one inside the container, near the speaker (speaker can reach inside the container and touch the object), not visible

or

that, the one below the speaker and the listener, the one inside a large container (speaker cannot reach in and touch the object), or the one by, on, in the ocean, not visible.

relative: **kiktuma** **kikkuak** **kikkua**
absolutive: **kigña** **kikkuak** **kikkua**
adverb: **kigga**

that, the one outside in the vicinity of the house, away from the speaker and the listener, restricted, visible.

	<u>singular</u>	<u>dual</u>	<u>plura</u>
relative:	qaktuma	qakkuak	qakkua
absolutive:	qagna	qakkuak	qakkua
adverb:	qagga		
	that, the one outside in the vicinity of the house, away from the speaker and the listener, extended, visible.		
relative:	qakiptuma	qakipkuak	qakipkua
absolutive:	qakimna	qakipkuak	qakipkua
adverb:	qagma		
	that, the one outside (around the house) or the one next door, away from speaker and listener, not visible.		
relative:	kiptuma	kipkuak	kipkua
absolutive:	kimña	kipkuak	kipkua
adverb:	kivva		
	that, the one inside the house or a tall, huge container, or the one up the coast, to the east, restricted, visible.		
relative:	qaptuma	qapkuak	qapkua
absolutive:	qamna	qapkuak	qapkua
adverb:	qavva		
	that, the one inside the house or tall container on its side (the object can be seen through an opening), or the one up the coast, to the east, extended, visible.		
relative:	qaptuma	qapkuak	qapkua
absolutive:	qamna	qapkuak	qapkua
adverb:	qamma		
	that, the one inside the house or a large container, or the one up the coast, to the east, not visible.		
relative:	piktuma	pikkuak	pikkua
absolutive:	pigña	pikkuak	pikkua
adverb:	pikka		
	that, the one up there, the one away from the ocean, or the one upriver, away from the speaker and the listener, restricted, visible.		
relative:	paktuma	pakkuak	pakkua
absolutive:	pagna	pakkuak	pakkua
adverb:	pagga		
	that, the one up there, the one away from the ocean, or the one upriver, away from the speaker and the listener, extended, visible.		
relative:	paptuma	papkuak	papkua
absolutive:	pamna	papkuak	papkua
adverb:	pamma		
	that, the one up there (upstairs, inland, above the clouds, in heaven), not visible.		

	<u>singular</u>	<u>dual</u>	<u>plural</u>
relative:	pakiptuma	pakipkuak	pakipkua
absolutive:	pakimna	pakipkuak	pakipkua
adverb:	pagma		
	that, the one directly above the house or on the roof, not visible.		
relative:	aktuma	akkuak	akkua
absolutive:	agna	akkuak	akkua
adverb:	agga		
	that, the one across from here (on the other side of the river, street, lake or lagoon), not visible.		
relative:	akiptuma	akipkuak	akipkua
absolutive:	akimna	akipkuak	akipkua
adverb:	agma		
	that, the one across from here (on the other side of the river, street, lake or lagoon), not visible.		
relative:	sakiptuma	sakipkuak	sakipkua
absolutive:	sakimna	sakipkuak	sakipkua
adverb:	sagma		
	that, the one in the qanitchat "enclosed front porch", not visible (the speaker is inside the house).		
relative:	iptuma	ipkuak	ipkua
absolutive:	imña	ipkuak	ipkua
adverb:	imma		
	that, the one in the past, the aforementioned one, or the one not yet seen or realized but expected.		

Singular relative demonstrative pronouns are formed by adding **+t/ruma** or its shortened form **uma** to the stems (see Chapter XII, section 13.9 of the North Slope Iñupiaq Grammar: First Year).

19.5 Here are more examples of sentences with possessed relative nouns and relative demonstrative pronouns as subjects of transitive verbs.

Kiptuma qimmigma nigiraa.

My dog (up the coast, to the east or inside a dwelling, r, v) ate it.

Aptuma avilaitqatimnuk ullagniağaasik.

Our_a friend over there (e, v) will go to you_a.

Piktuma nipauqłuktautikpit kattaqiraa.

That horn of yours_a up there (r, v) fell on him.

Iktuma avilaitqatigma aattaani mitchaagvigmun.

That (r,v) friend of mine over there took me to the airport.

Kattuma kigusiqirikpit kigusiqisuktaani.

That (r,v) dentist of yours wanted to work on my teeth.

Savaqatipta uuma aiyugaaqtaatigut.

Our (r,v) co-worker here invited us.

19.6 In order to say in Iñupiaq, "Her father's parka is beautiful" in which "her" is not specified, a possessed relative noun ending is attached to the word for "father" **aapa**; and a possessed absolutive noun ending is attached to the word for "parka" **atigi**.

Aapagata atigiga qiññagikpaktuq.

Her father's parka is beautiful.

Here are further examples.

Qimmiqakta pamiuga qatiqtuq.

Their dog's tail is white.

Iglupta upkuaga kaviqsuq.

The door of our house is red.

Kigusiqirikpit nuliaga kannu isiqtuq.

Your dentist's wife has entered down there (r,v).

Savikpit nuvuga navigaruq.

The tip of your knife is broken.

When the the least direct possessors are identified, they are expressed in the unpossessed relative forms.

Aalaagum aapagata atigiga qiññagipaluktuq.

Aalaak's father's parka is beautiful.

Aputaiyaak qimmiqakta pamiuga qatiqtuq.

The boys' dog's tail is white.

Here are more examples.

Sigmiam atchagata atigaa atugukkaluagiga.

I would like to wear Sigmiaq's aunt's parka.

Ikkuak iññuk tupigakta upkuaga mikiruuq.

Those (over there, r,v) persons' tent's door is small.

Aalaagum atchami atigaa atugniagniraa.

Aalaak said that she will wear her (own) aunt's parka.

(Aalaak=she=her)

Ikkuaq iññuk tupiǵmik upkuaga aglilaagniagniraak.

Those_a (over there, r,v) persons_a said that they_a are going to enlarge their_a tent's door.

Ikkuaq iññuk tupiǵmik upkuaga aglilaagniagniraak Sigmiamun.

Those_a (over there, r,v) persons_a said that their_a tent's door will be made larger by Sigmiaq.

19.7 So far, word order has been free in our study of Iñupiaq. The function of each word in a sentence is identified by its ending.

But in a noun phrase containing more than one possessed relative noun and an unpossessed relative noun, word order is important. Let us look at the following noun phrase:

agnam uiqqaanata panigata iǵñina....

the woman's first husband's daughter's son....

When the unpossessed relative noun **agnam** switch places with the possessed relative noun **uiqqaanata**, as in

uiqqaanata agnam panigata iǵñina...

the direct ownership of the first husband as well as the direct ownership of the son become ambiguous. The noun phrase has two translations.

1. the woman's first husband's daughter's son...

Diagram illustrating the first translation of the noun phrase **uiqqaanata agnam panigata iǵñina....**. Dashed lines and arrows indicate the ownership relationships: **uiqqaanata** is possessed by the woman; **agnam** is possessed by the first husband; **panigata** is possessed by the daughter; and **iǵñina** is possessed by the son.

or 2. the woman's daughter's first husband's son...

Diagram illustrating the second translation of the noun phrase **uiqqaanata agnam panigata iǵñina...**. Dashed lines and arrows indicate the ownership relationships: **uiqqaanata** is possessed by the woman; **agnam** is possessed by the daughter; **panigata** is possessed by the first husband; and **iǵñina** is possessed by the son.

