YUP’IK ESKIMO DICTIONARY
SECOND EDITION

Vol. 2 of 2
Postbases, Endings, Enclitics, Appendices, and English-to-Yup’ik Index

Compiled by Steven A. Jacobson
The Second Edition of the Yup’ik Eskimo Dictionary represents an important new contribution to scholarship on Central Alaskan Yup’ik, which has been conducted by Steven Jacobson and others since the early 1960s. After combing through the work of explorers, missionaries, linguists, and native Yup’ik speakers to extract vocabulary, including word stems, suffixes, and grammatical endings, Jacobson has now expanded his original dictionary to include much new material. Protoforms have been added to entries, along with new dialect information, particularly for Egegik and Nunivak Island. New lexical entries have been designed, new meanings given to previous entries, and sentence examples have been added, incorporating material from Yup’ik language publications that came after the First Edition of the dictionary appeared in 1984.

The Yup’ik Eskimo Dictionary is a comprehensive work that covers the entire language and all its dialects. In addition to the main body of the dictionary, additional sections and appendices contain much useful information on Yup’ik spelling and translation, early vocabulary collections made by missionaries and explorers, demonstrative words, and important aspects of traditional Yup’ik culture, including the kayak, dogsled, parka, and old-style dwellings.

The Alaska Native Language Center is pleased to make Jacobson’s thorough and detailed work available to Yup’ik people as well as to linguists and others interested in Yup’ik and related languages.

—Lawrence Kaplan, Director
Alaska Native Language Center

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POSTBASES
INTRODUCTION TO THE POSTBASES

General Remarks

A Yup’ik postbase is a derivational suffix similar to English suffixes such as ‘-ment’ in ‘argument’, but different from a Yup’ik ending, which is an inflectional suffix, such as the English plural ending ‘s’ in ‘arguments’. However, postbases play a much larger role in Yup’ik than do the derivational suffixes in English. A Yup’ik word may have zero, one, or more postbases, sometimes as many as half a dozen, but infrequently more than that.

A postbase modifies the part of the word that comes before it. Consequently, the order of postbases in a Yup’ik word generally parallels (though in reverse order) the corresponding parts of the English phrase or sentence that translates the Yup’ik word. For example, the Yup’ik word angyarpaliciqngatuq consists of the morphemes angyar-, -pa-, -li-, -cig, -ngat-, and -uq, which translate respectively as ‘boat’, ‘big’, ‘make’, ‘will probably’, ‘he’, so the entire word translates as ‘he probably will make a big boat’. In cases where postbase ordering does not correspond with English translation, this fact has been noted for the entries for the postbases involved.

In the following pages (and in the English-Yup’ik index), a hyphen at the beginning of a postbase serves to distinguish postbases from bases. In the postbase section itself, various suffixation symbols, rather than the hyphen, indicate how the postbase goes onto various base configurations.

Order and Format of Postbase Citations; Cross-References

Postbases are listed alphabetically. Some postbases are cited with their first letters in parentheses. This indicates that the first letter is not used with all types of bases, and this letter in parentheses is not considered in alphabetizing the primary entry of the postbase in question. There are entries based alphabetically on letters in parentheses, but these are cross-references referring the reader to the main entry, and these cross references are enclosed in braces, {. Thus, the postbase -(s)ta ‘one who Vs’ (where ‘V’ stands for ‘verb’) has its initial s in parentheses because this s does not appear with all types of bases; this postbase is alphabetized as if it were merely -ta, but there is also a cross-reference at -sta directing the reader to -ta. Some postbases are cited with several forms (allomorphs), the choice of which one to use being determined by the type of base to which the postbase is affixed. Such allomorphs are listed together and separated by a slash, / . The second allomorph is also listed separately as a cross-reference in braces, directing the reader to the primary entry, if that second allomorph differs alphabetically from the first to a notable degree. Thus, the postbase -pakar- / -vakar- ‘to V for so long’, has its primary entry under the letter p, but there is also
a cross-reference under -vakar- directing the reader to -pakar-. Some postbases begin with a consonant cluster, the first member of which is a velar. Because a reader encountering such a postbase on a base might consider the velar not to be part of the postbase but to be from the base instead, such a postbase also has a cross-reference in braces, without the initial velar. For example, the postbase -ksaite- ‘to have not V-ed’, has a cross-reference under -saite-. Some postbases begin with a front velar that is realized as a back velar when used with certain bases (and conversely, some postbases begin with a back velar that may be realized as a front velar). Such a postbase has a cross-reference in braces under the corresponding back (or front) velar, directing the reader to the form with the front (or back) velar. For example, the postbase -rraq ‘small N’ (where ‘N’ stands for ‘noun’) may be realized as -ggaq, and therefore it has a cross-reference for this secondary form. Most postbases that begin with a y may be realized as beginning with c or s rather than with y when used with certain bases. These postbases have cross-references in braces for their forms beginning with c and s. For example, the postbase -yug- ‘to want to V’ has cross-references under -cug- and -sug-, directing the reader to the primary entry -yug. The reason for the multiplicity of cross-references is to make this postbase list as useful as possible for one seeking a particular postbase that he has encountered in a Yup’ik word, a task that may be difficult because of the complex nature of Yup’ik juncture phonology.

Citation forms for postbases follow the same pattern as those of nouns and verb bases. Thus, postbases that yield nouns are cited in their unpossessed absolutive singular forms, and postbases that yield verbs are cited in their base or combining forms followed by a hyphen and translated with an English infinitive. For example, the postbase -(s)ta ‘one who V-s’, yields nouns whose unpossessed absolutive singular forms end in a, although the combining form of this postbase is -(s)te-. On the other hand, the postbase -nge- ‘to acquire N’, yields verbs whose combining forms end, as the citation form does, in e.

If two or more postbases have the same form, discounting suffixation symbols (discussed below) and initial letters in parentheses, then these postbases are numbered with superscripts, and these superscripted numbers are used in the English-to-Yup’ik index. Examples are the postbase -kar(aq*)1 ‘small N’, and the postbase -(s)kar(aq*)2 ‘one who Vs’, and these two postbases are referred to in the English-to-Yup’ik index (where initial letters are not used) as -kar(aq*) and -kar(aq*)2.

**Suffixation Symbols at Postbase Entries and Their Meanings**

Each postbase is preceded by a symbol or several symbols such as +, ~, –, :, @, etc., that indicate how the postbase affixes to bases. Note that the following also applies to endings (inflectional suffixes), which are introduced by the same symbols. A description of the meaning of these symbols is given in the following list. A detailed exposition is given in *Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik* (Jacobson 1995), where the symbols are used in the same way as in this dictionary. Furthermore, in this dictionary the hyphen is used only as a general sign at the beginning of a suffix (as it has been used in this introductory section) and to introduce postbases only in cross-references and in the English-to-Yup’ik index, whereas hyphen serves as a minus sign (–).

The suffixation symbols are as follows:

+ indicates that the suffix keeps final consonants of bases (and if the base does not end in a consonant, the postbase merely affixes to the base without changing it).

– indicates that the suffix drops final consonants from bases.

~ indicates that the suffix drops final e from bases.

% indicates that the suffix keeps “strong” final consonants (every g, and any r that is preceded by e or that ends a base of the form CVVr- or that is marked with an asterisk), drops “weak” final consonants.
POSTBASES

\[Postbases\]

\[maan(e)te-\] 'to be here', the preceding it. Thus, affixing the postbase

\[kipuyngaituq\] (to

\[te\] changes to

\[the\]

\[apnia\]

\[nangg\]nia 'he says that she asked'.

\[nangg\]nia 'he says that she is being tormented', and

\[nangte-\] 'to torment', gives \[kipusngaituq\] (kipusngaituq for HBC and EG) 'he won't purchase', \[maanelngaituq\] 'he won't be here', \[cetirrngaituq\] 'he won't visit', \[nangngaitaa\] 'he won't torment him', and \[apngaituq\] 'he won’t ask'.

If a @ type suffix begins with \(n\), then base final \(t\) drops only when preceded by a fricative, which is then devoiced (as is the \(n\), automatically), or by a nasal or stop and then the \(n\) is devoiced. Thus, affixing the postbase \(\sim+ni\) - 'to say that one is V-ing' to \[kipute-\] 'to purchase', \[cetirte-\] 'to visit', \[nangte-\] 'to torment', and \[apte-\] 'to ask' yields \[kiputnia\] 'he says that she is purchasing', \[cetirrnia\] 'he says that she is visiting', \[nangn\]nia 'he says that she is being tormented', and \[apnia\] 'he says that she asked'.

If a @ type postbase begins with \(ng, m,\) or \(v\), then base final \(t\) preceded vowel and is the \(t\) of a nonspecial \(te\) changes to \(s\) (\(y\) in HBC and EG), but if it is of a ‘special’ \(te\), it changes to \(l\). If preceded by a fricative, the \(t\) is dropped and the fricative is devoiced (as is the \(ng, m,\) or \(v\), if by a nasal or stop the \(t\) is dropped and the \(ng, m,\) or \(v\) devoiced. Thus affixing the postbase \(\sim+ngante\) -‘to not be going to V’ to \[kipute-\] ‘to purchase’, \[maan(e)te-\] ‘to be here’ (special \(te\)), \[cetirte-\] ‘to visit’, and \[nangte-\] ‘to torment’, gives \[kipusngaituq\] (kipusngaituq for HBC and EG) 'he won't purchase', \[maanelngaituq\] 'he won't be here', \[cetirrngaituq\] 'he won't visit', \[nangngaitaa\] 'he won’t torment him', and \[apngaituq\] 'he won’t ask'.

If a @ type postbase begins with \(y\), then a resulting \(ty\) (hence \(ts\)) becomes \(c\). Affixing the postbase \(\sim+yug\) - ‘to want to V’ to \[kipute-\] ‘to buy’ gives \[kiputyugaa\] (hence \[kiputsugaa\]) hence \[kipucugaa\] ‘he wants to buy it’.

If a @ type postbase begins with \((u)\) and if base final \(t\) is preceded by a vowel of a nonspecial \(te\), then that \(t\) changes to \(y\) (to \(s\) if geminated on “short” base except in HBC and EG), but if is of a “special” \(te\), to \(l\). If preceded by a fricative, the \(t\) is dropped and the fricative remains voiced. If the \(t\) is preceded by a nasal or stop, it is treated as though it had \(e\) preceding it. Thus, affixing the postbase \(\sim+(u)cq\) ‘whether/how one is V’ to \[kipute-\] ‘to purchase’, \[kit'e-\] ‘to sink’, \[maan(e)te-\] ‘to be here’, \[cetirte-\] ‘to visit’, \[nangte-\] ‘to abuse’, and \[apte-\] ‘to ask’ gives \[kipuyucianek\] ‘whether he is purchasing’, \[kis'ucianek\] \(kis'ucianeng\) for HBC), \[maanlucianek\], or more commonly, \[maanlucianek\] ‘whether he is here’, \[cetirucianek\] ‘whether he is visiting’, \[nangyucianek\] ‘whether he is being tormented’, and \[apuyucianek\] ‘whether he is asking’.

If a @ type postbase begins with \(y\), then any base final \(t\) combines with the \(y\) to yield \(c\). Thus, affixing the postbase \(\sim+yug\) - ‘to want to V’, to \[kipute-, kit'e-, maan(e)te-, cetirte-, nangte-, and apte-,\] yields \[kipucugtuq\] ‘he wants to purchase’, \[kic'ugtuq, maancugtuq, cefircugtuq, nangcugtuq, and apcugtuq\].

Some patterns with @ apply only to endings (derivational suffixes).

\[1\] See General Introduction concerning “special” \(te\).
\[2\] Alternatively the last bases can be treated as being \[nangte-\] and \[apte-,\] yielding \[nangetnia\] and \[apetnia\], and similarly for others like them.
\[3\] Alternatively the last bases can be treated as being \[nangte-\] and \[apte-,\] yielding \[nangesngaitaa\] and \[apesngaitaa\], and similarly for other like them.
If a @ type ending begins with l, then any base-final t combines with l to yield ll. Thus, affixing the ending @~+luk ‘let’s, V’ to the above set of sample bases yields kipulluk ‘let’s, purchase’; kill’uk; maanlluk; *cefirlluk, which, in accordance with the orthographical rules, is respelled cenirlluk; nanglluk; and *apluk, which is respelled apluk.

If a @ type ending begins with g, k, or ng, then any base-final t except one that is “special” changes to s (to y in HBC and EG), inserting e before the s to prevent a three-consonant cluster if necessary. Thus, affixing the ending @~+ki ‘(you, V) them’ to kipute-, cenierte-, nangte-, and apte- yields kipuski ‘buy them’, cenireski ‘visit them’, nangeski ‘torment them’, and apeski ‘ask them’. When affixing such endings where there is a base-final “special” t, that t changes to l. Thus, with nerenrite- ‘to not eat’, where te is special being from a negative postbase, the result is nerenrilki ‘don’t eat them’.

Postbases and endings marked with @ that affect t in ways other than those listed above are described at the entry for each such postbase.

A long dash, —, indicates that the base drops both the final consonant and the vowel preceding it. This applies only to shortened forms of consonant-dropping postbases beginning with li. For example, –i- ‘to make’ and angyaq ‘boat’ yields angyi- ‘to make a boat’.

An initial question mark, ?, indicates that the postbase affixes in an irregular way. This applies only to certain nonproductive postbases.

Some suffixes have initial q, k, r, g, rr, or gg. With these and with a base ending in the opposite type of velar (i.e., back as opposed to front, and conversely) the opposite type of velar to that underlined is used. Thus, given the postbase -qatar- ‘to be about to V’, when added to bases ending in a vowel or r, this postbase takes the form -katar-, but when added to bases ending in g, it takes the form -katar-. Thus, from cali- ‘to work’, qavar- ‘to sleep’, and ayag- ‘to go’ arise caliqatartuq ‘he is about to work’, qavaqatartuq ‘he is about to sleep’, but ayakatartuq ‘he is about to go’. In the rare case in which a suffix has such an initial letter but does not change in this way, this fact is noted in words.

Another process that applies in almost all cases where certain conditions hold and therefore is not specifically noted as such (but is noted in words when it does not happen) is the dropping of a “semi-final” e (e followed by base-final g or r) by a suffix that begins with a vowel in the form which it is used on the base with the semi-final e. For example, when the ending %:(ng)it ‘their Ns’ is used with consonant-ending bases, it takes the form it. When used with bases of words such as yaqulek ‘bird’ and egaleq ‘window’, which have semi-final e, that e is dropped, yielding yaqulgit ‘their birds’ and egalrit ‘their windows’.

The letters in parentheses at the beginnings of postbases are generally used as follows:

(g) is used with bases ending in two vowels.

(i) is used with bases ending in te.

(ng) is used with bases ending in a vowel.

(r) is used with bases ending in te, and by some speakers in e not preceded by t.

(s) is used with bases ending in a vowel.

(l) is used with bases ending in a consonant.

(u) is used with bases ending in a consonant or e.
The use of letters in parentheses in ways not conforming to these patterns is described under the relevant postbase entries.

Such symbols as * following a postbase, and (ar) at the end of a postbase or followed by te at the end of a postbase, are explained in the General Introduction, as is the convention for treating an entry that is both nominal and verbal. In addition, the General Introduction addresses the use of the dialect abbreviations NSU, NSK, NS, Y, HBC, NUN, NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, UK, EG, and LI.

Concerning the Types of Words with Which Particular Postbases Are Used and the Types They Yield

A postbase generally falls into one of four categories. There are postbases that affix to nouns and yield nouns, postbases that affix to verbs and yield verbs, postbases that convert nouns to verbs, and postbases that convert verbs to nouns. Beyond these categories are a handful of postbases that yield uninflectable words, that is, particles. In the postbase listings, ‘N’ stands for ‘noun’ (including demonstrative pronouns, demonstrative adverbs, and nominal roots), and ‘V’ stands for ‘verb’ (including verbal roots). Thus one can tell whether a given postbase affixes to nouns, verbs, or both by noting whether ‘N’ or ‘V’ is used in the translation, and one can tell whether the postbase yields verbs or nouns by the way the postbase is cited (i.e., whether it ends in a hyphen), and by whether the translation is given as an English infinitive. If a postbase is further restricted to use only with bases of a certain semantic type, such as body part nouns, game animal nouns, and adjectival verbs, this is indicated in the discussion at the entry for the postbase.

After a postbase is given, a brief translation is given. These translations have been formulated to summarize the meaning of the postbase as succinctly as possible (unlike verb bases, verb-yielding postbases are translated in a way that reflects their transitive and intransitive uses whenever feasible); but in the case of postbases, even more than in the case of noun and verb bases, the meaning will often become far clearer from the examples. Consequently, a number of examples are provided for each postbase, both to illustrate its meaning and use and to show how it affixes to various bases. But, before the examples are given, there are often explanatory notes.

Polarity of Postbases and the Question of Productivity; Criteria for Inclusion Here

In the entries’ explanatory notes, there is information about the polarity (see the General Introduction for the meaning of this term) of a verb-yielding postbase. Unless otherwise noted, a verb-to-verb postbase preserves the polarity of the verb base to which it is affixed. Thus the postbase -yug- ‘to want to V’ changes ner’uq ‘he is eating’ and neraa ‘he is eating it’ to neryugtuq ‘he wants to eat’ and neryugaa ‘he wants to eat it’, with the polarity unchanged. In the case of some verb-to-verb postbases and all noun-to-verb postbases, it is necessary to indicate the polarity of the resulting verbs by statement or discussion often involving the use of the symbol / on examples formed with the postbase in question (see the General Introduction for the use of the symbol /). In the case of noun-yielding postbases (noun-to-noun and verb-to-noun), the resulting nouns generally take both unpossessed and possessed endings with the usual meaning of ‘possession’, but in the few cases where only one type of ending (possessed or unpossessed) may be used with the resulting noun, or where the possessed form of the resulting noun has an unusual meaning, this is described fully. In discussions of polarity and possession, the term embedded denotes the noun or verb to which the postbase in question is affixed, while the term derived denotes the noun or verb formed upon affixation of the postbase in question.

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4 Nominal roots are primarily the dimensional roots such as ‘thickness’, ‘height’, discussed in the General Introduction.
5 Verbal roots are primarily the emotional roots such as ‘respecting’, ‘being repulsed’, and the postural roots such as ‘lying down’, ‘turning over’. 
Unless otherwise noted, postbases are “productive” in that they can be used freely with any base subject to semantic and/or distributional limitations as indicated. However, some postbases are noted as being “nonproductive”, which means that they cannot be used freely in modern Yup’ik speech. Such postbases are recognizable in a number of words and may or may not have a discernible meaning. For example, -quq appears in more than 35 words, mostly body-part terms, but it cannot be used to form new words in the way that a productive postbase can be used. In some cases one can recognize the base to which -quq has been added, while in other cases one cannot, but the meaning of this postbase cannot be determined. Nonproductive postbases with as few as two occurrences have also been identified and listed in this section if their meanings are determinable. For example, -ngar- has been found on only three verb bases, but from these three the meaning of the postbase, ‘to have the bad habit of V-ing’, is quite apparent. However, this postbase is not productive, since it cannot be used to speak of bad habits other than those expressed in these three certain verb bases. The attempt has been made to give a full listing of a occurrences of each nonproductive postbase. Undoubtedly some nonproductive postbases have more occurrences than are listed, and some postbases that are claimed to be nonproductive are probably at least marginally productive in some Yup’ik-speaking areas, and there may be (nonproductive) postbases occurring on two or more words that have not been identified.

Nonproductive postbases that occur on only one word, or on several words but without a common determinable meaning, are not listed in the postbase section, but they will be found incorporated in the words in which they occur where these words are listed in the main section of the dictionary. Thus, while kitngu- ‘to capsize’ is certainly derived from kit’e- ‘to sink’, the postbase -ngu- is not known to occur elsewhere in the language. For this reason, -ngu- is not found in the postbase section (even though a meaning might well be ascribed to it on the basis of its one occurrence).

Format of Examples; Lexicalization

Examples are generally given first in a two-column format. The left column has a noun or verb base, and the right column has the combination of that noun or verb with the postbase in question, and in the case of verb-yielding postbases, a simple ending. Thus, for the postbase +(s)ciigate- ‘to be unable to V’, an example might have on the left qavar- ‘to sleep’ and on the right qavarcigatuq ‘he is unable to sleep’.

The comment “(lexicalized)” after a base plus postbase example and translation means that this combination has a meaning not entirely predictable from the meaning of its component parts. The predictable meaning may be a possibility to some speakers in some contexts, or it may be completely overshadowed by the lexicalized meaning. Thus, tengssuun is literally ‘a device for flying’ but is lexicalized as ‘airplane’. A device for flying that is not an airplane would not normally be referred to as tengssuun, but the word tengssuun might be used in reference to it in a sentence such as tengssuutnguq ‘it is a device for flying’. On the other hand, angeryagaq literally means ‘baby boat’ or ‘little boat’ but has the lexicalized meaning ‘shrew’, and no one aware of this meaning would ever use the word angeryagaq with its literal meaning.

At the bottom of the list of single-word examples, there may be one or more examples introduced by the phrase “Also, irregularly:”. These are cases in which the postbase in question has been affixed in an irregular (and therefore nonproductive) way, quite often with a meaning other than what one would predict. Thus, in addition to the regular productive combination of neqa ‘fish, food’ and -liur- ‘to work on N’, yielding neqliurtuq ‘he is working on fish or food’, there is also the irregular combination neqliurtuq ‘he is serving food’.

The final items of an entry may consist of examples in sentence contexts. In some cases, these examples

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6 This two column format for postbase examples will be very familiar to anyone who has used the 1984 edition of this dictionary, of Practical Grammar of … Yup’ik (Jacobson 1995), or Yup’ik Eskimo Grammar (Reed et al. 1977).
serve merely to enliven the presentation, but in other cases these examples illustrate the use of the postbase in ways that a single-word example cannot, and/or they show how associated nouns and verbs are used together with the postbase in question. Thus, a sentence example with the postbase that forms comparatives illustrates what case ending is used on the noun denoting the object with which the comparison is being made. While some sentences examples were composed specifically for this dictionary, others are from published texts as in the bases section of the dictionary. However, the postbase in question in these multiword sentence examples are in boldface here in the postbases section. The part of the translation that corresponds to the postbase in question is in italics. Sometimes a segment of the translation has been retranslated literally (if somewhat clumsily) as well and set off by a dash or dashes. Thus:

Angun qimugtengqertuq tungulriamek. ‘The man has black dog — has a dog, a black one.’

Etymology of Postbases

The proto-Eskimo or proto-Yup’ik form (indicated by “< PE pb. –”, or “< PY pb. –”), if there is one, or the derivation of the postbase (indicated by “< –”), if the postbase is composed of two or more other postbases. (A composite postbase is listed because it departs from the predictable combination of those postbases in form, meaning, or use, or if it is otherwise noteworthy — as with the composite bases). In the case of a postbase that occurs in compounds with other postbases, there is a list of such occurrences (indicated by “> –”).

Postbases of Endearment or Denigration

These postbases — -lkuk/-lkug- ‘darned one, irritating’, -(ur)luq/(ur)lur- ‘dear old’, and -ya(g)aq/-ya(g)ar- ‘dear little’, (and others) — pertain to the nominal entities if they are used on nouns, and to the verbal concepts if used on verbs when there are separate nouns for the subject and object. However, if no such separate noun is present, then the postbase can apply to the subject of the intransitive verb or sometimes the object (or possibly the subject) of the transitive verb. For example: with angun ‘man’ and cerirt- ‘to visit’, one gets angutelkuk cerirtuq ‘the darned man is visiting’ and cerirtelkugtuq ‘he is visiting in an irritating way’. The later also means ‘he, the darned one, is visiting’. Similarly, we have angutelkuk cerirtaa ‘he is visiting the darned man’ and cerirtelkugaa ‘he is visiting him in an irritating way’, or sometimes ‘he is visiting him, the darned one’ (or possibly ‘he, darned him, is visiting him’).

Irregular Possession with Certain Postbases

Certain nominalizing postbases used with possessive endings result in forms where the possessor is not exactly the possessor (in the regular sense of possession) of the derived noun, but rather corresponds to the subject of the embedded verb. Thus, postbase -lleq ‘one that V-ed or was V-ed’ and base cerirt- ‘to visit’ yield unpossessed cerirtelleq ‘the one who visited’, but possessed arnam cerirtellra, not meaning ‘the woman’s one who visited’, yields instead ‘the one who the woman visited’. Normalizing postbases used on patientive or transitive-only bases and with possessed endings result
in forms where the possessor corresponds to the object of the embedded verb. Thus, postbases -sta ‘V-er’ and -lleq ‘act of V-ing or being V-ed’ and base kitugte- ‘to fix’ yield possessed uum kitugtesti and uum kitugtellra, meaning ‘the one who fixed this one’ and ‘the fixing of this one’.

Certain noun-elaborating postbases used with possessed endings result in forms where the possessor is not exactly the possessor (in the regular sense of possession) of the derived noun. Thus postbase -liaq ‘made N’ and noun atkuk ‘parka’ yield arnam atkuliara, not meaning ‘the woman’s made parka’ but rather ‘the parka the woman made’ (whether it is hers or not).

Gemination and/or Syncope within the Base with Postbases Expressing Suddenness

With postbases expressing ‘suddenly’, ‘abruptly’, ‘merely (and without further ado)’, and so forth, there can be gemination and/or syncope back within the base for emphasis. For example, with qilug- ‘to bark (at)’ and -ngar(ar)te- ‘to suddenly begin to V’, one can say qilungartaa for ‘it suddenly began to bark at him’ or, for emphasis, qil’ungartaa. Again, with mayur- ‘to go up’ and -qerte- ‘to suddenly V’, one can get mayuqertuq ‘he suddenly went up’, or for emphasis, may’uqertuq, and for yet more emphasis, masqertuq.
Postbases

–a- / –ar- / –aa- / +a- / +aar- to V repeatedly

The first three forms (–a-, –ar-, –aa-) of this postbase are non-productive, and the occurrences listed here for these three forms are relatively complete for our data. The fourth form (+a-) is used on verb bases not taking one of the first three forms and not ending in te, and the fifth form (+aar-) is used on verb bases ending in te.

Form –a- (note that this form does not occur with bases ending in ar- or ag-):

- qalrir- ‘to cry out’
  - qalriaguq ‘it is making noises’ (animal and bird calls; nonspeech high-pitched sounds)
- akngir- (root) ‘in pain’
  - akngiaguq ‘he is repeatedly having pains, is aching’
- anglani- ‘to have fun’
  - anglaniaguq ‘he is enjoying himself’
- irir- (root) ‘slanting’
  - iriaguq ‘he is leaning one way and the other, moving to and fro, rocking back and forth’
- aqvaqur- ‘to run’
  - aqvaquaguq ‘he is running around’
- alerqur- ‘to tell someone to do something’
  - alerquaguq ‘he is giving advice’
- apertur- ‘to point out’
  - apertuaaga ‘he is demonstrating of informing concerning how to do it, or where it is’
- ayalur- (root) ‘leaning’
  - ayaluaguq ‘he is staggering’
- piyug-, peyug- ‘to walk’
  - piyuagaa, peyuaguq ‘he is walking’ (indicates walking for a longer time for many speakers)
- qavarni- ‘to be sleepy’
  - qavarnia ‘I keep nodding off’
- tuqu- ‘to die’
  - tuquagut ‘they keep dying off’
- muru- ‘to sink into snow, mud’
  - muruaguq ‘he repeatedly sinks in as he walks’
- pangaleg- ‘to run on all fours’
  - pangalauq ‘it is running on all fours’

Form –ar- (note that this form does not occur with bases ending in ar- or ag-):

- yuviar- ‘to examine’
  - yuviarua ‘he inspected it thoroughly’, ‘he is giving him a medical examination
- piqertur- ‘to whack’
  - piqertuara ‘he is whacking it repeatedly’
- kaugtur- ‘to strike’
  - kaugtuar ‘he is striking it repeatedly, beating it’
- pissur- ‘to hunt’
  - pissurtuq ‘he is out hunting’ (implies a longer duration than the form without the postbase)
### -a-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iver-</td>
<td>‘to take a few steps in the water’</td>
<td>ivrartuq ‘he is wading in water’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ater-</td>
<td>‘to get down off something’</td>
<td>atrartuq <em>(used throughout Yup’ik)</em> ‘he is going down, descending’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iter-</td>
<td>‘to enter’</td>
<td>itrartuq ‘he is going farther in, going inland’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuime-</td>
<td>‘to swim’</td>
<td>kuimartuq ‘he is swimming around’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carve-</td>
<td>‘to flow’</td>
<td>carvartuq ‘it is flowing’ <em>(implies greater time, distance, or amount than the form without the postbase)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Form -aa- *(note that this form is used only with certain bases ending in er-)*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aper-</td>
<td>‘to utter’</td>
<td>apaagaa ‘he mentioned it repeatedly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cakner-</td>
<td>‘to struggle to function’</td>
<td>caknaaguq ‘he is straining’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qaner-</td>
<td>‘to speak, to say’</td>
<td>qanaaguq ‘he is talking’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uver- <em>(root)</em></td>
<td>‘tilting’</td>
<td>uvaaguq ‘it (boat) is rocking’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasper- <em>(root)</em></td>
<td>‘considering alternatives’</td>
<td>naspaaguq ‘he tasted it, tried it’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Form +a-:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>igar-</td>
<td>‘to write’</td>
<td>igaraauq ‘he is writing letters to various people; is scribbling’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qavar-</td>
<td>‘to sleep’</td>
<td>qavarauq ‘he is repeatedly dozing off’; ‘he is sleepy’ <em>(addition meaning in Y)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anar-</td>
<td>‘to defecate’</td>
<td>anaraauq ‘he is defecating repeatedly or having diarrhea’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciikar-</td>
<td>‘to have loose stool’</td>
<td>ciikaraauq ‘he has diarrhea’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayag-</td>
<td>‘to leave, to go’</td>
<td>ayagaauq ‘he is traveling, moving from one place to another’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enir-</td>
<td>‘to point at’</td>
<td>eniraluki ‘he is pointing at them one after another’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nacig-</td>
<td>‘to cry after someone who is leaving’</td>
<td>nacigauq ‘he is crying after someone who is leaving’ <em>(in NSU this form has supplanted the form without the postbase)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atur-</td>
<td>‘to sing’</td>
<td>aturaauq ‘he is singing various songs’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qutug-</td>
<td>‘to snore’</td>
<td>qutugauq ‘he is snoring’ <em>(in HBC this form has supplanted the form without the postbase)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qager-</td>
<td>‘to explode’</td>
<td>qagrauq ‘it exploded repeatedly’ <em>(also describes waves breaking on a beach)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuteg-</td>
<td>‘to shoot’</td>
<td>nut’gauq ‘he is repeatedly shooting’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muru-</td>
<td>‘to sink in’</td>
<td>muruaguq ‘he is sinking into mud or snow with every step’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
qavarni- ‘to be sleepy’  qavarniaguq ‘he keeps dozing off’

Form +aar- (used only with bases ending in te-):

cefirte- ‘to visit’  cefirtaartuq ‘he is going from house to house visiting’
(cn)ellu’urte- ‘to slide’  (cn)ellu’urtaartuq ‘he is sliding down repeatedly’
qet’e- ‘to squeeze’  qetaaraa ‘he is repeatedly squeezing it’
ulpiarte- ‘to somersault’  ulpiartaaatuq ‘he is repeatedly somersaulting’
nuagte- ‘to wet with saliva’  nuagtaaraa ‘he is repeatedly wetting it with his saliva’

Qavarallruan qanrutellruaqa inartesqelluku. ‘Because he kept dozing off — repeatedly sleeping — I told him to go to bed.’
Niicugniaqa aanaka alerquagillrani ayakatalrianun tan’gaurlurnun. ‘I listened to my mother giving advice to — repeatedly advising — the young boys who were about to leave.’
Net itertaarai yum’inek yuarluni. ‘He went from house to house, entering each one — repeatedly entering them, one after another — looking for his children.’
Unatmi yuarait nengtaarai. ‘She repeatedly stretched the fingers of her hands.’

{-aaq see -q}

{-aar- see -r-}

?alliqe- to suffer the lack of the quality of being V # non-productive; takes intransitive endings only. <-ate-lik2-

pinir- ‘to be strong’  pinialliquq ‘he is having a hard time because he is weak’
puqig- ‘to be intelligent’  puqialliquq ‘he is suffering from the lack of intelligence’
arenqig- ‘to be comfortable’  arenqialliquq ‘he is suffering from the lack of comfort, is poor’, ‘he is suffering hardship’

+(g)aq’ that which has been V-ed

Used productively only with verb bases that can take a transitive ending. With a possessed ending, means ‘that which possessor V-ed’. Also found non-productively with verb bases that take only intransitive endings, with the meaning ‘that which has V-ed’ (see final example). > -arkaq, -kegtaar(aq*), -kengaq, -liaq, -taq3, -yaraq;
PE pb. qaar

iqair- ‘to wash’  iqairaq ‘washed article of clothing’, ‘laundered article’
   iqairanka ‘the things I washed’
kenir- ‘to cook’  keniraq ‘cooked food’
ega- ‘to cook by boiling’  egaaq ‘boiled fish steak’
atur- ‘to wear, use, sing’  aturaaq ‘something that has been worn, used, or sung’, ‘clothing’
pite- ‘to capture (game animal)’  pitaq ‘caught game animal, quarry’
-aq² — -aq³

**POSTBASES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mumigte-</td>
<td>‘to turn over’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elag-</td>
<td>‘to dig’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qipe-</td>
<td>‘to twist’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uu-</td>
<td>‘to cook’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mit’e-</td>
<td>‘to land’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

mumigtaq ‘translation’, ‘pancake’, etc.
elagaq ‘dug out hole in the ground’
qipaq ‘string resulting from plying threads’
uugaq ‘the thing that is cooked’
mit’aq ‘a landed bird, plane, etc.’

Inikiki iqairat unuamek. ‘Please hang today’s laundry — things that been washed today — out to dry.
Ukut pitaqanka. ‘I gathered these, caught these — have them as the things that I caught.’

-aq² (usually does not alter meaning of noun base)
Marginally productive; used by some speakers in certain areas on certain bases and postbases ending in g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>neqerrluk</td>
<td>‘smoked dried fish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maklak</td>
<td>‘bearded seal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uqvik</td>
<td>‘willow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-pik</td>
<td>‘genuine N’, e.g., Yup’ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+mik</td>
<td>‘thing held with one’s N’, e.g., uyamik ‘thing worn hanging from the neck’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

neqerrluaq ‘smoked dried fish’
maklaaq ‘bearded seal’ (younger than maklak)
uqviaq ‘willow’
-piaq ‘genuine N’, e.g., Yupiaq
+miaq ‘thing held with one’s N’, e.g., uyamiaq ‘thing worn hang from the necklace’

+aq³ thing that resembles N in some respect # non-productive; forms with this postbase are highly lexicalized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qenjegaq</td>
<td>‘nose’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tulimaq</td>
<td>‘rib’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cingilek</td>
<td>‘arrow- or spearhead’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qatek</td>
<td>‘thorax’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cakiq</td>
<td>‘parent-in-law’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uskuq</td>
<td>‘rope, cord’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilupeq</td>
<td>‘underwear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qelluq</td>
<td>‘colon’ (anatomical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tutgaq</td>
<td>‘one slept next to, bedmate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culuk</td>
<td>‘spine of feather’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nateq</td>
<td>‘floor’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murak</td>
<td>‘wood’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

qengaraq ‘shinbone’
tulimaraq ‘rib’ (variant)
cingilegaq ‘arrow- or spearhead’ (variant)
qat’gaq ‘chest’ (anatomical)
cakiraq ‘brother- or sister-in-law’ (only in the sense of one’s spouse’s sibling)
uskuraq ‘harness’
iluperaq ‘great-grandchild’ (derivation semantically unclear to compiler)
qelluraq ‘namesake’ (derivation semantically unclear to compiler)
tutgaraq ‘grandchild’
culugaq ‘dorsal fin of fish’
nat’raq ‘sole of skin boot’
muragaq ‘wood’ in HBC, where murak means ‘hardwood’

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-aqe- — -ar(aq*)

-tarneq ‘soul, spirit’
-cauyaq ‘drum’
-kangiq ‘source’, ‘peak’, ‘tip’
-akuliq ‘middle’
-itek ‘toe cap of skin boot’
-talliq ‘arm’
-qilak ‘sky’, ‘roof’
-avngulek ‘cottonwood’
-arnaq ‘woman’

-angyaq, angsaq ‘boat’

{aq see -q}

+(g)aqe- to usually V; to repeatedly V; to habitually V # used primarily in continuing narrative with other conditions stated or implied; >-qaqe-; < PE pb. δαρ and δαqa-

-neraqui ‘to eat’
-qiaqui ‘to cry’
-qavar ‘to sleep’

Waten akutaq avuluni atsayagarnek assir aq uq. ‘The Eskimo ice cream is usually good with raisins mixed in like this.’
Tua-llu-gguq tuut uitaqellriit tuani nem’i. ‘And so, it is said that they would stay in that house.’