When the unpossessed relative noun **agnam** is between the last possessed relative noun **panigata** and the head noun **iǵñina** the direct ownership of the first husband and the direct ownership of the son is made clear.

the possessed relative noun immediately preceding it.

Aagam qimmigisa anugisa akłunaagi...

Aaga's dogs' harnesses' ropes...

When the unpossessed relative noun is in semi-final position (immediately preceding the head noun), the head noun is owned directly by the first possessed relative noun.

Avilaitqatigata aagakata Aagam miqutiga...

Aaga's mother's friend's sewing machine...

When the head noun is in initial position, immediately followed by the unpossessed relative noun, the most direct owner is the last possessed relative noun in the noun phrase.

Miqutiga Aagam avilaitqatigata aagakata....

Aaga's friend's mother's sewing mother...

Keep in mind that some relationships are not possible, e.g. in sentence b.2. in which the thumb cannot own a glove; therefore sentence b.2. is grammatical but illogical. Also it is awkward to use more than two possessed relative nouns in a noun phrase.

19.8 The use of the relative reflexive possessive ending indicates that the owner of the owner of the definite object (in absolutive) is also the subject of the verb. Here are some examples. The second sentence contains a noun with a reflexive possessive ending.

a. **Kattaqigaa kautamik igłigata qimmiga.**

He dropped a hammer on her son's dog.

Kattaqigaa kautamik igłigmi qimmiga.

He dropped a hammer on his own son's dog.

b. **Iglugata upkuaga miguliqsimaraa kaviqsaamik.**

I found out, that he painted the door of her house red.

Iglumi upkuaga miguliqsimaraa kaviqsaamik.

I found out, that he painted the door of his (own) house red.

c. **Aatauragatta uigata umiaga atuğukługu apiğigaat.**

They asked her because they wanted to use their elder sister's husband's boat. (they=they)

Aatauragmigi uigata umiaga atuğukługu apiğigaat.

They asked her because they wanted to use their own elder sister's husband's boat. (they=they=their) (her=may either refer to their own elder sister or someone else)

In the following sentence "her" refers to their own elder sister, and in the subsequent sentence "her" refers to their (own) mother.

Aatauraḡmiḡ uigata umiāḡa atuḡukiḡu apigigaaḡ aatauraḡtiḡ.

Wanting to use their (own) elder sister's husband's boat they asked their (own) elder sister.

Aatauraḡmiḡ uigata umiāḡa atuḡukiḡu apigigaaḡ aakaktiḡ.

Wanting to use their (own) elder sister's husband's boat they asked their (own) mother.

19.9 A noun with a reflexive possessive ending cannot function alone as the subject of a main verb. But it may serve as a conjunct subject with the possessor noun. The two nouns are joined by the conjunction enclitic +lu, which is attached to the reflexively possessed noun.

The possessor noun is expressed in the absolutive case if the verb is intransitive.

Iḡuk, qimmiḡiḡu qiḡiḡnaḡsirut.

The person and his own dogs are now visible.

Aḡnaiyaaḡ, aakaniḡu aniruk.

The girl and her own mother went out.

If the verb is transitive, the possessor noun is expressed in the relative case.

Saaḡiam, miḡliḡtuniḡu paāḡaat Aaḡa.

Saaḡiaḡ and her own children are meeting Aaḡa (who is arriving).

Nukatḡpīam aatauranīḡu ullakkaat umiāḡ.

The young man and his elder sisters are going to the boat.

19.10 BUT, a reflexively possessed noun can function as the subject of a Consequential-Conditional verb. The first sentence in each set of the following examples contains a reflexively possessed noun as a subject of a Consequential-Conditional verb.

a. **Aakani isiḡman tupapaluktuḡ.**

He was sure startled when his (own) mother came in.

Aakaaḡa isiḡman tupapaluktuḡ.

He was sure startled when her mother came in.

b. **Qimmiḡtiḡ aiḡman quyatchapaluktut.**

They became very happy when their (own) dog came home.

"grandfather" are irregular. The final vowel a of each noun is lengthened to form the possessed relative form. Here are some examples. In the first sentence of each set of examples, the unpossessed form is used. In the second sentence the possessed absolute form is used. Then in the third sentence the possessed relative form is given.

a. **Aaka tauqsigñiagviṃmuktuq pisuaqłuni.**

Mother is walking to the store.

Aakaga tauqsigñiagviṃmuktuq pisuaqłuni.

My mother is walking to the store.

Aakaa avilaitqataa tauqsigñiagviṃmuktuq pisuaqłuni.

My mother's friend is walking to the store.

b. **Aapam uqautigai miqłiqtuni.**

The father is talking to his own children.

Aapaga uqautiniagniraa aapakpit.

Your father said that he would talk to my father.

Aapaa uqautiniagniraatigut uvlaakun.

My father said that he would talk to us tomorrow.

19.13 Postbase +mmI-vv means "also". When intransitive Indicative endings are used with this postbase, the initial consonant t or r is deleted from the endings. Here are some examples.

Qičñkagigmiuq atigaa.

His parka also looks nice, well tailored.

Ugiariqpagmiugut.

We are also very worried.

Miqyummiutin.

You are also a good seamstress.

Nalummiuga.

I also did not know.

Otherwise it attaches normally to other endings.

Nipatummiṽluni qattauragami nakuuruq.

It is good, besides being loud when it rings.

Uqautimmiraatiguk aapagata unnuaq.

His father also talked to to last night.

Iłisagimmiviug atqagman qamunmiñ?

Did you also recognize him when he stepped down from the car?

19.14 Postbases \pm pa- $\nu\nu$, -paluk(-)nn, $\nu\nu$, \pm qan <> qati νn , and \pm t/ri νn .

A. Postbase \pm pa- $\nu\nu$ means "to have already ____ed; to be in a state of being".

Here are some examples.

Aglilaagaruq atigaa.

His parka has been made larger.

Upkuagaruq.

The door is closed.

Aiyugaagagitka.

I have invited them.

Anigaruk.

They have gone out.

Saugaruq.

It is crooked, bent.

Tuugarut.

They are dead

B. Postbase -paluk(-)nn, $\nu\nu$ is exclamatory. It is used when making an observation and one is surprised at the large size or the amount of activity involved. The interjection **asu** is used frequently with this postbase. It indicates that the event described is a past event.

Here are some examples.

Iglupaluk igña.

What a big house that one over there (r, v) is.

Supputipaluk pagna.

What a big gun that one up there (e, v) is.

Supputipalua asu!

His gun was so big!

Qiapaluktuq igña.

That one over there (r,v) is certainly crying hard.

Qiapaluktuq asu anigavit.

Oh, he cried and cried when you went out.

Kattaqipalukkaa asu sikum qamun.

Oh, the block of ice sure fell on the car.

C. Postbase **-qan<>-qati** *vn* indicates "companion in ___ing". Several words containing this postbase have become lexicalized. They are given in the vocabulary.

Savaqatigma qamutaa kaviqsaq tautukpiug?

Did you see my co-worker's red car?

Ii, tautuktaga savaqatikpit qamutaa, aglaan kavigitchuq. Sugaaqtuq.

Yes, I saw your co-worker's car, but it is not red. It is green.

Tuvaqatikpit kiña atiga?

What is your spouse's name?

Avilaitqatimnuk uqallautiraatiguk.

Our friend told us.

D. Postbase **+t/ri** *vn* "one who customarily ___s, or ___ed" or "professional ___" turns a verb stem to a noun. The nouns formed by the use of this postbase may be used in apposition to another absolute noun to make a complete simple sentence, or it may be used to modify another noun in a noun phrase. Let us look at the following examples.

Agun ikuunniqti.

The man is the doctor. *or*

The doctor is a man.

Agnaq ikuunniqti tikitchuq.

The doctor who is female arrived.

Agun tiggutitaqti sumukpa?

Where did the pilot who is male go?

Aakaga igari.

Her mother is a cook. *or*

The cook is her mother.

Aakaga igari tautuktaga.

I saw her mother, the cook.

Aapiyaga ilisaurri.

His older brother is a teacher. *or*

The teacher is his older brother.

Aapiyaga ilisaurri atuyuruq.

His old brother, the teacher, is a good singer.

Nuliaga tiggutitaqti.

My wife is an airplane pilot. *or*

The pilot is my wife.

Nuliaga tiggutitaqti miquyuruq.

My wife who is an airplane pilot is a good seamstress.

19.15 Enclitic **+kiaq** means "I wonder" or "I think". It deletes final consonant **q** and replaces it with a **k**; otherwise it combines with other consonants. **+kiaq** is usually attached to the first word in a sentence.

Miquyurukkiaq nuliaga iktuma.

I think the wife of that one over there (r,v) is an excellent seamstress.

Iktumakiaq kiña atiga.

I wonder what the name of that one over (r,v) is.

Anauragauraqutkiaq anaqapak.

I think they are playing softball tonight.

Aglilaagniraakiaq uvlaakun.

I think she said that she would enlarge it tomorrow.

Uniagaglutikkiaq Qikiqtagrunmunniagtut.

I think that they will go to Kotzebue by dogsled.

+kiaq. Interrogative verbs may be used in combination with The construction is more a "wonderment" than a question.

Kimunkiaq qaitpaug nipauqłuktaun.

I wonder who he gave the trumpet to.

Summankiaq aniva.

I wonder why he left.

Kiakiaq ikayuğniaqpaqa.

I wonder who is going to help me.

19.16 Interjection **sua** "then lo and behold" or "then to our wonderment" is used with demonstrative pronouns. It may take the place of the main verb.

Sua amna uqallakłuni.

Then to our wonderment the one (in the other room, nv) spoke.

Tammagaruaq sua pigña nivigamavluni.

Then to our wonderment, the one that had been lost was hanging up there (r,v), it become known.

Sua manna aakaa atchaga isiqłuni.

Then to our surprise my mother's aunt came in.

Sua kannaa aapaa savaqataa makikłuni uqarraqsivłuni.

Then to our surprise my father's co-worker stood up and began to speak.

CHAPTER XIX Savaaksrat

A. Mumikki.

1. my glove, the thumb of my glove
2. our_a younger sibling, our_a younger sibling's friend
3. our father, our father's gun
4. your aunt, your aunt's dentist, 5. your_a uncle, your_a uncle's dog
6. your_p friend, your_p friend's trumpet
7. her doctor, her doctor's daughter; her own doctor, her own doctor's daughter
8. their_a daughter, their_a daughter's friend; their_a own daughter, their_a own daughter's friend
9. their cook, their cook's spouse; their own cook, their own cook's spouse
10. my gloves_a, the thumbs of my gloves_a
11. our_a younger siblings, our_a younger siblings' friend
12. our parents, our parents' friends
13. your aunts, your aunts' parkas

B. Mumikki.

1. Argaakka kaviqsuk. Argaagma anugik kaviqsuk. 2. Argaakiñ sugaaqpak? Argaakpiñ anugik sugaaqpak? 3. Kuvluka magaqtuk. Argaagma kuvlugik magaqtuk. 4. Kigusiqirim nuliaga miquyuruq. Kigusiqirim nuliagata anugik quqsuqtuk. 5. Igarim panigi tikitchuat uvlaaq umiaqpakun. Igarim panigisa annugaagit tikitchuat uvlupak tiggutikun. 6. Anaiyyuliqsim nuliaga aiyugaaqtağa tautuquvlugu nutaaq miqutiga. Anaiyyuliqsim nuliagata avilaitqataa aiyugaaqtağa tautuquvlugu nutaaq miqutiga. 7. Nukaaluga qimmiaqtuq. Nukaalugma qimmimi pamiuga miguliqsimaraa.

C. Mumikki.

1. the young woman, the young woman's older brother, the young woman's older brother's parka, the young woman's own older

brother's parka 2. the preacher, the preacher's wife, the preacher's wife's friend, the preacher's own wife's friend 3. the cook, the cook's spouse, the cook's spouse's dog, the cook's own spouse's dog 4. the pilot, the pilot's airplane, the pilot's airplane's tip, the pilot's own airplane's tip 5. the carpenter, the carpenter's younger sibling, the carpenter's younger sibling's car, the carpenter's own younger sibling's car 6. the dentist, the dentist's boat, the dentist's boat's engine, the dentist's own boat's engine

D. Mumikki.

1. Niviaqsiam aapiyaḡmi atigaa aglilaḡniraa uvlupak. 2. Suli aapiyaḡmig argaḡik naanniraik unnuaq. 3. Aaḡam nukaalugmi supputaa nutaaq nakuḡivlugu, atuḡukkaa aḡuniḡumik aapiyanilu ukiḡu. 4. Aaḡam atchaḡmi kigusiḡirina aiyugaaqtaa, ilautquvlugu uniḡaḡumik aapiyanilu iḡḡisigun ukiḡu. 5. Aatauraḡmi kigusiḡiraalu iḡuunniqaataalu nakuḡigaiḡ Aaḡam. 6. Anauraḡauragaḡmig anaḡaksrami ilaḡisuugaik kigusiḡirilū iḡuunniqautilu. 7. Iḡuunniqaḡti uqilaruq. 8. Niviaqsiam atiga Quupak. 9. Aapiyaḡmi Aaḡam atiginalu argaḡiglu naatqaaḡlugit kammirraqsiraa nukaaluni Aimaq. 10. Aaḡamlu Aimamlu aniqatiktik Quupak nakuḡikpakkaak. 11. Quupak miḡuyuvluni miḡullaturuq. 12. Aapiyanilu nukaalunilu Quupaum annuḡaaliuguugaik. 13. Aapiyaḡmi Aaḡam anuḡik naatqaaḡlugik, Quupaum anuliuqtaa nukaaluni Aimaq. 14. Aaḡamlu Aimamlu anuḡik qiriḡḡaḡiksuk. 15. Tiggutitaḡti ilaḡigaat anauraḡauraḡtit. 16. Ilaanni ilaulaitchuq anauraḡauraḡmata tiggutitaḡluni. 17. Anaḡapak ilauniḡitchuq. 18. Tiggutitaḡtim uirḡi ullagnaḡniraa

Qikiqtaḡrugmun uvlaakun. Tinguṭitaqtim uimi aḡayuqaak
ullagṇiagṇiraik Qikiqtaḡrugmun uvlaakun.