Kaigaqami ner’aquaq nervigmi. ‘Whenever he got hungry — would get hungry — he would eat in a restaurant.’
Erenret-gguq tamaita aipaqlutek, cali-llu nerellguteklutek ner’aqlutek. ‘Every day they — regularly — kept each other company and with each other as eating partners they would eat.’

-ar(aq*) little piece of N # used only with bases ending in CVC (where V is prime) [postbase -kuineq, (q.v), is used with other bases]; cf -(ar)ar)-; < -cuar(aq*), -kcuar(aq*), -kegaar(aq*), -llruar(aq*), -ngyaar(aq*), -ciar(ar), -maar(ar), -ngsaar(ar), -caar(ar), -qataar(ar), -qapiar(ar), -qcaar(ar), -rrluar(ar), -vguar(ar), -yukaar(ar); < PE pb. rar-

-neqkaq ‘food’
-yualuq ‘sinew’
-Yugngalnguq ‘Asian’, ‘Latin’
-equk ‘wood’
-ciamruq ‘driftwood’

-neqkaar ‘little piece or quantity of food’; neqkaaraat ‘little pieces or quantity of food’
-yualuar ‘little piece of sinew’
-Yugngalnguar ‘Asian’, ‘Latin’ (no apparent change in meaning)
-equaraq ‘little stick’ (NSU form)
-ciamruaraq ‘little piece of driftwood’ (NSU form)
-ar(ar)- — -ar(ar)te-1

**POSTBASES**

| ciimaq ‘stone’ | ciimaaraq ‘little piece of stone’ (NSU form) |
| ungungssiq ‘animal’ | ungungssiar ‘smaller animal’ |

Note the use of this postbase with time words:

unuaku(mi) ‘(in) the morning’
unuakuar(mi) ‘(in) the early morning’
ataku(mi) ‘(in) the evening’
atakuar(mi) ‘(in) the early evening’

+(g)ar(ar)- meaning dependent on type of noun or verb base on which this postbase is used # cf. -ar(aq*); > -nritar(ar)-, -qtar(ar)-

With active verbs other than those involving the use of particular garments, the meaning is to just barely V; to hardly V; to gradually V; leisurely V

eritar- ‘to pluck’
eritarararaa ‘she is hardly plucking it, removing only a few feathers’; ‘she is leisurely plucking it’

atraar- ‘to go down’
atraartuq ‘he is going down a little at a time, leisurely’

utaqalgir- ‘to wait’
utaqalgiartuq ‘he is waiting patiently’

With verbs involving the use of particular garments, or with nouns for garments, the meaning is to go only by V-ing or only with N (which is barely adequate for conditions):

tanglur- ‘to snowshoe’
tanglura’artuq ‘he’s going using only snowshoes’;
tanglurarallruuq ‘he had gone using only snowshoes’

kamilar- (root) ‘being barefoot’
kamilara’artuq ‘he’ just going barefoot’

kameksak ‘skin boots’
kameksaga’arluni ‘going using only skin boots’
inartessuun ‘pajamas’
inartessuutera’arluni ‘going wearing only pajamas’

With certain words this postbase takes the form +arar(ar):-

sap’akiq ‘shoe’
sap’akirara’arluni ‘going wearing only shoes’ (not winter boots)

suukiiq ‘sock’
suukirara’arluni ‘going wearing only socks’

kemek ‘flesh’
kemgararallruuq ‘he went in the flesh, partially or totally naked’; kemgara’arluni ‘(he) going in the flesh’

With adjectival verbs ending in te-, this postbase means to be a little V [but with adjectival verbs not ending this way, the postbase -ur(ar)- (q.v.) is used for meaning].

nanite- ‘to be short’
nanita’rtuq or nanitarartuq ‘it is a little short’

kemgite- ‘to be skinny’
kemgita’artuq ‘he is little skinny’

usviite- ‘to be crazy’
usviita’rtuq ‘he’s a little crazy’

@+(g)ar(ar)te-1 to suddenly or immediately V; to V with short duration of action

The (ar) of this postbase will almost always be deleted, but its effects are seen in vowel length and stress; and see the second part of the first example below; this postbase (and the postbase -ur(ar)-) are the only postbases where (ar)- deletion occurs in NSU; when used with bases of the form (C)V(C’t)e-, this postbase changes t’e to s (y in HBC), but when used with longer bases ending in te, the te is dropped; this postbase keeps base-final g, but drops base-final r; this postbase is often used along with the postbase -nge- ‘to begin to V’; see “Gemination and/or
Syncope within the Base with Postbases Expressing Suddenness” in the Introduction to the Postbase, and see last sentence example below; < PY pb. ararta-

alikenge- ‘to become afraid of’
   alikenga’artoqa ‘I suddenly became afraid of it’
   alikengarartoqa ‘I suddenly became afraid of what
   might happen to him’

kepe- ‘to sever’
   kep’artoq ‘it severed completely through, the last strand
   broke’, ‘it snapped’

tangvautenge- ‘to begin to look
   at each other’
   tangvautenga’artoq ‘they suddenly began to look at each
   other’

mit’e- ‘to alight’
   mis’aartoq ‘it suddenly alit, landed’

qete- ‘to put arms around’
   qes’artoq ‘he hugged her quickly and released her
   immediately’

makete- ‘to rise’
   mak’artoqut ‘we suddenly sat up in bed’

puge- ‘to come to the surface’
   pug’artoq ‘it suddenly surfaced’

uu- ‘to cook’
   uuga’artoq ‘it cooked fast’

ctite- ‘to smash’
   ciigartoq ‘he quickly smashed it’

nuliqsagute- ‘to get as a wife’
   nuliqsaguartoq ‘he swiftly got her as his wife’

uterte- ‘to return’
   ut’artoqut ‘he went and came back shortly’

qakegte- ‘to lift one’s garment’
   qakga’artoq ‘she quickly lifted up her skirt and let it down
   again’

ayag- ‘to leave’
   ayaga’artoq ‘it fled’

tupag- ‘to wake up’
   tupaga’artoq ‘he suddenly woke up’

igvar- ‘to appear’
   igvaartoq ‘he appeared suddenly, popped into view’

aiq’ar- ‘to get out of the way, to
   come off’
   aiqartoq ‘he immediately got out of the way, it suddenly
   came off’

takuyar- ‘to turn one’s head’
   takuyaartoq ‘he suddenly turned his head’

Ellimellrani mertaasqelluku nasaurluum niigartoq. ‘When he told her to fetch water the girl
   responded immediately.’
Paqnayuum ugaani mikelnguq taiga’artoq. ‘Driven by curiosity, the child quickly came over.’
Itran qil’ungartoqtaum qimugkauyaraam ‘When he came in that puppy started — just then —
   barking at him.’ (YUU 1995:108) (see section on “Gemination and/or Syncope with the Base with
   Postbase Expressing Suddenness” in the Introduction of the Postbases)

:ngararaste-^2 to hit or get hit in or on one’s N # used only with body part nouns; = -cararaste-; > -qliartate-; <
   PE pb. nar-^1
   ii ‘eye’
   iingartoq ‘it was hit right in the eye’; iingartoq ‘he hit it
   right in the eye’

   iruq ‘leg’
   iruartoq ‘he hit it on the leg’

   nasquq ‘head’
   nasquraartoq or nasquartoq ‘he hit it on the head’
yaquq ‘wing’
yaquq`rataa ‘he hit it on the wing’

Yaquleyagaam puukaraa qamiqurra`arrulu piyuanganinanrani. ‘A little bird flew into him, hitting him right in the head as he was walking.’

+`(g)arkaq that which is to be V-ed; that which will V # < -aq`-kaq; > -arkau-, -tnguarkaq

pite- ‘to catch game’
pitearkaq ‘game animal, quarry’
cali- ‘to work’
caliarkaq ‘task to be done’
ekua- ‘to burn’
ekuaarkaq ‘thing to be burned’; ‘burnt offering (in the Bible)’
atur- ‘to wear, to sing’
aturarkaq (or atu`urkaq) ‘clothing to be worn, one who is to sing’
tupig- ‘to weave’
tupigarkaq (or tupi`igkaq) ‘something to be woven (e.g., grass, or burlap fibers)’

Pitarkartaitnluni maani ayallruuq qamavet pissuryarturluni. ‘Saying that there was no game — future things to catch — here, he went upriver to hunt.’

+`(g)arkaqe- will V (it); should V (it); to V (it) in the future # this is not used with intransitive endings, -arkau- being used instead; also in NUN the ar of this postbase may be reduced or deleted; < -arkaq-ke-2-

akute- ‘to mix (it) in’
akutarkaqa `I will mix it in’ (NUN)
mamrir- ‘to patch’ (NUN)
mamrirerkaqaa or mamrirkaa `he will patch it’ (NUN)
Maa-i tuaten nallnritarkaqueri ta`ngaururni makuni. ‘Also now, it is something you must know about, you boys — you have it as a future thing to know about.’ (KIP 1998:289)
Angutem-gguq arcaqerluni nuliani kenkarkaqaa. ‘It is said that, above all, a man must love and cherish his wife — have her as a future person to love.’ (YUP 2005:196)

+`(g)arkaqenrilkae that which possessor must, should or would not V # < -arkaqe-nrite-ke-3-

Amlleq neq`arkaqenrilkeka neq`aqercetaq`luq qian, tuarpiaq waten elpet qanrutkurluki.
When you talk like this it makes me remember much that I would not remember otherwise — something that I do not have as my future remembered thing.’ (TAP 2004:111)
Makut-llu maai yaqulget ner`arkaqenrilkeci: Yaqulegpiit, iggiayulit, eskaviat, . . . ‘These birds you must not eat: Eagles, owls, hawks, . . . — things that for you are not future things to eat’ (LEVI. 11:13)

+`(g)arkau- will eventually V or be V-ed; should V or be V-ed; is supposed to V or be V-ed; to V in the future # in NUN and HBC this is not used with transitive endings, -arkaq- being used instead; also in NUN the ar of this postbase may be reduced or deleted; < -arkau-u-; < PY pb. yarka(C)u-

nere- ‘to eat’ (agentive)
nere`arkauguq `he will eat or it will be eaten’; nere`arkaugaa `he is supposed to eat it’
kuve- ‘to spill’ (patientive)
kuve`arkauguq `it will be spilled’; kuve`arkaugaa `he will spill it’
ayag- ‘to leave’ (intrans. only)
ayagarkauguq `he will leave’
tuquete- ‘to kill’ (trans. only) tuqutarkauguq ‘it will be killed’; tuqutarkaugaa ‘he will kill it’

an’gir- ‘to be outside’ an’girerkaugua or an’girkaugua ‘I will be outside’ (NUN)

Carrlulek ungungssiq egmianun nalatarkauguq. ‘A diseased animal must be destroyed — is a future thing to kill — immediately.’

‘+(g)arkaunrir- to now be unable to V; to not be able or fit to V in the V future # = -kaunrir-

Tulukarugaurluuq ner’arkaunrirpenga, anagiarpenga. ‘Dear old Raven, you can no longer eat me — to you I have ceased being a future thing to eat —; I’m escaping you.’ (CUN 2005:104)

Nuuqitarkaunrirtelluku-llu mukaarkanek wine-amek-llu. ‘And I have seen to it that he will not be able to suffer a shortage — caused him to cease being a future one that suffer a shortage — of grain or wine.’ (AYAG. 27:37)

Caarkaunrirniluku qetunraa tekitniluku. ‘He told him that her son had arrived and that nothing would happen to him now — that he would cease being a future one to undergo something.’ (PAI 2008:434)

+arte- to V quickly, fast # non-productive

(c)ellur- ‘to glide down’ (c)ellu’urtuq ‘it slid down fast’

kitu- ‘to pass’ kitu’urtaa ‘he went right on past it fast’

yurar- ‘to come into view’ yura’artuq ‘it popped into view’

(obsolete in most areas)

?a:rute- to come to lack the quality of being V or of N-ness # < -?e5-

pinir- ‘to be strong’ piniarutuq ‘he has become weak’; piniarutaq ‘it has made him weak, has sapped his strength’

ipeg- ‘to be sharp’ ipgiarutuq ‘it has become dull’ (irregular in formation)

neqa ‘food’ neqniarutuq ‘it has become unpalatable’

?ate to lack the quality of being V # non-productive; takes intransitive endings only; > -alliqe-, -ngiate-

puqig- ‘to be intelligent’ puqiatuq ‘he is stupid’

pinir- ‘to be strong’ piniatuq ‘he is weak’

ipeg- ‘to be sharp’ ipgiatuq ‘it is dull’ (irregular in formation)

nuki- ‘to be strong’ (NUN) nukgiatuuq ‘he is weak’ (NUN)

arenqig- ‘to be comfortable’ arenqiatuq ‘it is uncomfortable’

+aur(ar)- to continue V-ing over a period of time # this postbase is used only with bases formed from the postbase -mete/-nette- (q.v.); < -a-ur(ar)-

maante- ‘to be here’ maantaurtuq ‘he is staying put here’; maantauraa ‘stay put here!’

tuante- ‘to be there’ tuantauraa ‘stay put there!’

nem’ete- ‘to be in the house’ nem’etaurtuq ‘he is staying put in the house’

Maantaurqaquina unuamek; tang, ella ayaganailinguq. ‘Stay put — continue to be — here today; look, the weather is not good for traveling.’
Postbases

[-caaqe- see -yaaqe-]

@~+caar(ar)- to endeavor to V, to undertake the act of V-ing, to try to V (with a high probability of success) # changes base-final (special) te to l; for polarity information see -car-; < -car-ar(ar)-; < PE pb. car-1

qavange- ‘to begin to sleep’
qavangcaartuq ‘he is trying to sleep’; qavangcaararaa ‘he is trying to induce her to sleep’
asdir- ‘to be good’
assircaartuq ‘he is behavior (well)’; assircaararaa (or assircaarautaa) ‘he is treating her well’ (note shift from predictable meaning: he is trying to get her to behave)
nepaite- ‘to be quiet’
nepailcaartuq ‘he is trying to be quiet’
cukaiite- ‘to be slow’
cukailcaarpipiqnaq ‘try not to be so slow!, stop being slow!’
qessaite- ‘to be willing to work’
qessailcaartuq ‘he is endeavoring to be a willing worker’
niugite- ‘to not rustle’
niugilcaarallruq ‘he tried not to make any rustling noises’

Qavangcaarainarani erenrani ella teminguq qavargiigalivkarluku. ‘While he was trying to sleep during the day, the air began rumbling, preventing him from sleeping.’

[-cagute- see -yagute-]

[-cailkutaq see -yailkutaq]

[-cak see -kcak]

@–caluq* animal of the same sex as N # non-productive; drops base-final te.

angun ‘man’
angucaluq ‘male animal’
arunaq ‘woman’
arunacaluq ‘female animal’

[-caqlir- see -yaqlir-]

[-caquina see -yaquina-]

[-car- see -yar-]

@+car- to cause to V, to try to induce to V # with bases that end in gte or rte, the te is dropped and the g or r is replaced by k or q respectively, while with bases that end in te following a vowel, the te is dropped; used only with bases that can take intransitive endings; when used with an intransitive ending, a verb expanded by this postbase has the meaning subject causes himself to V, while with a transitive ending the meaning is subject causes object to V; cf. -ngcar-; > -car(ar)-, -ngcar-; < PE pb. car-1

elite- ‘to learn’
elicartuq ‘he is studying’ (trying to learn); elicaraa ‘he is teaching her’ (trying to get her to learn) /
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ellange- ‘to acquire sense’</th>
<th>Ellangcaraa ‘he is trying to put some sense into her’ (e.g., by reprimanding her)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yunge- ‘to acquire a person, to get a life’</td>
<td>Yungcaraa ‘he is medicating her,’ literally: ‘he is trying to get her to acquire a (new) life’</td>
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<td>Tumarte- ‘to be in order’</td>
<td>Tumaqcaraa ‘he is trying to put it in working order; he is patching it’</td>
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<td>Kitugte- ‘to be fixed’</td>
<td>Kitukcaraa ‘he is trying to fix or adjust it’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elluarte- ‘to be correct’</td>
<td>Elluaqcaraa ‘he is correcting it, adjusting it’</td>
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<td>Assir- ‘to be good’</td>
<td>Assircaraa ‘he is making it good, fixing it’; Assircartuq ‘he is improving himself’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manig- ‘to be smooth’</td>
<td>Manigcaraa ‘he is ironing it, smoothing it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipeg- ‘to be sharp’</td>
<td>Ipegcaraa ‘he is sharpening it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinir- ‘to be strong’</td>
<td>Pinircartuq ‘he is strengthening himself, building up his muscles’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aturallret tumaqcaraarluki caunriumalrit ikiutetkai kinguqliminun. ‘After patching — tried to put together the pieces of — his old worn-out clothes, he handed them down to his younger brother.’

{-caraq see -yaraq}

{-carar- see -yarar-}

{-carar(ar)- see -yarar(ar)-}

-car(ar)te- to hit in or on the N, to hit right in or on the N # used only with body part nouns; = -ar(ar)te-

-ii ‘eye’ | Iica’rtuq ‘it got hit right in the eye’; Iicarta ‘he hit it in the eye’ |

-it’gaq ‘foot’ | It’gaca’artaa ‘he hit it in the foot’ |

-yaquq ‘wing’ | Yaqucartaa ‘he hit it in the wing’ |

Qecian ciulian, camek umyuarteqvenkanani maligcuarinarani anuqmi, iicarrulu tuta. ‘While she was following him in the blowing wind without thinking of anything, his spittle hit her right in the eye.’