E. Mumikki.

1. Kaamniḡum qimmiḡa qatiqtuḡlu maḡalaaqtuḡlu. 2. Pamiuḡa qatiqtuḡlu maḡalaaqtuḡlu. 3. Aḡlaan kamniḡum qimmiḡata pamiuḡata nuṇua suḡauraaqtuḡ!
4. Qanuḡḡuni qimmiḡata pamiuḡata nuṇua suḡauraaqpa? 5. Iḡniḡata misuksimaraa miḡuḡḡunmun suḡauraaqtaamun.
6. Aapami qimmiḡata pamiuḡata nuṇua misuḡqaagḡuḡu miḡuḡḡunmun, iriqsimaruḡaḡ umiamun aḡutaiyaaq. 7. Umiami iriqsimavluni siḡumaruḡ, aasii uṇlupak siḡiḡḡuni umiami.
8. Aapagatalu aakagatalu iḡḡiḡtik aḡiḡḡman ivarraqsigaak. 9. Iḡaḡiksa ikayuḡaik iṇaḡḡiḡsuak. 10. Unnuapak iṇaḡḡiḡaluaqtut paḡingitkaat aḡutaiyaaq siḡiḡktuaḡ umiami.
11. Aḡayuqaagḡiḡ uḡiariḡpaktuk. 12. Nuliani qiarraqsimman aḡun iḡlumiḡ aniruḡ, aasii umiamuḡḡuni.
13. Iḡpaksraḡ tauḡsiagṇi miḡuḡḡutik suḡauraaqtaak tautuḡkaik umiam sanigaaṇi. 14. Atausiq miḡuḡḡun aḡmamaruḡ.
15. "Kiakiaḡ aḡmaḡniḡpaḡ?", isumaruḡ. 16. Miḡuḡḡutik tiḡuṇluḡik ikugaik umiamun.
17. Anmun qiviagami sua manna kamik nuḡisaruḡaḡ ammiḡiḡ tautuḡḡuḡu. 18. Iḡisagigaa iḡḡiḡmi kamigaa. 19. Tupaktuḡ!
20. Isumaruḡ, "Summan manna iḡḡiḡma kamigaa maaniitpa?" 21. Tupapaluktuḡ iḡḡini aḡuṇinman.
22. Nuliani ququulagaa qaitquṇluḡu.

F. Mumikki. Use of the demonstrative pronoun to remove ambiguity.

1. Iktuma avilaitqatikpit kattaqiniraa qimmiḡ niḡauḡḡuktaunmik.
2. Pikkuak iḡḡuk qimmimik anuḡit miḡuḡḡniagṇirait itigumik. 3. Uuma miḡḡiḡtumnuḡ maligukkaatin aullaguvit.
4. Piktuma savaqatigaa ullagṇiagṇiraatin naatchigumi maani. 5. Kattuma

savaqativsik qaitquraani anaqapak. 6. Aptuma ilisaqatimnuk nakuaginiraga nipauqluktautin. 7. Tauqsigukkaluagaa nipauqluktautin one-hundred-dollars-tun. 8. Uttumali avilaitqatigma two-hundred-dollars-tun tauqsigukkaluagniraa. 9. Qakiptuma qamutimnuk igniqutigi nakuurut sulii. 10. Aglaan uttuma umiamnuk igniqutigi piluktut. 11. Iglilluatalaitchut uttuma umiamnuk igniqutigi. 12. Sapkuak ilamnuq agayuqaagik aiñiaqpigik tinggutitaglutin uvlaakun?

G. Mumikki.

1. Miquyupaluksimaruq tuvaaqataa Aagam. 2. Nutaak kammak uvlupak naattagik. 3. Tauqsigñiagvigmun akku aattagik. 4. Kiakiaq tauqsigñiaqpagik. 5. Iktumakiaq agutim tauqsiguklugik uqallautiraa Aagam tuvaaqataa. 6. Aagam tuvaaqataa uqallautiniruaq agunmun. 7. Quviatchapalugniruaq uqallautimmani. 8. Aaga tupapaluktug iñuum tauqsiguksimammagik kammak. 9. Tupaktug ilisimavlugik kammak akigak. 10. Uvlaaq nuliani uqallautigaluaqtaa akisuvaiññivlugik. 11. Tuvaaqataata iglanaraa, aglaan qanuq uqallagitchuaq. 12. "Kiakiaq tauqsigñiaqpagik nuliagma kammiagik?", agun isumaruq nuliami qanugiñmani. 13. Tinggutitaqtim tautukkamigik kammak isumaruq, "akisupaluktuk makkuak kammak". 14. Qiñiqtualluataqqaaglugik isummiqsuq tauqsiguklugik. 15. Akisugaluaqtuk nakuagigaik. 16. Tigummigaluaqamigik allagnik kammagnik iligaik. 17. Ilimmagik agutim allam tigugaik. 18. Uktuagaik. 19. Naammagimagaik. 20. Agutim kaamnigum kammaglu siutigutiglu tauqsigsagik. 21. Aasii avilaitqataata iñuunniaqtim tauqsigsagigli aitqatiglu tayagnigunlu. 22. Iñuunniaqtim nuliagata nakuagipalukkaa tayagnigun qaiñmagu.

H. Mumikki:

1. Avilaitqatimi aapaga isigman, tupakpai?uni uqallagitchuq.
2. Aatauraġmiġ avilaitqatigata aġmaġmagu, kamatchak?uni iglaġapaluktuq.
3. Aapiyaġmi tuvaaqataa makitanikpan, ai?iġaġniruaq.
4. Aatauraġmi tupqa salummaanikkumiġ, qai?iġaġniruaq.
5. Kamġmi sigiġik kiktugaġmagnik, uumitchakkaluġani iglaġapaluktuq.
6. Miqliqtumi kamigit naatkumigi, kamiksrautiki? isagutiniġaġniraik.
7. I?isaurrimig qamutaa tautuk?lugu, aqparraqsirut miġuaqtuġvigmun.
8. I?isaurrigatta panigata tautukkamigit igalaurakun aqpatuat upkuaq aġmaġaa.

I. Mumikki: Reflexively Possessed Noun as Subject of Consequential-Conditional Verb

1. Avilaitqatimi paqinmagu quyapaluktuq.
2. Qimmimi kiimmagu tutqaasupaluktuq.
3. Iġ?iġmi qimmigata kiimmagu aġun, Aalaak tutqaasupaluktuq.
4. Aġun, Aalaagum iġ?iġata qimmigata kiimmani, tupapaluktuq.
5. Aalaagum iġ?iġa iqsitchapaluktuq, qimmimi kiimmagu aġun.
6. Aalaagum iġ?iġat qimmiga maġaalapaluktuq, Aalaagum aqivi?aġmani.
7. Qamutimi igniqutigata aġuutaa nutqaġman, aġun uumitchapaluktuq.
8. Uimi qamutigata igniqutiga nipaigman, aġnaq nipa?uktaqtuq.
9. Nukaalunmi aullaqtinmagu qamutini, aġnam uiga quyapaluktuq.
10. Aatauraġmi naanmagit atigini?u aitqatigni?u, Sigmiam uqallautiraa nuliani.
11. Upingaksragu nigliagumi, Ikusium atuġniaqpalligai aapiyaġmi uniagi.
12. Kiktugaġmata qimmimi ak?lunaagit, Sigmiam simmiġuugait.

Mannuit			
aakaa		(possessed relative form)	my mother; my mother's
aakkupak			main stone or gem on ring or bracelet
aapaa		(possessed relative form)	my father; my father's
akI			price, cost
akisu-		(i)	to be expensive
akisugi-		(t)	to consider it to be too expensive
alla			other one
anauragauraq-		(i)	to play softball
anauragauraqti			softball player
aniqan			sibling
anu			harness
anuk			mitten strings
agaiyyuliqsi			preacher
agak			uncle
agayuqaaq			parent
argaaq			glove
atchak			aunt
igari			cook
iñuunniqti			doctor
isuma(-)			thought, sense; (i) to think
isumIq-		(i)	to decide
kaamniq			carpenter
kammiaq			boot already made
kattaqi-		(t)	to fall and land on her/him/it
kiakiaq			I wonder who
kigusiqiri			dentist
kigmiḡun			strip of skin sew between sole and body of boot
kuvlu			thumb
miguk-		(t)	to rub it=substance in
miḡulḡun			paint
miquyu-		(i)	to be a good seamstress
misuk-		(t)	to dip it into a liquid
nipauḡluktaun			trumpet, horn
nukaaluk			younger sibling
nulIaq			wife
nutaaq			something new
nuvu			tip, point of land
pamiuḡ			tail (of mammal)
pitchiḡiiaun			lock
qattauraq(-)			bell; (i) to ring (of bell or clock, timer)
qiñiḡtuuq-			to watch (her/him/it)
qiññāḡIk-		(i)	to look good, nice, pleasing to look at
sua		(exclamation)	lo and behold a (demonstrative pronoun)
tauqsiaq			something bought
tigḡutitaḡti			airplane pilot
tuvaaqan			spouse
uI			husband

ugiari- (i) to worry
uuktuaq- to try, sample (it)

Akunniqutit-Postbases

+qa-*vv* already has ____ed
-paluk(-)*nn, vv* (exclamation) what a big ____!!; to do a lot
of ____ing
+qan<>qati *vn* companion in ____ing
+t/ri *vn* one who customarily, professionally ____s

Isukligpiag

+kiaq I wonder; I think

GLOSSARY-UQALUIT II ISAKSRAT

-A-	
aakaa	(relative) my mother, my mother's
aakupak	main decoration on a ring or bracelet, e.g. a stone or diamond
aapaa	(relative) my father, my father's
aat-	(t) to take <i>him, it</i> somewhere: aatchI-
aattiq-	(t) to make repeated trips to take <i>them</i> somewhere :: aattigii-
aggisi-	(t) to bring or take <i>her/him/it</i> home :: aggisuurri-
aggisuuti-	(t) take <i>her/him/it</i> home :: aggisuurri-
agII-	(i) to grow bigger
aglilaaq-	(t) to make <i>it</i> bigger, larger :: aglilaaqsi-
aglikmun	towards growing bigger
aglikmuk-	(i) to be growing bigger
agnIq-	(i) to be windy, stormy
agiu-	(i) to stop, quit; (t) to stop, lose interest in <i>her/him/it</i>
agvak-	(i) to catch a whale
agviqsIuq-	(i) to hunt whales
a ^o I- ¹	(t) to fetch <i>her/him/it</i> :: aik?Iq-
a ^o I- ²	(i) to go home
ai?mun	towards home, homeward
ai?muk-	(i) to be progressing towards home
aimmI-	(i) to be at home, remain at home
aivvak-	(i) to kill a walrus (in hunting)
aiyugaaq-	(t) to invite <i>her/him/it</i>
akatchI-	(i) to be destructive, disruptive; (t) to mess up what <i>she/he/it</i> has done, made price
akI	
akii?aq(-)	a debt; to buy (<i>it</i>) on credit
aki??ak-	(i) to get paid
akima-	to win (<i>it</i>)
*alia	
alianaq-	(i) to be boring, dull
alianaigi-	(i) to find <i>her/him/it</i> to be entertaining, fun
alianait-	(i) to be entertaining, fun
alla	another
allanaq-	(i) to be strange and disturbing, unfamiliar
allIuq-	(i) to make soup for the dogs; (t) to make <i>it</i> into soup for dogs
anaktaq-	(i) to play competitive games
anaqaksrI-	(i) to spend the evening
anau-	(t) to hit <i>her/him/it</i> with the arm or something held in the hand
anauragauraq-	(i) to play softball
anauragauraqti	softball player
anI-	(i) to go out, exit
ani?mun	outwards, towards the outside, the exit
ani?muk-	(i) to be progressing towards the outside, the exit
aniqan	sibling

anit-	(t) to put, throw, cast <i>her/him/it</i> out :: anitchI-
aniiqsuaq-	(i) to relax or play outside
anniq-	(i) to get hurt; (t) to hurt <i>her/him/it</i>
annigñaqi-	(t) to have <i>it</i> for one's source of pain
annigñaq-	(i) to be hurting; can cause one to get hurt
anu(-)	harness; (t) to put a harness on <i>it=animal</i>
anuk	mitten strings, straps
agaiyyu-	(i) to pray
agaiyyuliaq-	(i) to go to church
agaiyyuliqsi	preacher, minister
agaiyyuti-	(t) to pray for <i>her/him/it</i> , to hold a funeral service for <i>her/him</i>
agaiyyuvIk	church
agaiyyuvIIt	churches, members of a church
agak	
agayuqaaq	parent
agi-	(i) to be big
agigi-	(t) to find <i>it</i> too big for one
agnaaguti-	(t) to make something too big for <i>her/him/it</i>
agnaaq-	(t) to make <i>it</i> too big
aguğauraq-	(i) to play tag
apiqsruqtaq-	(t) to question, interrogate <i>her/him/it</i> :: apiqsruqtaI-
aptari-	(t) to cause <i>her/him/it</i> to be busy
aputaIq-	to cease being (of snow)
aqamak-	(i) to wrestle with wrists interlocked; to compete in finger pulling
aqsraraq-	(i) to play football or soccer
aqsratchIaq(-)	high-kick competition game; (i) to compete at high-kick
aquvsalaaq-	(i) to land in a sitting position from a standing position
argaaq	glove
atchak	aunt
*ati	area down, under, below
anmun	downward, facing downward
anmuk-	(i) to go downward, descend; (t) to set <i>it</i> , e.g. a thermostat downward, face down
ataut-	(i) to travel, pass by via the ocean or river; (t) to travel, pass by via ocean or river without stopping at <i>her/his</i> place of residence
atuq-	to sing (<i>it=song</i>)
atuğaaq-	(i) to hold a song festival or session
atuqtuuraq(-)	(i) to play music, play one's musical instrument; musical instrument
atuun	song
atuuraaq-	to sing (<i>it=song</i>) leisurely in pleasure
aullaq-	(i) to ignite, start (of engine)
aullaqtit-	(t) to turn <i>it=ignition</i> on
aullatchailiraq-	(t) to prevent <i>her/him/it</i> from leaving
avaala-	(i) to holler, scream
*avati	surrounding area, periphery
avanmun	to each other