{-carpiar- see -yarpiar-}

{-cartur- see -yartur-}

{-caurciiqe- see -yaurciiqe-}

{-caurte- see -yaurte-}
-cengaq* — -cete-1

POSTBASES

-cengaq* one with a small N

ii ‘eye’ iicengaq ‘one with little eyes’
qukaq ‘waist’ qukacengaq ‘wasp’ (lexicalized)
nunapik ‘tundra’ Nunapic’ngaq ‘site of the Moravian Children’s Home near Kwethluk’

@~+cetaaq something used to cause one to V # and @~+cetaar- to try to cause one to V # the verb-elaborating form is a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see -ni- and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322); either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive; drops base-final te; = -citaaq & -citaar-; < -cete1-a-; < PE pb. tata(C)ar-

Noun examples:

tuqu- ‘to die’ tuqucetaaq ‘poison’
nepe- ‘to stick’ nepcetaaq ‘glue, tape’
qavar- ‘to sleep’ qavarcetaaq ‘sleeping pill, anesthetic’
anar- ‘to defecate’ anarcetaaq ‘laxative’
alarte- ‘to err’ alarcetaaq ‘person or thing that tries to lead people astray; religious cultist’

The following two nouns are formed from this postbase, but are lexicalized with meanings not entirely predictable from the (present-day) meaning of the postbase.

nere- ‘to eat’ nercetaaq ‘poison’
aru- ‘to become soft, rotten’ arucetaaq ‘dried fish skin softened by chewing so it may be eaten; any skin chewed like gum’

Verb examples:

qinu- ‘to fuss’ qinucetaaraa ‘he is trying to provoke her’
alinge- ‘to fear’ alingcetaaraa ‘he is trying to scare her’
inarte- ‘to lie down’ inarcetaaraa ‘he is trying to get him to go to bed’
pi- ‘to do’ picetaaraa ‘he is provoking, tempting her’

Qinucetaanrilgu kinguqliin! ‘Don’t try to provoke your little brother!’

@+cete-1 to let, allow, permit, cause, or compel one to V # used only with bases that end in te or in a consonant; for bases that end in a vowel, the postbase -vkar- (q.v.) is used instead; a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see -ni- and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322); either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive; drops base-final te;

= cite-; > -cetaar-; < PE pb. tot-

igte- ‘to fall’ igcetaa ‘he caused it to fall, dropped it’
ayag- ‘to leave’ ayagcetaa ‘he let her leave, sent her away’

Arnam paniminun manigcar cet ai iqairat. ‘The woman had her daughter iron the clothes.’

This postbase can function in a purely formal sense without actually contributing to the meaning of a verb, in order to form a sentence satisfying the grammatical constraint that the subject of the subordinative verb be the same as the subject of the main verb:

Aataka nererraacelluku anellruunga. ‘After my father ate, I went out.’ literally: ‘After I let my father eat, I went out.’ (compare, Aataka nererraarluni anellruuq. ‘After my father ate, he went out.’)
**POSTBASES**

+**cete**-² to have the quality of V or N # non-productive; note that the use of this postbase is optional with certain adjectival verbs = -cite-

- **tan’geq** ‘darkness’
- **taamlek** ‘darkness’
- **kiiq** ‘heat in the air’
- **maqaq** ‘warmth’
- **tanqig**- ‘to be bright’
- **manig**- ‘to be smooth’
- **ipeg**- ‘to be sharp’
- **kavir**- (root) ‘redness’
- **keggag**- (root) ‘roughness’


Kiircelan ena kenirtuq ellami. ‘Because the house is hot — has the quality of being hot —, she is cooking outside.’

+**ci**- to buy (some) N # > -karci; < PE pb. ci-

- **mukaaq** ‘flour’
- **angyaq** ‘boat’
- **tengssuun** ‘airplane’
- **melugkaq** ‘cigarette’


@~+**ciar(ar)**- to wait patiently for object to V # not used with motion verbs; used mostly with transitive endings, but may be used with an intransitive ending in a reflexive sense; < -cir'-ar(ar)-

- **kumlate**- ‘to be cold’
- **nipe**- ‘to go out’ (flame)


+(s)**ciigali**-, +(s)**ciigalli**- (additional NI form) to not be able to V any longer # = -sciigali-; < -ciigate-i¹-

- **cali**- ‘to work’
- **atur**- ‘to use’


Yaquleyagaq teqsuqairucami tengesciigaliuq. ‘The little bird cannot fly any more because it has lost its tail feathers.’

+(s)**ciigate**- to not be able to V # = -sciigate-; > -ciigali-

- **tangerr**- ‘to see’
- **qavar**- ‘to sleep’


Qavarcigalama naaqiqartuq. ‘Because I can’t sleep, I’ll read.’

Pinialami teggalqurpak mumigtesciigataa. ‘Since he is not strong, he cannot turn the big rock over.’

lingqerrasaaqt, taaqam tangerciigatut; ciutengqerrasaaqt, taqgaam niitesciiganateng. ‘They have eyes, but cannot see; they have ears, but cannot hear.’ (ISAI. 44:8)

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[-ciq- see -ciq-]

@:(u)ciirute- to become unknowing concerning whether or how one is V-ing # a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see -ni- and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322); < -ciq-i:rute-

- nante- ‘to be where’ nanluciirutua ‘I no longer know where I am’; nanluciirutaqa ‘I don’t know where he is anymore’
- uungu- ‘to be this’ (from una) uunguciirutaqa ‘I become confused about it’

@:(u)ciite- to not know whether one is V-ing, to not know how one is with respect to V-ing # a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see -ni- and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322); < -ciq-ite1-

- nante- ‘to be where’ nanluciitua ‘I don’t know where I am’; nanluciitaqa ‘I don’t know where he is’
- kituu- ‘to be who’ kituuuciitaqa ‘I don’t know who he is’
- qavar- ‘to sleep’ qavauciitaqa ‘I don’t know if he slept’
- ayuqe- ‘to be like’ ayuquciitaput ‘we don’t know what they are like’
- uungu- ‘to be this’ (from una) uunguciitaqa ‘I am confused about it’

Angutmun teguciitaqa nuussiq. ‘I don’t know whether the man took the knife.’
Cauciitan-qaa? ‘Are you unsure — do you not know — what it is?’
Qimugteka qilucciitaqa. ‘I don’t know whether my dog is barking — don’t know concerning the barking of my dog.’
Wiinga-ll’ tamakut cauciitellruanka, qaillun ayuquciitaqluuki. ‘I didn’t know what they were, and I didn’t know what they were like.’ (KIP 1998:305)
Tua-i ukut wani qanlanglлинутеш ilai, “Arenqiapaa! Arenqiapaa! Putukuilnguq imna cacitenrituq.” ‘One of them said, “Oh my! Oh my! That Putukuilnguq knows — doesn’t not know — what he’s doing.”’ (CIU 2005:36)

–cilleq worthless N; dilapidated N # often derogatory # <-?-lleq1

- [e]na ‘house’ nec’illeq ‘worthless, tumbledown house’
- angyaq ‘boat’ angyacilleq ‘old abandoned boat’
- yuk ‘person’ yuc’illeq ‘worthless person, one not worthy of being a person’
- avayaq ‘branch’ avayacilleq ‘knot in wood’ (lexicalized)

–ciller(ar)te- to unintentionally hit (it) in the N # HBC

–cilli- to appear to have been V-ing; to appear to have been V-ed # with transitive endings forms “impersonal subject verbs”; < -?-lli-

- qia- ‘to cry’ qiacilliq (or qiaccilla) ‘he looks as if he has been crying’
- atur- ‘to use, to wear’ atucilliq ‘it seems to have been used, worn’

Itlemni anqertuq tan’gaurlucuar curatucilliluni iqemvagluni-llu camek. ‘When I came in, the little boy rushed out, looking as if he had been eating blueberries and with his mouth full of something.’
@:(u)cig condition of possessor with respect to V; incidence of V # takes possessed endings almost exclusively (but see use with iliitni below); although this is a nominalizing postbase, if the embedded verb is considered intransitive, then a subject for that embedded verb in the absolutive case may be used (rather than a possessor for the derived noun in the relative case) (see first sentence example below); if the embedded verb is considered transitive, then the possessed ending of the derived noun agrees in person and number with the object of that embedded verb, and that object can be expressed by a noun in the absolutive case, while the subject of the embedded verb can be expressed by a noun in the terminalis case (see second sentence example below); see also Practical Grammar . . . of Yup’ik (p. 367ff); not used with -cique/-ciiqe-; instead, -cirkaq is used for the future; > -ciirute-, -ciite-, -kuciq, -taciq, -cirkaq; < PE pb. uci

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<td>assi-</td>
<td>‘to be good’</td>
<td>assiucia ‘whether it is good’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuki-</td>
<td>‘to be fast’</td>
<td>cukacia ‘whether it is fast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaig-</td>
<td>‘to be hungry’</td>
<td>ciin kaiguciq ‘why I am hungry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ner-</td>
<td>‘to eat’</td>
<td>nani nerucin ‘where you ate’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayuq-</td>
<td>‘to be like’</td>
<td>ayuqucia ‘what it is like, its condition’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi-</td>
<td>‘to do’</td>
<td>piciuguq ‘it is the truth, the way it is’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cau-</td>
<td>‘to what’</td>
<td>cauciat ‘what they are’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takta-</td>
<td>‘to be that long’</td>
<td>taktacia ‘its length’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note how the various types of te ending bases (and cete ending bases) behave with this postbase.

With bases ending in vowel plus te as in the next example:

tekite- ‘to arrive’ tekiyucianek ‘about whether he arrive’

With bases ending in the postbase -cete-1 as in the next example:

piluaqercete- ‘to grant good fortune’ piluaqercessucianek ‘about whether he’s been granted good fortune’

With bases ending in the postbase -cete-2 as in the next example:

kiircete- ‘to be hot’ kiircecianek ‘about whether it is hot’

With ending bases ending in consonant plus te as in the next example:

cetirte- ‘to visit’ cetirucianek ‘about whether he is visiting, or whether someone is visiting him’

With bases ending in special te as in the next examples:

nereksaite- ‘to not have eaten’ nereksailucianek ‘about whether he’s eaten’

ete- ‘to be’ elucia ‘the way it is; its form’ (lexicalized)

Also, with lexicalized and irregular meanings:

iver- ‘to wade’ ivruciq ‘wading boot’
nere- ‘to eat’ neruciq ‘meal’

Niitua allaneq (or allanrem) ayaucianek. ‘I heard that the stranger has left — about the stranger’s act of leaving.’

Angutem arnaq aptaa tan’gurrarnun anyaq atuucianek. ‘The man asked the woman whether the boys are using the boat — about the boy’s act of using it.’

Qanruteksaitaanga qailun takta ci anek. ‘He hasn’t told me how long it is — about the degree to which, how much, it has the state of being long.’
Nalluaqa ciin qavartiigalucin. ‘I don’t know why you can’t sleep — concerning the the cause of your condition of being unable to sleep.’

Akaurtuq pek’ngucia. ‘It has been a long time since he started walking or that he’s been up and awake — his act of beginning to walk occurred long ago.’

Qanrutaanga qallun angutmun ikayullrucivnек. ‘He told me how that the man had helped you — concerning the fact that the man helped you.’

Nutaan nallunri’rqaqepnurit neqnguciat. ‘I just learned that snails are food (are edible) — learned the fact of their being food.’

With iliitni ‘in one of them’, this postbase means ‘incident or occurrence of V’; for example:

- erte- ‘to dawn’
- atakuucit iliitni ‘one evening’
- ayag ‘to depart’
- ayaucit iliitni ‘one time when departing’

Taüga-i piureluq’m amla ga-gaten piyalria, picit ill’iti naa-ga-i ellimerrasqiqi ayagalrim tayima tektitenriiniur. ‘And so it went on, but one time — on one of the occasions — when she had sent him out he did not come (back).’ (WHE 2000:200)

+ciqe- / @ciqe- to V in the future; will V # the second cited form is used with bases that end in te, after the te is dropped; in HBC, however, -ciqe- may be used with such bases, and te retained; not used with the optative mood; -ki- is used instead; not used with -lleq or -ciq; -kaq is used with these instead; generally not used with -nrite-;
- ngaite- is used instead; > -ciaqiar-/ciqiar-, -ciqli-/-ciqli-, -yauciqar-; < PE pb. cqa-
- cali- ‘to work’
- nere- ‘to eat’
- elite- ‘to learn’
- pairte- ‘to encounter’
- pair- ‘to lick’

Nererraaluni qavarningkuni inarciqiqarq. ‘After eating, when he becomes sleepy he will go to bed.’

Unuaqu ellallirciqarqunarquq. ‘Tomorrow it will probably rain.’

+ciqiar- / @ciqiar- to be about to V; to be going to V #the second cited form is used with bases that end in te, after the te is dropped; NUN; < -ciqe-/-ciqe-?
- nere- ‘to eat’
- tekite- ‘to arrive’

+ciqli- / @ciqli- to probably be going to V # the second cited form is used with bases that end in te, after the te is dropped; used with the enclitic =wa and a participial ending and the enclitic =wa; < -ciqe-/-ciqe-li-
- inarte- ‘to lie down’
- nere- ‘to eat’

Unuaqu-wa ikayurciqiliinga. ‘He will probably help me tomorrow.’
Postbases

@~+cir-³ to let (it) V; to wait for (it) to V; to make (it) V # drops base-final te; not used with motion verbs; used mostly with transitive endings, but may be used with an intransitive ending in a reflexive sense; > ciar(ar)-; < PE pb. c(c)iir-

- mernur- ‘to be tired’
- nau- ‘to grow’
- ule- ‘to rise’ (liquids)
- tepenge- ‘to acquire an odor’
- mecunge- ‘to get soaked’
- kumlate- ‘to be cold’
- kinerte- ‘to be dry’
- qame- ‘to die down’
- palu- ‘to starve’

\[\text{mernurciruq ‘he is making himself tired’; mernurciraa ‘he is making her tired’} \]
\[\text{nauciraa ‘he is waiting for it to grow’} \]
\[\text{ulciraa or ul’ciraa ‘he is letting it (dough) rise or he is waiting for the tide to come in’} \]
\[\text{tepenciraa ‘he is letting it ferment’} \]
\[\text{mecungciraa ‘he is letting it soak’} \]
\[\text{kumlaciraa ‘he is letting it cool off or freeze’} \]
\[\text{kinerciraa ‘he is letting it dry’} \]
\[\text{qamciraa ‘he is waiting for it to die down’} \]
\[\text{paluciraa ‘he is starving it’} \]

Elaturrami keniraq kumlaciraa. ‘She is letting the cooked food cool in the porch.’

+(s)cir² to get V-ed (usually to one’s detriment) # Y; = -ciur-; < -ta-lir-; > -ciryar-

- tegleg- ‘to steal’

\[\text{telegciruq ‘it got stolen’} \]

@:(u)cirkaq future condition of possessor with respect to V # see -ciq for details of use; this postbase is used rather than –ciq plus –ciqe-; < -ciq-kaq

- assir- ‘to be good’

\[\text{assiucirkaa ‘whether it will be good’} \]

Niitua allaneq (or allanrem) ayaucirkaanek. ‘I heard that the stranger will leave — about his future act of leaving.’

+(s)ciryar- to be easily V-ed # only marginally productive; takes intransitive endings only; < -cir²-yar-

- iqair- ‘to be washed’

\[\text{iqairciryartuq ‘they are easily washed’} \]

- qaner- ‘to speak’

\[\text{qanerciryartuq ‘he is easy to speak to, listens attentively’} \]

- nere- ‘to eat’

\[\text{neresciryartuq ‘it is easy to eat’} \]

@~+citaqaq something used to cause one to V # and @~+citaar- to try to cause one to V # HBC; = -cetaaq & -cetaar-

@+cita-¹ to let, allow, permit, cause, compel one to V # HBC, EG; = -cete-¹

+cite-² to have the quality of V or N # HBC, EG; = -cete-²

@:(u)cite-³ to V in place of, instead of, or for (him) (but not in the sense of ‘for the sake of’) # takes transitive endings only

- cali- ‘to work’

\[\text{calicitaa ‘he is working in her place’ (i.e., rather than she)} \]

- qalarte- ‘to speak’

\[\text{qalarucitaa ‘he spoke in her place’} \]
### -ciur- — -cuar(aq*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qaner-</td>
<td>‘to speak’</td>
<td>qanrucitaa ‘he spoke in her place’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maante-</td>
<td>‘to be here’</td>
<td>maanlucitaa ‘he is here instead of her’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mertar-</td>
<td>‘to pack water’</td>
<td>mertaucitaa ‘he is packing water in place of her’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elitnauristeci naulluungan elitnauriciciqaqa. ‘Because your teacher is ill I shall teach in his place.’ . . . qanruyutengqertuq: “Kia pi ngaitaaten, elpenek tau gaam auluklerpeggun yuullren egelruciicqan.” . . . there is the maxim: “No one will do it for you; you are responsible for your own life.” (QAN 2009:410)

#### +(s)ciur- to get V-ed (usually to one’s detriment) # used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings; yields a verb base that takes only intransitive endings; the agent of the action, that is, the subject of the embedded transitive verb, may be expressed by a noun in the terminalis or ablative-modalis case; K, BB, HBC; = -cir-; < -ta-liur-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nere-</td>
<td>‘to eat’</td>
<td>neresciurtuq ‘it got eaten’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tegleg-</td>
<td>‘to steal’</td>
<td>teglegciurtuq ‘it got stolen’</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Neresciurtuq carayagmun (or carayagmek). ‘It got eaten by a bear.’