avguq-	(t) to cut, dismember it into pieces :: avguI-
-I-	
igari	cook
igliq-	(i) to be travelling, in progress, to be on (of an engine) travelle guest
iglaaq	travelle guest
iglau-	(i) to be travelling, moving along; for a machine to be in operation
igniǰvIk	stove see iki-
igitchaq-	to pluck (its) feathers
II-	(t) to swallow it :: iisI-
ikayugiaq-	to go and help (her/him/it)
ikarraq	one hour
iki-	(i) to burn
ikit-	(t) to light, ignite it, turn it=light bulb on :: ikitchI-
iktaq	discarded item, a cast-away
iksiqi-	(i) to be a sanitation engineer
iksiqiri	a sanitation engineer
*ili	(root) see ilaa ² , ilivIt, ilimi
ilaa ¹	(exclamation) feels just like; seems like
ilaa ²	she, he
iligik	they _a
iligIt	they
ilaa-	(personal pronoun case stem) for third person singular
iligik-	(personal pronoun case stem) for third person dual
iligIt-	(personal pronoun case stem) for third person plural
ilivIt/n or ilvIt/n	you
ilivsik	you _a
ilivSI	you _p
ilik	(personal pronoun case stem) for second person singular
ilivsik/iliptik	(personal pronoun case stem) for second person dual
ilivSI-	(personal pronoun case stem) for second person plural
ilimi or inmi	(pronoun stem) she/he/itself reflexive
ilimik or inmik	(pronoun stem) they _a reflexive; by self
ilimik/g or inmik/g	(pronoun stem) they reflexive; by self
ilimisun or inmisun	(pronoun in similariS) like herself/himself; by herself/himself minding his own business
ilimi/inmi	(personal pronoun case stem) for third person reflexive singular
ilimik/inmik	(personal pronoun case stem) for third person reflexive dual and plural
iluaq-	(i) to be correct, right
iluanmun	the right way
iluanmuk-	(i) to be going in the right direction

iluigi-	(t) to find it uncomfortable, consider it to be not right
iluqaagnik	(pronoun) both of them _a ; all of their _a entirety (used as object)
iluqaan	(pronoun) all of it (used as object)
iluqaqma	(pronoun) all of me
iluqaqmi	(pronoun) all of her/him/it (used as subject)
iluqaqmik	(pronoun) both of them _a ; all of their _a entirety (used as subject)
iluqaqmik/ŋ	(pronoun) all of them; all of their entirety (used as subject)
iluqaisa	(pronoun) all of them; all of their entirety (used as object)
iluqamnuq	(pronoun) both of us, all of our _a entirety ! see iluqanuk
iluqanuk	(pronoun) both of us ! see iluqamnuq
iluqapta	(pronoun) all of us, all of our entirety ! see iluqata
iluqaqpit/n	(pronoun) all of your entirety
iluqasi	(pronoun) all of you _p
iluqasik	(pronoun) both of you
iluqata	(pronoun) all of us ! see iluqapta
iluqavsi	(pronoun) all of you _p ; all of your _p entirety ! see iluqasi
iluqavsik	(pronoun) both of you _a ; all of your _a entirety ! see iluqasik
ilagi-	(t) to include her/him/it
ilali-	to shake hands (with her/him)
ilau-	(i) to be included, be a member, part of a
ilisagi-	(t) to recognize her/him/it :: ilisaqsri-
ilisaqquti-	(i) to recognize each other
ilu	area inside, interior
ilunmun	inside out
imaaq-	(i) to fall into water
immiq-	(t) to put something in it
immiqi-	(i) to be playing in water; to be on a drinking binge
imnaIq	sheep, ram, goat
imnaIq-	(i) to kill and acquire sheep, ram, or goat
inna	like this
innamun	this way
innamiñ	from this direction
innatun	this much
innaq-	(i) to say this; (t) to say this to her/him/it
iññiqi-	(i) to be visiting from house to house
iñuunniagti	doctor
ipiqtusuk-	(i) to be very sad, despondent, depressed
iqagi-	(i) to wash one's hands and/or face; (t) to wash his hands and/or face; to wash it
iqaluk	fish
iqalliaq-	(i) to go fishing
iqalliqi-	(i) to fish
iqaluk-	(i) to catch a fish
iqaqsri-	(i) to do the laundry

*iqia	(root)
iqiasuk-	(i) to be lazy
iqiasuu-	(i) to be a lazy person
iqsi-	(i) to be afraid
iqsigi-	(t) to be afraid of <i>her/him/it</i>
iqsiñaIt-	(i) to be not frightening
iqsiñaq-	(i) to be frightening
iqsitchaI-	(t) to cause <i>her/him/it</i> to become afraid
iqsitchak-	(i) to become afraid
iqsitu-	(i) to be a fearful person
iqsuktaq-	(i) to keep wrinkling one's nose; (t) to keep wrinkling one's nose at <i>her/him/it</i>
irgaak	eyeglasses
irgaak	sun glasses
taaqsuutik	
isak-	(t) to retrieve, get <i>him, it</i> by reaching; to pick up a C.O.D. package at the post office:
	isaksI-
isiuraaq-	(i) to come in slowly; (i) to do the entrance dance associated with Kaluqaq "box drum dance"
isivgiqsiri	judge
isuma(-)	thought, wisdom; (i) to think
isumaaq-	(i) to be full of remorse
isumaIt-	(i) to be foolish
isumagi-	(t) to think about <i>her/him/it</i>
itiqsaq-	(t) to wake <i>her/him/it</i> up :: itiqsaI-
itiqtit-	(t) to cause <i>her/him/it</i> to wake up
itqanaIq-	(i) to be now ready, prepared; (t) to get <i>her/him/it</i> ready, prepared
itqanaiyaq-	(i) to get ready; (t) to get <i>him, it</i> ready
itqutchIq-	(i) to eat breakfast
ittuaq-	(i) to just sit around and do nothing, be idle
-K-	
kaamniq	carpenter
kanaakkIu-	(i) to dance in the white man's style
*kanqu	
kangugi-	(t) to be feel embarrassment for/because of <i>her/him/it</i>
kangunaq-	(i) to be embarrassing
kangunaIt-	(i) to be not embarrassing
kapi-	(t) to give <i>her/him/it</i> an immunization, a shot with a syringe; (t) to stab <i>her/him/it</i>
karuk-	(t) to hit <i>her/him/it</i> on the head
kasima-	(i) to hold a meeting
kasimayyaq-	(i) to go to a meeting
kasimmati-	(t) to hold a meeting about <i>her/him/it</i>
kataktit-	(t) to cause <i>her/him/it</i> to fall
katit-	(i) to assemble, congregate; (t) to assemble, put <i>them</i> into one group or pile
kattaqi-	(t) to land and fall on <i>her/him/it</i>
kIu-	(t) to answer <i>her/him/it</i>

kiakiaq	I wonder who
kiapqaq-	(i) to proceed without stopping
kigun	tooth
kigusiqi-	(i) to floss one's teeth; (t) to work on her/his/its teeth
kigusiqiri	dentist
kigutigiksaq-	(i) to brush one's teeth; (t) to brush her/his/its teeth
kiita	(exclamation) let's go! let's get started!
kitaqaq-	(i) to say "let's go!"; (t) to say "let's go!" to her/him/it
kikiak	nail
kikirrak	two nails
kikiagIt	nails
kiktuqaq-	(i) to snap in two; (t) to snap it in two
killuQ	wrong one
killunum	the wrong way
killunmuk-	(i) to go the wrong direction; (t) to set it the wrong way
kilu	area back from water, or exit
kilunmun	towards the area back from water, or exit
kilunmuk-	(i) to go towards the area back from the ocean or exit
ki!Iq-	(i) to cut oneself; (t) to cut, inflict a wound on her/him/it
kigmiqun	sealskin edge between sole and fur part of boot
*kigu	area at the back (with reference to any means of transport, and time sequencer of events)
kigunmun	backwards
kigunmuk-	(i) to go backwards; (t) to set it backwards
kisian	(pronoun; other use as conjunction) she/he/it it alone, only (used as object); but, the reason for hesitation is....
kisiisa	(pronoun) they alone, only (used as object)
kisiigfik	(pronoun) they _a alone, only (used as object)
kisima	(pronoun) I alone, only
kisimi	(pronoun) she/he/it alone, only (used as subject)
kisimik	(pronoun) they _a alone, only (used as subject)
kisimik/g	(pronoun) they alone, only (used as subject)
kisimnuk	(pronoun) we _a alone, only
kisipta	(pronoun) we alone, only
kisivIt	(pronoun) you _m alone, only
kisivsik	(pronoun) you _a alone only
kisivsi	(pronoun) you _p alone, only
kisu	which one
kisuk	which two
kisut	which ones
kuvI-	(i) to spill; to spill (on her/him/it); (t) to spill, pour it out
kuviriI-/	(i) to go and empty the contents of something
kuvisiI-	

kuvlu(q)	thumb
kuvraq(-)	net; (i) to catch something with a net
-M-	
maligi-	(t) to follow <i>her/him/it</i>
malik-	(i) to follow; (t) to follow, accompany <i>her/him/it</i>
maminga-	(i) to be healed, well, cured
miki-	(i) to be small
mikigi-	(t) to find <i>it</i> too small for one
mignaaguti-	(t) to make something too small for <i>her/him/it</i>
mignaaq-	(t) to make <i>it</i> too small
miluqsauti-	(t) to throw <i>it</i> overhand
minit-/nimit-	(t) to exclude <i>her/him/it</i> when distributing things or calling out names
miguaqtugiaq-	(i) to go to school
miguk-	(t) to rub <i>it=substance</i> in paint
migulgun	paint
miguliq-	to paint (i)
miquyu-	(i) to a good seamstress, be clever at sewing
misuk-	(t) to dip <i>it</i> into a liquid
-N-	
naalaktuq-	to listen (to <i>her/him/it</i>)
naat-	(i) to be completed, finished; (t) to complete or finish <i>it</i> :: naatchi-
*naglik	
nagligi-	(t) to feel sorry, compassion for <i>her/him/it</i>
nagligna-	(i) to be pitiful, deserving of compassion
naglignait-	(i) to not be deserving of compassion, or pity
nakuqaquti-	(i) to like, love each other
naluk-	(t) to throw <i>it</i> underhand
nanigiaq	steel trap
naniq	lamp, light bulb
nannuk-	(i) to kill a polar bear (in hunting)
nanuk-	(t) to rub <i>it</i>
nagiliq-	(i) to become sick
napaatchagaaq-	(i) to play darts, mumbletypeg
nappaq-	(i) to be now upright, erected; (t) to set <i>it</i> upright, to build <i>it=building</i>
naqtuq-	(i) to break in pieces (of glass or ceramic); (t) to break <i>it</i> into pieces
nasautaq	hat
natchiq-	(i) to kill and retrieve a seal
niaquq	head
niaqqiqi-	(i) to wash one's hair; (t) to wash <i>her/his</i> hair ! cf. <i>nutchiqi-</i>
niaqugiilq-	(i) to get a headache
niaqugun	headband
ni <u>u</u> -	(i) to get out of a conveyance or a container; (t) to take <i>him, it</i> out of a conveyance or a container: niuri-

nigiuk-	(i) to expect, hope for something
nipi	sound, noise
nipaiq-	(i) to become quiet
nipat-	(i) to make a sound
nipauq̄luktaun	trumpet, horn
nivvaktaq-	(i) to fall backward, fall flat on one's back
niuggaaq-	(i) to break a leg; (t) to break <i>her/his/its</i> leg
nuIma-	(i) to be important
nukaaluk	younger sibling
nullaḡ	wife
nullaḡ-	(i) to camp for the night
nullautchiḡ-	(i) to eat supper, dinner
nulugaq-	to wave or make a gesture of recognition or for attention with the hand (at <i>him</i>)
nutchiqi-	(i) to fix one's hair; (t) to fix <i>her/his</i> hair
nutchiqiri	hair dresser
nutqaq-	(i) to stop
nuut-	(i) to move; (t) to move <i>her/him/it</i>
nuvu	tip, point of land
-p-	
paaq-	(t) to go out and meet, greet <i>her/him/it</i>
paḡla-	(t) to greet and welcome <i>her/him/it</i>
paḡI-	(i) to stay behind while others <i>d e</i> part, usually in the care of someone else
palluq-	(i) to lie down on one's stomach
palut-	(t) to turn <i>it</i> so that its face is down with face downwards
palunmun	tail
pamiuḡ	tail
pattakula-	(i) to clap; (t) to clap for <i>her/him/it</i>
pavri-	(t) to pester <i>her/him/it</i>
pi(-)	a ____; (i) to participate, do, say; (t) to get, do or say to <i>her/him/it</i>
piala-	(i) to be rowdy, rambunctious
piannaḡ(-)	playing card; (i) to play cards
pigaaq-	(i) to stay up late
piIḡ-	(i) to vanish, fade, be taken away, to be removed, to remove oneself; (extended meaning) to die; (t) to remove <i>her/him/it</i>
piksraḡ(-)	intended item; (i) to get, obtain something; (t) to get, obtain something for <i>her/him/it</i>
piḡiḡi-	(t) to worry about <i>his</i> safety
pisiksaḡ-	(i) to shoot an arrow, fire a gun; (t) to shoot, fire at <i>her/him/it</i>
pitchiḡiḡiyaun	lock and key
pituk-	(t) to tie, chain <i>it</i> to a stake, or anchor
puggutchiḡi-	(i) to wash the dishes
pukuk-	to pick up and put (<i>them</i>) together
putukkiḡ-	(i) to stumble and fall
puukataḡ	suitcase, travelling bag

-q-

qaa	area on the surface
qaanmun	with top surface showing
qaagIq-	(i) to go beyond something; (t) to surpass, overtake, outdo <i>him, it</i> : qaagiqsI-
qa*I-	(i) to come
qaillIq(-)	waves (on ocean); (i) to be stormy (of sea)
qallI-	(i) to get close; (t) to get closer to <i>her/him/it</i>
qamit-	(t) to turn it off, extinguish it ::
qamitchI-	
qamguI-	(i) to snore
qamutiliqiri	car mechanic
qanuqluni or	how, in what manner, in some manner
qanuqluni	
qattaq	water barrel
qaugak-	(i) to kill and retrieve a duck
qaukkiaq-	(i) to go duck hunting
qaunaklaaq-	(i) to be careful
qaurI-	(i) to gain consciousness; become sensible and responsible, become aware of one's surroundings
qaurima-	(i) to be conscious, aware of one's surroundings
qaurimaIq-	(i) to lose consciousness, faint
qauriñmun	towards awareness and maturity
qauriñmuk-	(i) to progress towards awareness and maturity
qavvik-	(i) to kill and acquire wolverine
qiarI-	(t) to make <i>her/him/it</i> cry
qilamiksrug-	(i) to hurry up; (t) to tell, admonish <i>him</i> to hurry up
qimak-	(i) to flee, runaway; (t) to leave <i>her/him/it</i> behind, run away from <i>her/him/it</i> , to abandon <i>her/him/it</i>
qiñiñaq-	to photograph (<i>her/him/it</i>)
qiñiñruaq-	(i) to stare maliciously; (t) to stare maliciously at <i>her/him/it</i>
qiññagIk-	(i) to look good, nice, pleasing to look at
qirruaq-	(i) to chop firewood; (t) to chop it into firewood
qitiq	middle, waist
qitiqusIq-	(i) to eat lunch
qitiqliañun	ring
quayaqIt-	(i) to slip on one's foot and fall
*quli	area up, above
qulaut-	(i) to pass by overhead; (t) to pass <i>her/him/it</i> overhead
qunmun	facing upwards, upwards
qunmuk-	(i) to ascend, go upwards; (t) to set it, e.g. a thermostat upward
quqtaq	honey bucket drum
ququula-	(i) to holler; (t) to holler, yell at <i>her/him/it</i> wanting <i>her/his/its</i> attention, to make a telephone call to <i>her/him/it</i>
*quvIa	(root)