#### ?ckar- to V in a small way # non-productive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pupsug-</td>
<td>‘to pinch’</td>
<td>pupeckaraa ‘he took it between his thumb and forefinger, he pinched it lightly’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### -cegg- to be very V, to have good N # only marginally productive; drops base-final te

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tungu-</td>
<td>‘to be black’</td>
<td>tunguckegtuq ‘it is very black’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanqig-</td>
<td>‘to be bright’</td>
<td>tanqickegtuq ‘it is very bright’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nepete-</td>
<td>‘to stick’</td>
<td>nepeckegtuq ‘he is able to climb or balance well’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cingik</td>
<td>‘point, tip’</td>
<td>cingickegtuq ‘it is very sharply pointed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>napa</td>
<td>‘tree, post’</td>
<td>napackegtuq ‘it (post, tree) is very straight’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>‘eye’</td>
<td>iickegtuq ‘he has well formed eyes’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### {-cu- see -yu-}

#### {-cuar- see -yuar-}

#### -cuar(aq*) small N; tiny N; little N # = -kcuaraq(aq*); < -cuk-ar(aq*); < PE pb. kyu(C)ak

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>neqa</td>
<td>‘fish’</td>
<td>nequar or nequaraq ‘a little fish’; nequaraat ‘little fishes’; ‘fish fry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angyaq</td>
<td>‘boat’</td>
<td>angyacuar or angyacuaq ‘little boat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qavcik</td>
<td>‘wolverine’</td>
<td>qavicuar or qavicuaq ‘marten’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Irregularly and lexicalized:

irni- ‘to give birth’
irnicuar- ‘to miscarry’

Necua nanqertuq. ‘He has a small house.’
Necuaraartangqertuq or Necuaraartangqertuq. ‘There is a small house.’
Ayainanermini necuarmek imumek tekicartullini, tua-i tanqige∩ani. ‘As he was going
along, he came upon this brightly lit little house.’ (AGA 1996:204)

Caqerluni-am taukut yaqulecuaraat piyuayaurcata ellaitnek nerengnaqesqelluki
umyuarteqluni yaassillregnek anlluki talicivigmi. ‘When the little birds were able to walk,
she took the out of the box and put them out in the smokehouse thinking that they could
look for food for themselves there.’ (ELN 1990:25)

{-cugar- see -yugar-}
{-cugcali- see -yugcali-}
{-cugnaita- see -yugnaita-}
{-cugnarqe- see -yugnarqe-}
{-cungna- see -yungna-}

+cugninárqeq (Y form), +cugnilárqeq (NUN, NSU form), -cugninárqeq (K form) to smell or taste like N #
takes intransitive endings only; < -cuk-ninarqe-; < PE pb. nita-

anaq ‘feces’
anarcugninárquq, anarcugnilárquq, anacugninárquq ‘it
smells like feces’

neqerrluk ‘dried fish’
neqerrlugcugninárquq, neqerrlugcugnilárquq,

neqerrlugcugninárquq ‘it smells like dried fish’

+cugnité- to smell or taste like N # takes intransitive endings only; HBC; < -cuk-nite-; < PE pb. nita-

neqerrluk ‘dried fish’
neqerrlugcugnituq ‘it smells like dried fish’

{-cugyaaqe- see -yugyaaqe-}
{-cuirute- see -yuirute-}
{-cuite- see -yuite-}

-cuk unpleasing N; ugly old N; bad result of V-ing # only marginally productive; > cuar(aq*), -cugninárqeq-, -cungaq, -cugnité-, -pacug-, -qucuk, -culngu-; < PE pb. cuy-

putukqu ‘big toe’
putukucuk ‘sore toe, ingrown toenail’
qauq ‘sore on head’
qaucuk ‘sore on head with loss of hair’
tan’gurraaq ‘boy’
tan’gu racuk ‘no-good boy’
arñaq ‘woman’
arncuk ‘no-good woman’
-culngu- — -cunga

**POSTBASES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tunu</td>
<td>‘back of body’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naucuk</td>
<td>‘growth on body, tumor’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelipacuggluk</td>
<td>‘sourdough bread’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Angulviim tutaanga putukucumkun pitsaqevkenani. ‘The big man unintentionally stepped on my sore toe.’

{-cukaar(ar)- see -yukaar(ar)-}

{-cuke- see -yuke-}

{-culi see -yuli}

-culngu- to be indisposed with respect to one’s N; to have trouble V-ing # takes intransitive endings only;

- < -cuk-lngu-; < PE pb. culŋu-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aqsak</td>
<td>‘stomach’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mertar-</td>
<td>‘to fetch water’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ella</td>
<td>‘awareness’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qulicungaq</td>
<td>‘older brother’ (CAN, NI form)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{-cunqegg- see -yunqegg-}

{-cunqeggli see -yunqeggli}

{-cunrite- see -yunrite-}
+cur- / +ssur- to hunt N; to seek N; to check N (game-catching implement) # the form beginning with c is used on consonant-ending bases and the form beginning with ss is used on vowel-ending bases; generally takes intransitive endings only (but see first example below); K, Y, BB = -ssur-

- curlak misfortune in V-ing # and -curlag- to be interfered with while V-ing; to V with unsatisfactory results #

- cuuma- see -yuuma-
[-cuun] see [-yuumiir-]

[-cuumiir(ar)te- see -yuumiir(ar)te-]

[-cuumiite- see -yuumiite-]

[-cuumir- see -yuumir-]

{+cuun / +ssuun} device for V-ing, device associated with N # the form starting with c is used on consonant-ending bases, and the form starting with ss is used on vowel-ending bases; Y, K, BB; = -ssuun; < -?-n; < PE pb.

\[\text{ci(C)un} \]

iqvar- ‘to pick berries’

cali- ‘to work’

ner’e or ner’e ‘eating utensil, fork’

tenge- ‘to take flight’

tengaur- ‘to fly’

igarcuun, alngarcuun ‘pencil, pen’ (lexicalized)

iqairi- ‘to remove dirt’

mingga- ‘to sew’

mingga ‘sewing machine’ (lexicalized)

arnassagaq ‘old woman’

arnassargarcuun ‘old-age pension for a woman’ (lexicalized)

angukaraurluq ‘old man’

angukaraurlucuun ‘old-age pension for a man’ (lexicalized)

anuqase ‘wind’

vegtara ‘to harvest grass’

mertara ‘to get water’

ukici- ‘to make a hole’

augrari- ‘to remove’

niicugni- ‘to listen’

pissur- ‘to hunt’

qanganaq ‘squirrel’

egturyaq ‘mosquito’

unuk ‘night’

augtur ‘to take communion’

qaner ‘to speak’

ermig ‘to wash the face’

ayaga ‘to travel’

ipegcar ‘to sharpen’

iqvarcuun ‘berrypicking device, bucket, etc.’

caliisuun ‘tool’

ner’ssuun or ner’ssuun ‘eating utensil, fork’

tengssuun ‘airplane’ (lexicalized)

tengaurcuun ‘airplane’ (lexicalized)

igarcuun, alngarcuun ‘pencil, pen’ (lexicalized)

iqairissuun ‘washing machine’ (lexicalized)

mingga ‘sewing machine’ (lexicalized)

arnassargarcuun ‘old-age pension for a woman’ (lexicalized)

angukaraurlucuun ‘old-age pension for a man’ (lexicalized)

anuqase ‘windsock, storm lantern, wind generator’

vegtarcuun ‘sickle’

mertarcuun ‘bucket for hauling water’

ukicasuun ‘awl; drill’

augrariisuun ‘eraser’ (lexicalized)

niicugnissuun ‘radio; hearing aid’ (lexicalized)

pissurcuun ‘hunting implement; hunting license’

qangaracuun ‘squirrel trap’

egturyarcuun ‘mosquito net; mosquito repellent’

unugcuun ‘moon’ (lexicalized, for NI, CAN); nightlamp (elsewhere)

augturcuun ‘communion dress’

qanercuun ‘telephone’

ermigcuun ‘washbasin’

ayagassuun ‘device (vehicle, garment) for traveling’

ipegcarissuun ‘whetstone’
iqairi- or evigi- ‘to wash’

iqairissuun or ervigissuun ‘washing machine’

clothes

Caliuq akingengnaqluni elitnaurcuutekaminek. ‘He is working to try to get money to go to school — working for his own future means of attending school.’

Maa-i tua-i makut avani ciuqvani pissurcuutellrit yaqulegnek, cali-llu tua-i kanaqlagcurcuutekluki. ‘Long ago these were their hunting devices for birds, and also their muskrat hunting devices.’ (CIU 2005:30)

Ellalliurcuutekarnirluteng call’ tamakut. Cetuatuauq qiluit egcuunaki. ‘And they make good material for raincoats — devices for dealing with rain. They also never discarded beluga intestines.’ (PAI 2008:58)

Taŭgaam pillinia angyisqelluku ayagcuutekameggnek. ‘However, she told him to make a boat for them to travel in — to be their future means of travel.’ (YUU 1995:100)
-gguir-

[-gglainaq* see -rrlainaq*]

[-gglak see -rrlak]

[-ggluar(ar)- see -rrluar(ar)-]

[-gglugaq* see -rrlugaq*]

[-gglugte see -rrlugte-]

[-ggluk see -rrluk]

+gguir- to go by way of N; to go through N # used with demonstrative adverb bases; takes intransitive endings only; < -ggun (demo. pronoun terminalis); < PE pb. k(k)u(C)ar-

  maa(ni) ‘here’
  pav(a)n(i) ‘back up there’
  nani ‘where?’
  naw’un ‘which way?’

[-gi see -i-]

[-gpaga see -rpaga-]

[-gpagninarqe see -rpagninarqe-]

[-gpagnite see -rpagnite-]

[-gpak see -rpak]

[-gpakar see -rpakar-]

[-gpallar see -rpallar-]

[-gpallr(aq*) see -rpallr(aq*)]

[-gpalluk see -rpalluk]

[-gpau see -rpau-]

[-gpi see -rpi-]

[-gqe see -rqe-]

[-gqu see -rqu-]

[-gugaq* see -rugaq*]

[-guk see -ruk]
I

(+- (r/l)i-1 to become or cause to become V # used with adjectival verbs; the (r) is used with bases ending in a prime vowel, and the (l) with bases ending in e (but special te changes to l); with expanded bases ending in the postbase -ite-, -i:rute- is used instead of this postbase; > -ciigali-, -liri-, -keggi-, -kelli-, -lquiri-, -mari-, -qsigi-, -nari-, -ngari-; < PE pb. li-2

- cuka- ‘to be fast’
  - cukariuq ‘it is speeding up’; cukaria ‘he is causing it to speed up’
- amlleri- ‘to be numerous’
  - amlleriq ‘it increased in number’
- utuma- ‘to be better’
  - utumariuq ‘it is improving’
- tungu- ‘to be black’
  - tunguriuq ‘it is turning black, getting dark’
- qertuta- ‘to be that high’
  - qertutaria ‘he is raising it that high’
- ange- ‘to be big’
  - angiuliuq ‘it is getting big, he is growing’
- take- ‘to be long’
  - takliuq ‘they are getting long’
- nanite- ‘to be short’
  - naniliuq ‘they are getting short’
- uqigggete- ‘to be light in weight’
  - uqiggeliuq (or uqigliuq) ‘it is getting light’
- ikgete- ‘to be few’
  - ikgeliuq (ikgegliuq or ikgeliuq) ‘they are becoming few’
- assir- ‘to be good, well’
  - assiriq ‘it is becoming good, he is getting well’
- kavir- (root) ‘red’
  - kaviriq ‘it is becoming red’
- taamleg- ‘to be dark’
  - taamlegiuiuq ‘it is getting dark’
- tanqiq- ‘to be bright’
  - tanqiqiuiuq ‘it is getting bright’
- qater- ‘to be white’
  - qat’riuq ‘it is becoming white’
- naker- ‘to be straight’
  - nak’riuq ‘it is straightening out’
- neqnir(qe) ‘to be tasty’
  - neqniria ‘he is making it tasty, natural forces are making it tasty’ (i.e., it is becoming tasty)
- canimete- ‘to be near’
  - canimelliq ‘it got near’; canimellia ‘it got near it’
- kiiq ‘heat in air’
  - kiiriq ‘it is getting warmer’
Ayainanermini nakacuut elcetaqluki, . . . Tamaani aninqeqkenani elcet’allraneri eneq takliniuq, aninqengan-llu eneq nanililuni. ‘As he went along he’d let air out of the bladders, . . . When he liberally let air out, the day apparently was long, and when he conserved (the air) the day got short.’ (YUU 1995: 87)
. . . tua-i taum nuuga tugkaraam ip’giluku. ‘. . . making that tip of ivory more sharp.’ (QUl 2003:610)
. . . issurit amlirituut unami nunamteri. ‘. . . spotted seals become numerous down there in our area.’ (PAI 2008:48)
Qimugkauyarani nerquralarai anglisqumamiki. ‘He feeds his pups frequently because he wants them to grow — become large.’
Ella qanillrani ernerpak nuna qat’ruq. ‘When it was snowing all day, the land became white.’

\+’\(g\)i-2 to V something; to do some V-ing; to suffer the V-ing of something \# “detransitivizing” (or “half-transitive”) and “sufferer” postbase; used with verb bases; in the case of an intransitive ending used with this postbase on a patientive or transitive-only verb, the sense of acting to one’s disadvantage is not present, and the postbase becomes a detransitivizer, providing an intransitive for patientive and transitive verbs similar to the intransitive of an agentive verb; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 123ff); \(< -\text{ag-lii}^2; > -\text{irin}; < \text{PE pb.} \delta i-\)

\textbf{tamar-} ‘to lose’ (patientive) \hspace{1cm} \textbf{tamariuq} ‘he lost something’ (vs. \textbf{tamartuq} ‘it got lost’; \textbf{tamaraa} ‘he lost it’)
\textbf{ini-} ‘to hang to dry’ (trans. only) \hspace{1cm} \textbf{iniiguq} ‘he is hanging something to dry’
\textbf{iqair-} or \textbf{ervig-} ‘to wash’ (patientive) \hspace{1cm} \textbf{iqairiuq} or \textbf{ervigiuq} ‘he is washing a load of wash’
\textbf{mumigte-} ‘to turn over’ (patientive) \hspace{1cm} \textbf{mumigciuq} ‘he turned something over’

\textbf{Iqairiuq paltuugmek.} ‘He is washing a coat — is washing something: a coat.’
\textbf{Tamariuq akinek.} ‘He lost some money — lost something: money.’
\textbf{Kuv’iyaqunak mermek.} ‘Don’t spill any water — spill anything: some water.’

With a transitive ending, this postbase means ‘subject Vs to object’s disadvantage’, except in the case of intransitive-only bases (examples below); with an intransitive ending, this postbase means subject Vs something (see above), except in the case of agentive or intransitive-only bases (examples follow).

\textbf{neres-} ‘to eat’ (agentive) \hspace{1cm} \textbf{neriug} ‘he (subj.) ate to someone’s disadvantage’;
\textbf{neria} ‘he (subj.) ate to her (obj.) disadvantage’
\textbf{kuve-} ‘to spill’ (patientive) \hspace{1cm} \textbf{kuviuq} ‘he (subj.) spilled something’; \textbf{kuvia} ‘he (subj.) spilled something to her (obj.) disadvantage’
\textbf{tuquete-} ‘to kill’ (trans. only) \hspace{1cm} \textbf{tuquciuq} ‘he (subj.) killed something’; \textbf{tuqucia} ‘he (subj.) killed something to her (obj.) disadvantage’
\textbf{ayag-} ‘to leave’ (intrans. only) \hspace{1cm} \textbf{ayagiug} ‘he (subj.) was disadvantaged by something’s leaving’; \textbf{ayaga} ‘he (subj.) was disadvantaged by it (obj.) leaving (escaping)’

Qimugtemneriaangun. ‘The dog ate the man’s food — ate to the disadvantage of the man.’
Melquellecurta anagiqukaviarmek. ‘The trapper lost the fox by its escaping — had something, a fox, escape to his disadvantage.’
Qanrutaanga elpenun teglegi runuluni. ‘He told me that you stole from him — told me that
you had stolen something to his disadvantage.’
Tua-i-llu piqerlutek piyuanginanermgni teng’ilutek malrugnek uqsuqagnek. ‘Then, suddenly,
as they were walking, two pintail ducks flew off on them.’ (ELN 1990:36)

-i3 to be full in one’s N; to spend the N # takes intransitive endings only; non-productive; occurs only with
some body part nouns and words for periods of time; from -li- to make, but in the words cited below, the
meanings are fixed and the presumed longer form (where 1 and the preceding vowel are not dropped) is not used;
see also the discussion under -li-; > -ngssi-, -rpi-

aqsaq ‘stomach’ aqsiuq ‘he is full, satiated from eating’; ‘she is visibly
pregnant’ (NUN, NSU meaning)
nakacuk ‘bladder’ nakaciunga ‘I have a full bladder, have to urinate’
uksuq ‘winter’ uksiuq ‘he is spending the winter’
up’nerkaq ‘spring’ up’nerkivik ‘spring camp’
erneq ‘day’ erniuq ‘he is spending the day’
allrakuq ‘year’ allrakiuq ‘he is spending the year’

Irregularly in form:

kiak ‘summer’

kiagiuq ‘he is spending the summer’ (perhaps from “kiagaq, see -aq3)
unuk ‘night’

unugiuq ‘he is spending the whole night doing something or being somewhere’

Uksiuq nunarpagmi caliluni akingengnaqluini neqsurcteukaminun aturarkamin. ‘He spent
the winter working in the city in order to try to make money for his fishing gear.’

:(ng)cag- to be in need of N; to lack N # takes intransitive endings only; < -ite-?-; < PE pb. ǐcay-
pi ‘thing’

piicagtuq ‘he is lacking something’; ‘he is praying’; piicii
‘pray’ (lexicalized)
murak ‘wood’

muraicagtuq ‘he is lacking firewood’
neqa ‘fish; food’

neqaicagtuq ‘he is lacking food’

Uksurpak yuut makumiut kaminiarcuutmek uqurkaicagturallruut. ‘All through the winter the people of this place kept being in need of stove oil.’

@~+(ng)iinar- to V more and more # = -ngiinar-; < -?-nginar-
nere- ‘to eat’

nerngiinaruq ‘he is eating more and more’
uste ‘to erode’

ussngiinaruq ‘it is eroding more and more’
imairute- ‘to become empty’

imairusngiinaruq ‘it is losing more and more of its contents’
murir- ‘to have much wood’

muririnartuq ‘it (river) is accumulating more and more driftwood’
yuar- ‘to look for’

yuariinaraa ‘he looked more and more for it’
### Postbases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kaig- ‘to be hungry’</th>
<th>kaiginartuq ‘he is getting hungrier and hungrier’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atur- ‘to use, to sing’</td>
<td>aturinaraa ‘he is using or singing it more and more’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Makut-llu naparugaat irr’uk laq paqine&uacute;natun cali ayalrianim&uacute;ngat’laata. ‘She looked with wonder and awe at the trees, for it seemed that wherever one went there’d be more and more of them — their numerousness would be _more and more._’ (ELN 1990:9)

[-ikika see -kika]

?ilitaq device for protecting N; device for for dealing with N or with V-ing; device for counteracting V # non-productive; < -?-taq; < PY njilitaq

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>esvaiq ‘breast’</th>
<th>esvailitaq ‘brahmiere’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>teq ‘anus’</td>
<td>terr’ilitaq ‘diaper’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciun ‘ear’</td>
<td>ciutailitaq ‘earmuff, ear band’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qurre- ‘to urinate’</td>
<td>qurrailitaq ‘diaper’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngev’a ‘mucus’</td>
<td>ngevailitaq ‘handkerchief’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akngirnarqe- ‘to hurt’</td>
<td>akngirnailitaq ‘thimble’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tusek (cf. PE tuy0) ‘shoulder’</td>
<td>tusailitaq ‘shoulder band on parka’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kumkar- ‘to have something caught in one’s teeth’</td>
<td>kumkailitaq ‘toothpick’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

:(ng)illiqe- to suffer from the lack of N or V # takes intransitive endings only; < -ite-liqe^2; < PE pb. njiliqa-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>angyaq ‘boat’</th>
<th>angyailliquq ‘he is suffering from the lack of a boat’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>murak ‘wood’</td>
<td>murailliquq ‘he is suffering from lack of wood’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assir- ‘to be good, well’</td>
<td>assilliquq ‘he is suffering from something (often body part) not functioning well’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ava-i ilailliqe&uuml;lanek g&uuml;macilriakut. ‘We have just been talking about those who have _experienced the loss of family members._’ (YUP 2005:266)

Ciin assilliquqvkarcia? ‘Why have you treat me so badly — caused me to suffer the lack of good conditions?’ (NAAQ. 11:11)

[-ima- see -ma-]

[-imaar(ar)- see -maar(ar)-]

[-imari- see -mari-]

-in (plural) pair; group; series # used only with numerical bases; the n of this postbase is actually the standard plural ending for numbers, a variant of t; the combining form is -i-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>atauciq ‘one’</th>
<th>ataucik ‘one pair’, atauciin ‘one group’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>malruk ‘two’</td>
<td>malruin ‘two pairs, two groups’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Postbases

pingayun ‘three’

pingayuin or pingasuin ‘three pairs, groups’

cetaman ‘four’

cetamin ‘four pairs, groups’

Kiputellruunga cetamainek sap’akinek. ‘I bought four pairs of shoes.’

Taillruut pingayuinguluteng. ‘They came in three groups.’

Atauci kalivneret tamartut. ‘One chain — a single set of attached links — got lost.’

. . . tua-i-wa wii Ataneq Agayun Agayutnguunga ilunglua, ataita assiilngillrit tuc’etaqluki irriaritmun, kinguvrita-llu pingasuingitnun cetamaingitnun-llu eq’ukestemnun. ‘. . . I the Lord God am an exacting God, visiting the fathers’ transgressions on their children and descendants to the third or fourth generation — third or fourth cohort of descendants — of those who hate me.’ (ALER. 5:9)

:(ng)inaq* merely N (nothing more) # cf. -nginar-; > -qainaq, -rrlainaq; < PE pb. njinar(-)

pai ‘mouth of river’

painginarmun ‘just to the mouth’

yuk ‘person’

yuinaq ‘twenty’ (lexicalized; from a person having exactly twenty digits)

kegge- ‘to bite’

kegginaq ‘face’ (lexicalized)

–inar- to finally V # used only with bases ending in CV or CVC, where V is prime; with other bases, yaqlir- is used; HBC; cf. -nginar-; > -urainar-, -pigainar-

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavainartuq ‘he is finally sleeping’

qeya- ‘to cry’

qeyainartuq ‘he is finally crying’

yurar- ‘to dance’

yurainartuq ‘he is finally dancing’

–iq. –ir(aq*) animal that dwells in N # non-productive; forms with this postbase are highly lexicalized

cen’a ‘shore’

cen’air ‘sandpiper’; ‘yellowlegs’

neqa’ fish’

neqaiq ‘crow’; ‘camp robber’

qunguq ‘grave’

qunguiq ‘arctic fox’; ‘small bug found on drying fish, or fur’

cuyaq ‘leaf’

cuyaiq ‘inchworm’; ‘geometer larva’

negaq ‘snare’

negaq, negair ‘spider’

unuk ‘night’

unuiq, unuir ‘bat’

uquq ‘oil’

uquir ‘sandpiper’; ‘jaeger’

Also perhaps from this postbase:

? qiguiq ‘tree squirrel’

?, cf. canek ‘grass’
can’giiq ‘blackfish’

–ir-1 N (natural phenomenon) is occurring; to set N (game capturing device); to provide or be provided with N (but not in the sense of giving N to someone) # from -lir-

Natural phenomena (takes intransitive endings only): > irin

akerta ‘sun’
akercirtuq ‘it is sunny’
### POSTBASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Long Form</th>
<th>Short Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(c)ellalluk</td>
<td>‘rain’</td>
<td>(c)ellallirtuq ‘it is raining’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavtak</td>
<td>‘hailstone’</td>
<td>kavcirtuq ‘it is hailing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taituk</td>
<td>‘fog’</td>
<td>taicirtuq ‘it is foggy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qanuk</td>
<td>‘snowflake’</td>
<td>qanirtuq ‘it is snowing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pirta, pirtuk</td>
<td>‘blizzard’</td>
<td>pircirtuq ‘there is a blizzard’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agluryaq</td>
<td>‘rainbow’</td>
<td>agluryirtuq ‘there is a rainbow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qiuryaq</td>
<td>‘aurora’</td>
<td>qiuryirtuq ‘there is an aurora’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puyuq</td>
<td>‘smoke, steam, vapor’</td>
<td>puyirtuq ‘it is smoky, steamy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ivsuk</td>
<td>‘rain’</td>
<td>ivsirtuq ‘it is raining’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Game-capturing devices (takes intransitive endings only):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Long Form</th>
<th>Short Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>negaq</td>
<td>‘snare’</td>
<td>negirtuq ‘he is setting a snare’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taluyaq</td>
<td>‘fish trap’</td>
<td>taluyirtuq ‘he is setting a fish trap’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuvyaq</td>
<td>‘fishnet’</td>
<td>kuvyirtuq ‘he is setting a fishnet’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other nouns (takes either transitive or intransitive endings; with this group of nouns this postbase is clearly the predictable shortened form of -lir-, though sometimes along with the shortening the meaning has become narrowed, as in the second example below):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Long Form</th>
<th>Short Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atsaq</td>
<td>‘berry’</td>
<td>atsirtuq ‘it is well provided with berries’; atsiraa ‘he added berries to it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneq</td>
<td>‘fire’</td>
<td>keniraa ‘he built a fire under it’ (Y meaning); ‘he is cooking it’ (K, BB meaning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ateq</td>
<td>‘name’</td>
<td>aciraa ‘he named it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imaq</td>
<td>‘contents’</td>
<td>imiraa ‘he put something in it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equk, murak</td>
<td>‘wood’</td>
<td>eqiraa, muriraa ‘he is stoking it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uci</td>
<td>‘load, cargo’</td>
<td>uciiraa ‘he unloaded it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caqu</td>
<td>‘wrapping’</td>
<td>caquiraa ‘he unwrapped it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amiq</td>
<td>‘skin’</td>
<td>amirraa ‘he skinned it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minguk</td>
<td>‘paint’</td>
<td>mingiraa ‘he removed the paint from it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pivik, [elna], nuna</td>
<td>‘place’</td>
<td>piviraa, enirraa, nunirraa ‘he took her place (where she had been sitting, standing, etc.)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilag</td>
<td>‘to get tangled’</td>
<td>iliruq ‘it got untangled’; iliraa ‘he untangled it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puve</td>
<td>‘to swell’</td>
<td>puvairuq ‘the swelling went down’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Postbases

arula- ‘to be in motion’  
arulairtuq ‘it stopped’

Cikuiraa elakaq mertallermini. ‘He removed the ice from the water hole when he was getting water.’

With positional bases, this postbase means to pass through the area indicated by the positional base with respect to the grammatical object.

qula ‘area above’  
qulairaa ‘it passed above it’

canir- ‘area beside’  
caniiraa ‘it passed beside it’

ukate- ‘side toward here’  
ukatairaa ‘it passed by on the side of it toward here’

aci ‘area under’  
aciiraa ‘it passed under it’

avate- ‘area away from’  
avatairaa ‘it passed by in the area away from it’

Cali-llu una, man’a cangerlak allrakunek qavcinel cuqengqertuq, tauna nallairaqan tutaqlun. ‘Also this one, this epidemic is cyclical coming back every several years, striking when that time came — occurring at the corresponding time.’ (KIP 1998:329) (from nallae ‘time corresponding to possessor’)

Ciunr ‘he got in front of it’ (from ciuneq ‘space in front’)

:(ng)ir(ar) - to have cold N # used with body part nouns only; forms ‘elemental’ verbs; < -ir-

ciun ‘ear’  
ciutairtuq or ciutairaa ‘his ears are cold’

it’gaq ‘foot’  
it’gairtua or it’gairaraanga ‘my feet are cold’

unan ‘hand’  
unatairtuten-qaa? or unatairaraaten-qaa? ‘are your hands cold?’

:(ng)ir(ar)te- to injure or be injured in one’s N; to abruptly cease V-ing # used with body part nouns and certain verbs only; < -ir-?-; -ngair(ar)te-, -yuumiir(ar)te-

iruq ‘leg’  
iruirtuq ‘his leg got broken’; iruirtaa ‘he broke her leg’

iglaq ‘esophagus’  
iglairtuq ‘he scorched his throat’

assir- ‘to be good’  
assiirtuq ‘it took a sudden turn for the worse’;

assirarucianek ‘whether it took a sudden turn for the worst’ (the otherwise deleted (ar) show up in this form)

ii ‘eye’  
iingi’rcugnarquq ‘he probably got hurt in the eye’ (note that the extra stress on the syllable ngi’r reveals the influence of the deleted (ar); compare the stress pattern in iiingiryugnarquq ‘he probably lost an eye; perhaps he lost his sight’)

–irin forms names of weekdays from certain noun bases # used with certain numerals and aipaq to form the names of the weekdays listed below; < -ir1-i2-n

aipaq ‘companion’  
Aipirin ‘Tuesday’

pingayun ‘three’  
Pingayirin ‘Wednesday’

 cetaman ‘four’  
Cetamirin ‘Thursday’
Postbases

**talliman** 'five'
**Tallimirin** 'Friday'
**qavcin** 'how many?'
**qavciritngua?** ‘what day is it?’

Pingayiritnguciquq unuauq. ‘It will be Wednesday — the third weekday — tomorrow.’
Tangerciqamken Tallimiritmi. ‘I’ll see you on Friday — the fifth weekday.’

:(ng)i:run late (deceased) N; something that causes one to lose his N # the first velar drops if and only if the second does not. This postbase is the nominal counterpart of the following postbase; used mainly with kinship terms; usually takes a possessed ending; < -ir1-n

**aana** ‘mother’
**aanairutka** ‘my late mother’

**alqaq** ‘older sister’
**alqairutii** ‘his late older sister’

**aata** ‘father’
**aatairutii** ‘their late father’

**qimugta** ‘dog’
**qimugtairutii** ‘the dog he lost; the thing that caused him to lose his dog’

**angayuqaq** ‘parent’
**angayuqairutii** or **angayuqriutii** ‘his late parents’

:(ng)i:rute- to not have N any more; to no longer be V (adjectival verbs only) # the first velar drops only if the second does not; < -ir1-te5-; > -lguirute-, -tairute-, -yuirute-, -ngairute-

**ciku** ‘ice’
**cikuirutuq** ‘it doesn’t have ice any more’; **cikuirutaa** ‘he has removed the ice from it’

**uluaq** ‘knife’
**uluariutuq** ‘she doesn’t have a knife any more’

**kemek** ‘flesh’
**kemgiutuq** ‘he has lost flesh, become thin’

**assir-** ‘to be good’
**assiirutuq** ‘it is no longer good, it has become bad’

**cuka-** ‘to be fast’
**cukairutuq** ‘it has become slow’

**melquq** ‘fur, feather’
**melquirutuq, melqurriutuq** ‘it no longer has fur or feathers’

**angayuqaq** ‘parent’
**angayuqairutuq, angayuqriutuq, angayuqerriutuq** ‘he has lost his parents’ (through their death)

Cikum qaltaq iluirutaa. ‘The liquid in the pail has frozen (over).’ Literally: ‘the ice has taken away the interior of the pail.’

:(ng)ite-1 to lack N or V; to have no N or V # used with nouns and some adjectival verbs; takes intransitive endings only; > -ciite-, -icag-, -ksaite-, -naite, -ngaite-, -niite-, -taite-, -yailkutaq, -yugnaite-, -yuite-, -yuumiite-, -illiqe-; < PE pb. niteit-

**nuna** ‘land’
**nunaituq** ‘it doesn’t have land, he doesn’t have a place’

**nunaun** ‘owned property’
**nunautaituq** ‘he doesn’t own any land’

**ui** ‘husband’
**uingituq** ‘she has no husband’

**angyaq** ‘boat’
**angyaitua** ‘I don’t have a boat’

**qiiq** ‘gray hair’
**qiirituten** ‘you don’t have any gray hairs’

**kemek** ‘flesh’
**kemgituq** ‘he is skinny’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pi</td>
<td>‘thing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nepa</td>
<td>‘sound, noise’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuk</td>
<td>‘person, owner’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irniaq</td>
<td>‘offspring, child’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuka-</td>
<td>‘to be fast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assir-</td>
<td>‘to be good’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takar- (emotional root)</td>
<td>‘respectful, restrained’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piituq</td>
<td>‘he doesn’t have any’; ‘he’s not here’ (lexicalized for Y, HBC, NS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nepaituq</td>
<td>‘it is quiet’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuituq</td>
<td>‘it has no owner, no resident’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irniarituq</td>
<td>‘he has no children’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cukaituq</td>
<td>‘it is slow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assiituq</td>
<td>‘it is bad’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takaituq</td>
<td>‘he lacks restraint, is forward’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?ite-2</td>
<td>to provide with the wherewithal to V # non-productive; takes transitive endings only; &lt; PE pb. lit-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pike-</td>
<td>‘to have’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer-</td>
<td>‘to drink’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nare-</td>
<td>‘to smell’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pikitaa</td>
<td>‘he gave her something’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merr’taa (also miitaa)</td>
<td>‘he gave her something to drink’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naritaa</td>
<td>‘he let her smell something odorous’ (as a gesture of scorn); by extension, ‘he pushed her nose up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?(ll/q)ite-3</td>
<td>to encounter (in some sense) N; to experience V-ing # non-productive; there seems to be no rule to predict which form the postbase will take; generally takes intransitive endings; &lt; PE pb. lit-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinguneq</td>
<td>‘rear area, starting point’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciuneq</td>
<td>‘front area, end point’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuna</td>
<td>‘land’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aki</td>
<td>‘other side’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iquk</td>
<td>‘end’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciku</td>
<td>‘ice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngel’a</td>
<td>‘boundary’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mecak</td>
<td>‘puddle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kumla</td>
<td>‘cold’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anuqa</td>
<td>‘wind’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eneq, neneq</td>
<td>‘bone’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teggalquq</td>
<td>‘rock’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ane-</td>
<td>‘to be born’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et’u-</td>
<td>‘to be deep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etgate-</td>
<td>‘to be shallow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kingunituq</td>
<td>‘he reached home’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciunituq</td>
<td>‘he reached his destination’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nunallituq, nunituq</td>
<td>‘it ran aground’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akillituq</td>
<td>‘he reached the other side’; akillitaa ‘he reached the other side of it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iquklituq</td>
<td>‘it came to an end’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cikullituq, cikulqituq, cikulqituq</td>
<td>‘he encountered some ice (as while traveling)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngell’ituaq</td>
<td>‘he reached his goal’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mecqituq</td>
<td>‘he stepped in a puddle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kumelqituq, kumlaqituq, kumlukituq</td>
<td>‘he encountered cold’ (as while traveling); ‘was stunned by touching something very cold’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anuqituq</td>
<td>‘he ran into some wind’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enrituq, nenrituq</td>
<td>‘he choked on a bone’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teggalqituq</td>
<td>‘he hit a rock’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anllituaq</td>
<td>‘it is his birthday’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et’uqituq</td>
<td>‘he reached a deep spot (in the water)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etgalqituq</td>
<td>‘he reached a shallow spot’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Postbases

-\text{kaca(g)ar}- — -\text{kaniir(ar)}-

\textbf{POSTBASES}

\textit{quunaq} ‘sourness’ \textit{quunituq} ‘his lips puckered from the sourness’

Keggutenka kumlitut. ‘My teeth hurt because of cold (water) — because the coldness contacted them.’

Ayainanemteri kaassalinaq teggalqituq. ‘While we were traveling, the motor hit a rock.’