quviasuk-	(i) to be happy
quviasaaq-	(t) to comfort, try to make <i>her/him/it</i> happy
quyapaluk-	(i) to be very thankful, appreciative
-S-	
saa	area in front, front side of human body
saat-	(i) to turn presenting one's front; (t) to turn to <i>her/him/it</i> presenting one's front, to confront <i>her/him/it</i>
sanmun	facing the front, towards the ocean
sanmuk-	(i) to go towards ocean; (t) to set it with the front showing, facing
saavit-	(i) to come forth, to launch one's boat out to sea; (t) to launch <i>it=boat</i>
sali-	(t) to cut it with scissors
sallisit-	(t) to cut it with scissors
saluma-	(i) to be clean
salummaksaq-	(i) to tidy, clean up an area; (t) to tidy, clean <i>it=dwelling, place</i>
salummaq-	(t) to clean it :: salummaI-
*sani	area by the side
saniġaq	side, side of human body
saniġmun	sideways
saniġmuk-	(i) to go to the adjacent area to the side; (t) to set it so that it is sideways
saġlak-	(i) to shout
saġlauti-	(t) to shout at <i>her/him/it</i>
saqu-	(i) to turn in another direction
saqut-	(t) to turn, set it in another direction; to direct it on a different route: saqutchI-
savak-	(i) to work; (t) to work on it
savaaq	job, work; object being worked on
savagiasaq-	(i) to go to work
sialuk(-)/	rain; to rain
siġaluk(-)	
siamit-	(i) to scatter; (t) to scatter <i>them</i> : siamitchI-
siġliqi-	(i) to strain, exert much effort, have a hard time
siksriIk-	(i) to kill and acquire a squirrel
sikuIq-	to go away (of ice)
siġa	weather, sky, atmosphere, out-of-doors
siġakkuaq-	to broadcast (<i>it</i>); to cook (<i>it</i>) outdoors over a fire
siqu-	(i) to fall asleep
siutigun	earring
*sivi	
sivikIt-	(i) to be of short duration
sivisu-	(i) to be of long duration
sivisunaaq-	(i) to take a long time to do something; (t) to take a long time to do <i>it=task</i>
sivu	area at the front (in reference to any means of transport, and time sequence of events)
sivunmun	onwards

sivunmuk-	(i) to progress forwards, onwards
sivunmuu-	(i) to be stubborn, unyielding, persistent
sua plus a demonstrative pronoun	(exclamation) lo and behold

suak-	(t) to scold her/him/it
*sugna	(root)
sugnamĩ	from which direction
sugnamIk-	to be travelling from which direction
sugnamun	to which direction
sugnamuk-	to go which direction
susuIt-	(i) does not do a thing, does not respond; (t) does not do anything to her/him/it
suka-/sukat-	(i) to fast
sukaIt-	(i) to be slow
summan	why
sunnak-	(i) to win what
supputit-	(t) to shoot her/him/it with a gun
suu-	(i) to be a what
-T-	
taimugaaq-	to recite (it) from memory
taki-	(i) to be long
tagnaaguti-	(t) to make something too long for her/him/it
tagnaaq-	(i) to make it too long
taktuk(-)	fog; (i) to be foggy
taktuIq-	(i) to clear up, not be foggy (of weather)
taqu ^ː aq(-)	food taken along on expedition or journey; (i) to bring, take food along
tasIt-	(i) to stretch; (t) to stretch it
tasiuq-	(i) to hold hands; (t) to hold her/his hand
tatavsaaq-	(t) to punish her/him/it
tauqsiaq	something bought
tayaǵnigun	bracelet
tigu-	(i) to take hold or grab onto something; (t) to take, grab or arrest him, confiscate it (her/him/it)
tigumi ^ː aq(-)	something being carried or held; to carry or hold (her/him/it)
tikisaaq-	(i) to come, arrive all at once; (t) to come upon it en masse at once
tiggutitaqti	airplane pilot
tukkuq	host; where one stays as a guest
tukkiqsuq-	(t) to offer her/him a place to stay
tunI-	(t) to sell it
tunu	back, backside
tununmun	with back facing; backwards
tununmuk-	(i) to progress, move backwards; (t) to set it with back showing
tupak-	(i) to be startled
tuttaaq-	(i) to go to bed
tuttaat	bed
tuttut-	(i) to kill and acquire caribou
tuvaagan	spouse, companion

-U-	
uati	area to the west, down the coast
uanmun	towards the west, down the coast
uanmuk-	(i) to go westward
ugruk-	(i) to kill and retrieve a bearded seal
ui	husband
ukalliq-	(i) to kill and acquire a rabbit, hare
ukiug	winter, year, last year
ukiiyyaq-	(i) to go and spend the winter
umiaqpak	ship
unIt-	(t) to leave <i>her/him/it</i> behind, to abandon <i>her/him/it</i>
uñiari-	(i) to worry
upaktuq-	(t) to rush towards, charge <i>her/him/it</i>
upingaaq	summer, last summer
upingaksraq	spring, last spring
upingaksriyyaq-	(i) to go and spend spring
upingiyyaq-	(i) to go and spend summer
uqaq(-)	tongue; (i) to talk; (t) to talk to <i>her/him/it</i>
uqallak-	(i) to say something
uqaqatigi-	(t) to have a conversation with <i>her/him/it</i>
uqauraaq-	(i) to have a leisurely talk, discussion
uqausigi-	(t) to talk about <i>her/him/it</i>
uqauti-	(t) to talk to <i>her/him/it</i>
usiaq(-)	a load; to haul, transport, carry <i>(her/him/it)</i> in a conveyance
utaqqI-	to wait (<i>for her/him/it</i>)
utiq-	(i) to return; (t) to return for <i>him, it</i>
utiqtaun	bus
utquti-	(t) to return bringing <i>her/him/it</i> back
utuqqaliga-	(i) to have grown old
*uumi	
uumigi-	(t) to dislike <i>her/him/it</i>
uumitchak-	(i) to become angry
uumitchaI-	(t) to make, cause <i>her/him/it</i> to become angry
uutiqtit-	(i) to burn oneself
uva-	
uvaga	I, me
uvaguk	we _a , us _a
uvagut	we, us
uvam-	(pronoun case stem) for first person singular
uvaptik-	(pronoun case stem) for first person dual
uvaptit-	(pronoun case stem) for first person plural
uvlaakutaaq-	(i) to put off doing something until tomorrow; (t) to put off doing <i>it</i> until tomorrow
uvlI-	(i) to spend the day
uyamitquaq	necklace