\textbf{K}

-\text{kaca(g)ar}, -\text{kacagar}, -\text{cacgar}- to be very V # unlike other -k postbases, the initial k here does not change to q with r-final bases; in the first cited variant of this postbase, (g) is dropped if the a before the g is not stressed (see also -\text{ya(g)aq}); there may be gemination of the k for added emphasis; cf. -\text{keckacagar}; > -qlikacaar(aq*)

Examples illustrating dropping vs. keeping of (g):

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\text{tanqig-} & ‘to be bright’ \\
\text{puqig-} & ‘to be smart’ \\
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\text{tänqikacágar}tuq & ‘it is very bright’ \\
\text{puqíkacágar}tuq & ‘he is very smart’ \\
\end{tabular}

Other examples illustrating all three versions of this postbase:

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\text{qavarni-} & ‘to be sleepy’ \\
\text{kaig-} & ‘to be hungry’ \\
\text{assir-} & ‘to be good’ \\
\text{cuka-} & ‘to be fast’ \\
\text{mernur-} & ‘to be tired’ \\
\text{tamar- (quantifier/qualifier root)} & ‘all’ \\
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\text{qavarnikacágar}tuq & qavarnikacágarntuqq, qavarnikacagartuq, qavarnikacartuq ‘he is very sleepy’ \\
\text{kaikacágar}tuq & kaikacágarntuq ‘he is very hungry’ \\
\text{assikacágar}tuq & assikacágarntuq, assikacgartuq, assik′acartuq ‘it is very good’ \\
\text{cukak′acágar}tuq & ‘it is very fast’ \\
\text{mernuk′acágartuq} & ‘he is very tired’ \\
\text{tamak′acagaituq} & ‘all of them’ \\
\end{tabular}

Matak′acagar\text{melan}, meciknaurturalin\text{ia} ircaqua tua-l wani nutngallra nallunaunani. ‘Since he was completely naked, he sought to locate his heart and its beating revealed its location.’ (ELL 1997:48)

\{-\text{kaci-} see -\text{qaci-}\}

\{-\text{kainaq} see -\text{qainaq}\}

\{-\text{kainaute-} see -\text{qainaute-}\}

\textbf{-kaineq} a little bit of N; small amount of N # BB; = kuiner(aq*)

\textit{kuuvviaq} ‘coffee’ \textit{kuuvviakaineq} ‘a little bit of coffee’

\textbf{+\text{kaniir(ar)}-} to become more V # < -\text{kanir}-?

\textit{assiirute-} ‘to get worse’ \textit{assiirutkaniirallruuq} ‘it has become worse’

\textit{assiri-} ‘to get better’ \textit{assiirikaniirtuq} ‘it became better’
+kanir- to V more with greater intensity # with bases ending in Cte-, this postbase may drop the te and the preceding consonant; > -kanir-, -kanir(ar)-; < PE pb. kkanir-

  assiirute- ‘to get worse’
  assiri- ‘to get better’
  ullag- ‘to approach’
  quyurte- ‘to gather’

ca- ‘to do something’

  cakaniruq ‘it has changed, been affected’ (lexicalized)

  Maliggluku qaskellissiyaaguciat aturcetaat ullakanirurare. ‘He kept moving closer and closer to — approaching more and more — the radio as its volume went down.’

  Tagkania. ‘Move up (from the edge of something) — come farther to the back.’

+kani(ar)- to V more and more, with greater intensity # < -kanir-?

  assiirute- ‘to get worse’
  assiri- ‘to get better’
  ullag- ‘to approach’

-kaq raw material for N; future N; unrealized N # -arkaq, -llerkaq, -karci-, -kite1-, -kiur-, -natkaq, -cirkaq; < PE pb. kōar

  kuvyaq ‘fishnet’
  kuvyarkaq ‘netting twine’;
  kuvyarkaq ‘my netting twine, my future fishnet’ (i.e., the one I’m going to make)

  neqa ‘food’
  neqkaq ‘meal, food ready for consumption’

  uitavik ‘place to stay’
  uitavigkaq ‘future place to stay’

  pitaq ‘caught animal’
  pitarqaq ‘animal to be caught’

  Ikamrarkaitua. ‘I have nothing to make or buy a sled with — I don’t have the wherewithal or material for a sled.’
  Tekituq uitavigkaminun. ‘He arrived at the place where he would stay — at his future staying place.’
  Vegtartuq pincerkamek. ‘He is gathering grass — as raw material — for his insoles.’
  Suupaliuq uimi piratek. ‘She is making soup for her husband — for her husband’s future thing (food).’

-kaqe- see –qaqe-

-kaqur(ar)- see –qaqur(ar)-

-kar- see –qar-
@kar(aq*)¹ small N; little N # used only with bases ending in te; drops the te; for other bases, -cuar(aq*) is used; marginally productive; > -kar(aq*)²; < PE pb. kar

- anguarun ‘paddle’ anguarukar, anguarukaraq ‘small paddle’
- tunuirun ‘slough’ tunuiruka’ar, tunuirukaraq ‘small slough’; tunuirukaraat ‘small sloughs’
- angun ‘man’ angukara’urluq ‘dear little old man’

+(s)kar(aq*)² one who Vs; the only one who Vs # < -ta¹-kar(aq*)¹

- ikayur- ‘to help’ ikayurkaraqa, ikayurka’rqα my helper, my only helper’
- cali- ‘to work’ caliskaraq ‘the only worker’; caliskaraat ‘their worker, or the one of them who is a worker’
- yuraute- ‘to dance for’ yurauteskaraat ‘the only one who will dance for them’
- pi- ‘to do’ piskaraat ‘helpers’

+karaq exact area denoted by N with respect to possessor # used only with positional bases; takes possessed endings only; < PY pb. karaq

- canir- ‘area beside’ canikaraani ‘right beside it’ (vs. caniani ‘beside it’)
- ciu- ‘area in front’ ciukaraani ‘right in front of it’ (vs. ciungani ‘in front of it’)
- uate- ‘area downriver’ uakaraani ‘right on the downriver side of it’
- kete- ‘area toward water; into the middle of the room’ kek’araani ‘right toward the river side of it’; ‘right on its side away from the wall’

+karcι- to buy something to serve as one’s N # < -kaq-ci-

- neqa’ ‘food’ neqkarcιuq ‘he is buying food’; neqkaria ‘he is buying food for her’
- qalqapak ‘axe’ qalqapakgarcιuq ‘he is buying an axe’, ‘he is buying that which will be his axe’

{-karaar- see –qarraar-}
{-karyaquna- see –qaryaquna-}
{-kataar(ar)- see –qataar(ar)-}
{-kara- see –qata-}

–@kaunrir- to be unable to V on account of some inhibiting factor # = -arkaunrir-

- anar- ‘to defecate’ anaqaunrirtuq ‘he is constipated’
- qaner- ‘to speak’ qanqaunrirtuq ‘he cannot speak’
- nare- ‘to smell’ narkaunrirtuq ‘he cannot smell’
Postbases

-kayag- to V (of “darned” one, one toward whom the speaker has negative feelings) #

ayag- ‘to go’
ayakayagtuq ‘he went, darn him’
nere- ‘to eat’
er’kayagtuq ‘he’s eating, darn him’
kuimar- ‘to swim’
kuimakayagtuq ‘he’s swimming, darn him’

Also related to this (all non-productive and lexicalized uses):

calla- ‘to spread open’
callakayak ‘canker sore’
cella ‘awareness’
cellakayagtuq ‘he went berserk’
cirunelek ‘one with antlers’
cirunel’kayak ‘caribou’ (word used in stories)
akacag- ‘to overturn’
akacakayak ‘surf or white-winged scoter’
ca ‘thing’
carayak ‘monster, ghost, bear’
ella ‘weather’
ellarayagtuq ‘the weather is very poor’
tuunraq ‘shaman’s familiar spirit’
tuunrangayak ‘The Devil’

{kcaar(ar)- see -qcaar(ar)-}

-kcak something that looks like N # see “Irregular Possession with Certain Postbases” in Introduction to the Postbases; HBC; < PE pb. tyay

angyaq ‘boat’
angyakcak ‘something that looks like a boat’;
angyakaka ‘a boat that looks like my boat’
penguq ‘hill’
pengukcak ‘something that looks like a hill’
kass’aq ‘white person’
kass’akcak ‘one who looks like a white person’

-kcugi- to strike (it) with a projectile or implement in the N # HBC

-kcuar(aq*) small N; little N # the k in the postbase remains k; HBC; = -cuar(aq*); < -?-ar(aq*); cf.
-ksuar(aq*)

angyaq ‘boat’
angyakcuarq, angyakcuarreq ‘small boat’;
angyakcuaremeng ‘from the small boat’
ena ‘house’
enekcuarat ‘little houses’

-keckacagar- to be very V # the syllable kec in this postbase can be repeated for emphasis; the k in the postbase remains k; cf. -kaca(g)ar-; NI, K

assir- ‘to be good’
assikeckacagartuq, assikeckeckacagartuq,
assikeckeckeckacagartuq, etc. ‘it is excellent’

@~–ke-1 (@~–ka*) the one or ones that the possessor is V-ing # takes possessed endings only; this is also the marker of the “transitive participial mood,” and can be used to form verbs in certain types of sentences; see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 383ff); < PE pb. ka(-)²

nere- ‘to eat’
nerkii ‘the thing he is eating’;
nerkemni ‘in the thing I am eating’
### -ke-² — -ke-³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atur-</td>
<td>'to use'</td>
<td>atuqen ‘the one you are using’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kipute-</td>
<td>'to buy'</td>
<td>kipuskii ‘the one he is buying’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangeqsaite-</td>
<td>'to not have seen'</td>
<td>tangeqsailkii ‘the one hasn’t seen’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitugte-</td>
<td>'to fix'</td>
<td>kitugeskii ‘the one he is fixing’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arnaq kassuuteqataqii nuiallaqqa. ‘The woman he is about to marry — his soon-to-be partner in marriage — is my former wife.’
Ilaita ta'uqaam nunat yaaqsinrilke meng yuit kel’tullruit. ‘Some, however, invited the people of villages which were not far from them (from their villages).’
Amlernek ayuqenrilngurnek ungungssirtangqertuq maani Alaskamek pilaqitni. ‘There are many different kinds of animals here in the place that they call Alaska.’
Elliu irniama enuqiiinun. ‘Put it out of reach of my child — into the area which is beyond his reach.’

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aana-</td>
<td>'mother'</td>
<td>aanakaa ‘he has her as mother, she (object) is his (subject’s) mother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angyaq-</td>
<td>'boat'</td>
<td>angyaqqa ‘I have it as my boat, it (obj.) is my (subj.) boat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ila-</td>
<td>'relative'</td>
<td>ilakut ‘they are related to each other’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pivak-</td>
<td>'big thing'</td>
<td>pivakuq ‘he is vain’ (literally: ‘he has himself as a big thing’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ali- (root)</td>
<td>'feared thing'</td>
<td>alikaa ‘he fears it’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qaillun ilaksuu uika? ‘How are you related to my husband — how do you have him as a relative?’
Una pikaqa. ‘This is mine — I have it as my thing.’
Kia kameksiigken pilaqitki? ‘Who made your boots — who has them as his made things?’

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<td>assiite-</td>
<td>'to be bad'</td>
<td>assiilkaa ‘he finds it bad, dislikes it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mikete-</td>
<td>'to be small'</td>
<td>mikelkaa ‘he finds it small (for him), ‘it (object) is too small for him (subject)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cangate-</td>
<td>'to be amiss'</td>
<td>cangalkaa ‘he finds something wrong with it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assir-</td>
<td>'to be good'</td>
<td>assikaa ‘he likes it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ange-</td>
<td>'to be big'</td>
<td>angkaqa ‘I find it big for me, it is too big for me’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elluar-</td>
<td>'to be correct, perfect, righteous'</td>
<td>elluakaa ‘he approves of it’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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–ke- to feel V toward (him/it); to V (object) # used mainly with “emotional roots”; takes transitive endings only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>takar-</td>
<td>(root) ‘shyness, respect’</td>
<td>takaqaa ‘he feels shy and respectful toward her’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temci-</td>
<td>(root) ‘humor’</td>
<td>temcikaa ‘he finds it humorous, funny’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cumaci-</td>
<td>(root) ‘repulsion’</td>
<td>cumacikaa ‘he is repulsed by its dirtiness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keneg-</td>
<td>(root) ‘love’</td>
<td>kenkaa ‘he loves her’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peller-</td>
<td>(root) ‘revulsion from contact’</td>
<td>pelqaa ‘he is repelled or disgusted by it touching him’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kumeg-</td>
<td>(root) ‘affection toward children and animals’</td>
<td>kumkaa ‘he feels affectionate toward it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangerr-</td>
<td>(or, root tang-) ‘to see’</td>
<td>tangkaa ‘he sees it’ (Y, NS usage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pengeg-</td>
<td>(root) ‘worry (especially, about one one who hasn’t returned)’</td>
<td>pengkaa ‘he is worried about him’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also used non-productively to form transitives of certain normally intransitive-only verbs (particularly those bases ending in a prime vowel); the resulting intransitive / transitive pairs are agentive (compare the patientive intransitive / transitive pairs formed with -te-2).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
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<tr>
<td>qunu-</td>
<td>‘to be possessive’</td>
<td>qunukaa ‘he is possessive of it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cikna-</td>
<td>‘to be jealous’</td>
<td>ciknakaa ‘he is jealous of him’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tengru-</td>
<td>‘to be enthusiastic’</td>
<td>tengrukaa ‘he is enthusiastic about it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngel’ar-</td>
<td>‘to laugh’</td>
<td>ngel’aqaa ‘he is laughing about it’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

–kegci- to have good N # for some speakers, k of this postbase remains k even with r-final bases; takes intransitive endings only; < -kegte-i2-

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Root</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ella</td>
<td>‘weather, world, awareness’</td>
<td>ellakegciuq ‘he is in a pleasant frame of mind; the weather is nice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umyuaq</td>
<td>‘mind’</td>
<td>umyuaqegciuq ‘he has pleasant thoughts, in positive mood’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tepa</td>
<td>‘odor’</td>
<td>tepkegciuq ‘it has a nice smell’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angyaq</td>
<td>‘boat’</td>
<td>angyaqegciuq or angyakegciuq ‘he has a good boat’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

–keggi- to become good N # < -kegte-i1-

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>ella</td>
<td>‘weather, world, awareness’</td>
<td>ellakeggiuq ‘he has gotten into a pleasant frame of mind; the weather has become nice’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

–kegglqiq one that is good for N or has a good N # non-productive; occurs in several animal names; < -kegte-li1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>qayuuq</td>
<td>‘soup’</td>
<td>qayuqegglqi ‘tundra hare’, ‘jackrabbit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cingik</td>
<td>‘point’</td>
<td>cingikegglqi ‘type of whitefish with a pointed head’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qatek</td>
<td>‘throat’</td>
<td>qatkegglqi ‘widgeon’ (duck)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-kegtaar(aq*) — -kenga

-kegtaar(aq*) good N; nice N; new N # for some speakers, k of this postbase remains k even with r-final bases; < -kegte-aq1-ar(aq*)
  
nuna ‘land’
  qayaq ‘kayak’
  qaneryaraq ‘word’

Alussistuaqegtaarmek piamken. ‘I wish you a merry Christmas.’

-kegte- to be good N; to have good N # for some speakers, k of this postbase remains k even with r-final bases; takes intransitive endings only; > kegci-, keggi-, -kegtaar(aq*), -keggliq; < PE pb. kiɣ-
  
ella ‘weather’
tepa ‘odor, smell’
cingik ‘point’

+kelli- (also +killi-) to have N to a decreasing degree # Used only with “dimensional roots”; takes intransitive endings only; = -killi-; < -kite-

qas- (root) ‘loudness’
tuner- (root) ‘power’

mis- (root) ‘visibility, perceptability’

+kellriik and –kellriit the pair or group whereof one member has the other as his N # at most marginally productive; used with non-singular unpossessed endings; < -ke2-lria-plural or dual

aipaq ‘spouse’
maurluq ‘grandmother’
nulirr ‘wife’
ila ‘relative, kin’

+aipaqellriik ‘married couple’

maurluqellriik ‘grandmother and grandchild’
nulirqellriik ‘married couple’
ilakellriit ‘family’

+kengaq one that is being V-ed # drops base final te; used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings; with a possessed ending, means one that possessor is V-ing; < -kenge-aq1

ega- ‘to cook’
assike ‘to like’
piyug- ‘to want’
yugnike- ‘to consider a good person’
nere- ‘to eat’

egakengaq ‘something that is being cooked’; egakenga ‘the thing he (possessor) is cooking’
assikek’nganka ‘the things that I like’
piyukengaqa ‘the thing that I want’
yugnikekenga ‘his friend, the one he considers a good person’
nerkenga ‘the thing he is eating’
Postbases

`atur` 'to use'
`kipute` 'to buy'

@~`keng-` to V something # drops base final te; used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings; takes only intransitive endings; this is an additional detransitiving ending sometimes giving a slightly different meaning from -i-; > -`kenga-`

`akngir-` 'to hurt, be hurt'
`manar-` 'to hook fish'
`kipute-` 'to buy'
`pair-` 'to encounter'

Negaqenguq malrugnek maqaruagnek. 'He snared two rabbits — he snared something: two rabbits.'

{-`ketaa-` see -`qetaa-`}

@~`ki-` to V in the future # used only with the optative mood; immediately precedes ending; with other moods -ciqe/-ciiqe- is used instead; used with -nrite- 'to not V' only for first or third person optative; for second person -yaquna- is used instead; see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 202ff)

`tai-` 'to come'
`qanrute-` 'to tell'
`cefirte-` 'to visit'
`ayanrite-` 'to not go'
`atur-` 'to use'
`aqume-` 'to sit down'

Itqan qanruskiu neresqelluku egmian. 'When he comes in, do tell him to eat right away.'

-`kiir-, -`kiir(ar)-, -`kaa- to be in (water, mud, tall grass, body part, etc.) up to one’s N #

`ciisqu-` 'knee'
`qukaq-` 'waist'
`qallaciq-` 'belly button'
`maate-` (root) 'here'

Piqertuq maaten ellii mermi nangengalria uyaqukiirlni caumaluni cer‘am tungiinun. ‘When she observed, she saw that she was standing in the water up to her neck, facing the shore.’ (ELN 1990:22)
?i(k)kika (emphatic) # non-productive; ends the following exclamation:
   ak’akika ‘so far away!’
   ik’ikika ‘so many!, so much!’
   naamikika ‘I don’t know!’
   ineqsikika ‘how cute!’
   kuaksikika ‘what a close call!’
   qayumikika ‘I don’t know!’
   acakikika ‘told you so!’

+killi- to have N to a decreasing degree # HBC; = -kelli-; < -kite-i-

+kite-i to give N to object to use or possess; to supply object with N # takes transitive endings only; < -kaq-lii-te-

   neqa ‘food’
   ikamraq ‘sled’
   pi ‘thing’
   angyaq ‘boat’
   nutek ‘gun’
   nacaq ‘hat’
   qimugta ‘dog’
   neqkitaa ‘he gave her food’
   ikamrarkitaa ‘he gave her a sled’
   pikitaa ‘he gave her something to have’
   angyarkitaa ‘he gave her a boat’
   nutegkitaa ‘he gave her a gun’
   nacarkitaa ‘he gave her a hat’
   qimugtekitaa ‘he gave her a dog’

Neqailcallratni neqkitai neqauciami. ‘When they were short of food, he gave them food, because he had a lot of food on hand.’

+kite-i to have N to a small degree; to have only a small amount of N # used primarily but not exclusively with ‘dimensional roots’; takes intransitive endings only; > -kelli-, -killi-, -nerkite-

   mam- (root) ‘thickness’
   nequ- (root) ‘width’
   qer- (root) ‘non-human height’
   sug-, cug- (root) ‘human height’
   iq- (root) ‘width’
   qas- (root) ‘loudness’
   aki ‘value’
   umyuaq ‘mental activity or ability’
   pivik ‘space, room’
   qecik ‘skin’
   mamkituq ‘it is thin’
   nequkituq ‘it is narrow’
   qerkituq ‘it is low’
   sugkituq, cugkituq ‘he is short’
   iqkituq ‘it is narrow’
   qaskituq ‘it is not loud’
   akikutuq ‘it is of little value, it is cheap’
   umyuarkituq ‘he is rather dull’
   pivigkituq ‘it has small capacity’
   qecigkituq ‘it (skin) is thin’

Niicugnissuutet qaskilata niitesciigatanka. ‘Because the radio is low in volume, I cannot hear it.’

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+kiur- to prepare something to be N # < -kiq-liur-
  neqa’ ‘food’  neqkiurtuq ‘he is preparing food’; neqkiuraa ‘he is preparing food for him’
  qavavrik ‘place to sleep’  qavavvikiurtuq ‘he is preparing a place to sleep’

{-kliar- see -qliar-}

{-likacar(aq*) see -qlikacar(aq*)}

{-liq* see -qliq*}

–kliute- to have obtained or claimed as one’s N # takes transitive endings only; < -ke^2 te^2; < PY pb.
  li(C )ut0-  
    pi ‘thing’  pikliutaqa ‘it is mine now’
    angyaq ‘boat’  angyaqliutaat ‘he has taken possession of it, claiming it as his boat (even if it doesn’t really belong to him)’

–knaggair- to take away all N from (it) # HBC; < -?-ir-

–knaggairute- to have come to totally lack N # HBC; < -?-I:ute-

–knaggaite- to totally lack N # HBC; < -?-ite1-
  Keme knaggaanun’ qaiing-gguq-gga, kumleriutun taa^n ga ciyanerrlain’, kiliqtallerrlainaq, kemgunani, matabagarmi. ‘He was very skinny — completely lacked flesh —; his body was that of one covered with scratches and cuts, skinny and naked.’ (CEV 1984:82)

–knig- to suddenly V (motion) # NUN
  angaquete- ‘to jerk forward’  angaqerteknigtuq ‘it suddenly jerked forward’
    Nunakuarrsuun ayakaknillruuq ciutmun. ‘The vehicle suddenly moved forward.’

–ksaar(ar)- to V in a small and unnoticeable way # = -ksuar(ar)-

@–ksaqq very ugly N # drops base-final te; HBC
  Ugaani-gguq qayarriqem, iquk qalurrllutek. Qayaaksaq! Anelreluni-llu-ggur uka-i . . .
    anguksagar-ukna. ‘A kayak so miserable that both ends were pointed upward. A very ugly old kayak! And in it, coming downstream . . . was a very ugly man.’ (CEV 1984:74)

–ksagute- to acquire or claim (it) as one’s N # takes transitive endings only; < -ke^2-yagute; < PY pb. kyayuta-
  ui ‘husband’  uiksagutaa ‘she got him as her husband’
  pi ‘thing’  piksagutaput ‘it’s ours now’
  nulirr- (root) ‘wife’  nuliqsagutaa ‘he got her as his wife, she (object) is now his (subject’s) wife’
  [e]na’ ‘house’  neksagutaqa ‘I got it as my house’
  yuk ‘person, child’  yuksagutaa ‘he adopted him’
Postbases

angyaq ‘boat’

angyaqsagutaat ‘they got it as their boat, ‘it (object) is now their (subjects’) boat’

Imna akiliqurallni ena neksagutaa. ‘The house that he was paying for in installments is his house now.’

–ksaite- to not have V-ed (yet) # < -ite-; > -ksaitelar-; < PY pb. kyalita-

kiu- ‘to answer’

kiuksaituq ‘he hasn’t answered yet’

kainge- ‘to get hungry’

kaingeksaitsua ‘I haven’t gotten hungry yet’

atur- ‘to use’

atuqsaitsaqa ‘I haven’t used it yet’

ayag- ‘to leave’

ayaksaitut ‘they haven’t left yet’; ayaksailsinguq ‘the one who hasn’t left’

Qakingelliniuq anekaitsami. ‘He is getting pale because he hasn’t been out.’

Allanret tangeqsaitsanka qavallruama. ‘I haven’t seen the visitors because I was sleeping.’

In NUN this postbase is used, in the 3rd person plural indicative mood, to make negative commands:

aara- ‘to shout’

aaraksaitut (= “aaraksaatut”) ‘don’t shout’ (literally: ‘they haven’t shouted’, implying ‘and neither should you’)

–ksaitelar- (K, BB form), –ksaitlar- (Y form) to have never V-ed # < -ksaite-lar-

ullag- ‘to approach’

ullaksaitelaraa ‘he has never approached him’

narulkar- ‘to spear’

narulkaqsaitelaranka ‘I have never speared them’

{-ksig- see -qsig-}

{-ksigi- see -qsigi-}

@ksuar(aq*) small N # used only with bases ending in te; drops te; for other bases, -cuar(aq*) is used instead; this postbase is the nominal counterpart of the following postbase; cf. –kcuar(aq*)

egan ‘pot’

egaksaq ‘small pot’

tengssuun ‘airplane’

tengssuksuaraat ‘small airplanes’

Tua-i kiugkuk kiigkenka umyuqaertak, kiugkuk ipuuksuaraak. ‘Then he remembered those two in there, those little ladles back there.’ (AGA 1996:206)

–ksuar(ar)-, –ksuar(ar)- to V in a small and not very noticeable way # this postbase is the verbal counterpart of the preceding postbase; = –ksaar(ar)-

nere- ‘to eat’

nereksuartuq ‘he is nibbling’

qaner- ‘to speak’

qaneqsuartuq, qaneksuartuq ‘he is whispering’

aqvaqur- ‘to run’

aqvaquqsuartuq, aqvaquksuartaq ‘he is trotting along’
@–ksugte- to V in a small way # the k of this postbase remain k even with r-final bases; drop base-final te and a fricative preceding a base final te; non-productive.

-ksugte-

cungite- ‘to whine, whimper’
cungiksugtuq ‘he is whimpering while fussing’

teggigte- ‘to giggle’
teggiksugtuq ‘he is giggling softly’

qia- ‘to cry’
qiaksugtuq ‘he’s crying softly’

qallate- ‘to boil’
qallaksugtuq ‘it is simmering’

qaner- ‘to speak’
qaneksugtuq ‘he’s mumbling, grumbling, wondering, speaking in a small way’

{-ktaq see -qtaq}

{-ktar(ar)- see -qtar(ar)-}

?ku (future) # places certain time-related words in the future; the resulting words function as adverbs, but can enter into combinations with a limited number of suffixes; non-productive; cf. vialis case ending -kun; < PE pb. ku

unuk ‘night, last night’
unuku ‘tonight’; unaku ‘tomorrow morning’

kiak ‘summer, last summer’
kiaku ‘next summer’

uksuq ‘winter’
uksuqu ‘next winter’

atata ‘later’
atataku ‘even later’

wani ‘now’
waniku ‘soon’

uumi ‘last time’
uumiku ‘next time’

icivaq ‘some time ago’
icivaqu ‘some time from now’

unuaq ‘this morning’
unuaqu ‘tomorrow’

from yaa(ni) ‘over there’
yaliaku ‘two days / years hence’ (Y, K, BB meaning); ‘three days / years hence’ (NI meaning)

amatii ‘away from it’
amatiiku ‘three days / years hence’ (Y, K, BB meaning); ‘two days / years hence’ (NI meaning)

? ataku ‘this evening’

? allamiku ‘next year’

qa- (interrogative morpheme)
qaku ‘when?’ (in the future)

Unuaqu unuakumi ayagciqua. ‘Tomorrow in the morning I shall leave.’
Anngami ayallran unuaquani tekitellruuq. ‘He arrived the day after his brother left.’
Unuaquaqan manalartuq. ‘He fishes every day.’

{-ku- see -qu-}

+kuaq leftover N # with possessed ending means the N left over by possessor; < PE pb. k(k)ur

arucetaaq ‘dried fish skin’
arucetaarkuaq ‘uneaten, leftover dried fish skin’;
arucetaarkua ‘the dried fish skin that he did not eat’

ila ‘part’
ilakuaq ‘a leftover’
-kuar- — -kuiner(aq*)

**POSTBASES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iquk</td>
<td>'end'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neqerrluk</td>
<td>'dried fish'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eneq</td>
<td>'bone'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-kuar- to go by way of N, over N # takes intransitive endings only; cf. vialis case ending %kun; cf. ?kuir-; < PE pb. k(k)u(C)ar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nuna</td>
<td>'land'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imarpik</td>
<td>'sea'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanvaq</td>
<td>'lake'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-kiqc one of the same kind as N # used primarily but not exclusively with demonstrative pronoun bases; if used with a possessed ending, the possessor possesses the embedded noun; k of this postbase remains k even if the base ends in r; = kaineq

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>im(na)</td>
<td>'the aforementioned one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma(n’a)</td>
<td>'the one here'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tau(na)</td>
<td>'that one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angyaq</td>
<td>'boat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca</td>
<td>'what'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-kuiner(aq*), -kuinr(aq*), -kuineq small amount of N # k of this postbase remains k even if the base ends in r; = kaineq

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tuntuvak</td>
<td>'moose'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuuvviaq</td>
<td>'coffee'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ELL 1997:398
Enquinermek nalkutaqamek a’ug’araqluku. Enrinqegcaartuluku. ‘When they found the tiniest bone, they would remove it. They carefully debone it.’ (QUL 2003:202)

%kuir- to go along N; to go following N # takes intransitive endings only; cf.ialis case ending %kun; cf.?

kuik ‘river’
nuna ‘land’

-kuna- to plan to V # k of this postbase remains k even if the base ends in r; used in the subordinative mood or another non-indicative mood; < -?-na

. . . qanrucimallruniluki umyuarteqsesqvenakeni wall’u qanresqvenakeni angalkikunaluki. ‘. . . told them that they were not to even think or talk about his plans to shamanize.’ (YUU 1995:117)

. . . ayakunatalung tamaa-i uptengllinirriti waten nunanun, tamakut nunat allat tuqurqelluki waten pinaluki, anguyagluki. ‘. . . they got ready, planning to go to the village, to make war and kill the whole other village.’ (ELL 1997:370)

Umyuarepciuggun-llu qankunavkenaci: “Abraham-aam kingueqaakut.” ‘Do not plan to say in your minds, “We are the descendent of Abraham.” (that is, do not use that as an excuse)’ (MATT. 3:9)

Tua-i tamakut nulirtukunaliriit tegungnatugyaaqngaceteng qimagnautut imkut atkuut. ‘Those who planned to marry tried to catch the parka but it would flee them.’ (WOR 2007:92)

Waten pikunaaqta, tua-y-ll’ egmian nang’errluni ikayualuki. ‘Whenever they planned something he’d jump up to help them out.’ (WOR 2007:92)

-kunayaaqe- to consider V-ing; to think about V-ing # k of this postbase remains k even if the base ends in r; < -kuna-yaaqe-

cali- ‘to work’
yurar- ‘to dance’
kipute- ‘to buy’

Ayakunayaaqqaarlauma taqiuungu. ‘I considered leaving but changed my mind.’

-kutag- to maybe be going to V; to probably V # k of this postbase remains k even if the base ends in r; NUN, HBC; < PE pb. kutar-

pi- ‘to do’
nere- ‘to eat’
ayag- ‘to leave’
qavara- ‘to sleep’

pinir- ‘to be good’ (NUN)

pikutagaa ‘maybe he will act on it’
nerkutagaa ‘maybe he will eat it’
ayakutagtuaq ‘maybe he will leave’
qavakutagtuaq ‘perhaps he will sleep’

pinikugtuaq ‘it probably is good’ (NUN usage)
–kutaq, –kun thing to be used as N would be used; small N # only marginally productive; < -ke²-taq¹; < PE pb. q(q)un

ila ‘part of, one of, relative, kin’
qanak ‘roof board’
napa(q) ‘tree, pole’
kicaq ‘anchor’
ulik ‘blanket’
patu ‘cover’
angyaq ‘boat’
qanakutaq ‘tarpaulin’
napaqutaq ‘support post’
kicaqutaq ‘net sinker’
ulikutaq ‘shawl’
patukutaq ‘tarpaulin’, ‘curtain’, ‘veil’
angyaqutaq ‘something used as a boat, such as a block of ice used as a raft to cross water’
nalik ‘cover’
ciru ‘cover’
qilak ‘sky, ceiling’
talliq ‘arm’
qanakutaq ‘tarpaulin’
qilakutaq ‘canopy, awning’
nalikutaq ‘shawl’
cirukutaq ‘something used as temporary cover to, for example, keep rain off one’s body’
qilakutaq ‘canopy, awning’
talliqutaq ‘mountain spur’ (lexicalized)

Also, irregularly (and lexicalized):

kenurte- ‘to throw light on’
kallagte- ‘to rattle’
cf. PE pahu ‘leaf’
pellukutaq, pelluqutaq ‘leaf of coltsfoot plant’; ‘any leaf’ (NUN meaning)
pugta- ‘to float’
puqutaqtaq ‘net float’
eke-, ekua- ‘to burn’
ekqutaq (or ekqun), ekuanqutaq (or ekuanqun) ‘kindling’
atsaq ‘berry’
atsakutak ‘salmonberry leaf and stem’ (NUN)
aunr(aq) ‘crowberry’
apuqulaqutaq ‘crowberry leaf’ (NUN)

–kutar(ar)- to plan to V # k of this postbase remains k even if the base ends in r; NUN; < PE pb. kutar-

ayag- ‘to leave’
ayakuta’artuq ‘he is planning to leave’; ayakutarallruuq ‘he was planning to leave’
atur- ‘to use’
atukutararara ‘he is planning to use it’

–kuyuk, –kuyugaq small bit of N; poor N # k of this postbase remains k even if the base ends in r; < PE pb. k(k)uyuy

neqa* ‘food, fish’
elicarista ‘teacher’
meq ‘water’
ataneq ‘master, lord, boss’
aipaq ‘partner, other of pair’
qamiquq ‘head’
neqkuyuk ‘a small, bad piece of fish’
elicaristikuyuka ‘my not-so-good teacher’
mek’uyugaq ‘a little bit of water’
atanekuyuk ‘chief’
aipaquyuk ‘placenta, afterbirth’ (lexicalized) NUN
qamiqukuyuk ‘skull’
-laag- to V quickly; to V in a hurry # < PE pb. läss-

  nere- ‘to eat’  
  melug- ‘to smoke’  
  makete- ‘to get up’  
  kegge- ‘to bite’

  nerlaagtq ‘he is eating in a hurry’
  melulaagaa ‘he is smoking it quickly’
  maktelaaqtq ‘he got up quickly’
  kegg’laagaa ‘he bit it quickly’

. . . umyuaqercamiu imna naunraq aqvalaaglukku, aanii acpani caucianek una. ‘. . . when she remembered that plant, she quickly fetched it and asked her mother what it was.’ (ELN 1990:46)

-laarr(ar)- to get a new N # takes intransitive endings only; NUN; the apostrophe in the syllable laar of the words below indicates that vowel compression (see General Introduction discussion of the NUN dialect) does not occur

  angyaq ‘boat’
  qayaq ‘kayak’
  ateq ‘name’

  angyalaar’rtuq ‘he got a new boat’
  qayalaar’rtuq ‘he got a new kayak’
  at’laar’rtuq ‘he got a new name’

{-lainaq see -rrlainaq}

{-lak see -rlak}

~+llrru- (Y, UK, NI form), @~+llrru- (NS form), –llrru- (NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG form) to formerly, regularly have V-ed # < -lar-llru-

  Angyalillrruq. ‘He used to make boats.’
  Nerllrruyaaqanka. ‘I used to eat them (but now I don’t).’

~+llar- (Y, UK, NI form), @~+llar- (NS form), –llar- (NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG form) to V customarily; to V regularly # in the NS form’s pattern, tl becomes ll; > -ksaitelar-, laryaaqe-, -lallru-, -uralar-; < PE pb. l宰r-)

  qayali- ‘to build a kayak’
  nere- ‘to eat’
  aurre- ‘to crawl’
  kipute- ‘to buy’

  qayalilar’tuq ‘he builds kayaks’
  nerlarai ‘he eats them’ (customarily)
  aurrelar’tuq (NS, Y form), aurrelar’tuq (K, BB form) ‘he crawls’ (vs. aurreuq ‘he is crawling’)
  kipularai (Y form), kipullarai (NS form), kiputelarai (K, BB form) ‘he generally buys them’
ceñirte- ‘to visit’  

kuimar- ‘to swim’

pi- ‘to do, say’

camek una pilartatgu? ‘what do they call this?’

Natmun meq pilarcu? ‘Where do you usually put the water?’ (YUP 1996:49)

Cali tamakut ilagaalllret, pipiggllargatlata-wa tua-i ilaita tangerrlait. ‘Also, some people (usually) see those (the spirits) (regularly) joining in, since they evidently really (regularly) did so (in days gone by).’ (CIU 2005:384)

~+laryaaqe- (Y, UK, NI form), @~+laryaaqe- (NS form), –laryaaqe- (NI, CAN, K, BB, NR, LI, EG form) to usually V (though not at this time); < -lar-yaaq-

Kumylanertularyaaqua tauqaam kainritua waniwa. ‘I usually eat frozen fish, but I am not hungry now.’

Tupagyaralaryaaquq. ‘He usually wakes up early (but not this time).’

–lek one with N or Ns, one having N # not generally used with possessed endings except in combinations that have fixed meanings; > -lgir-, -lugn, -talek; < PE pb. loy

melquq ‘feathers, fur’  

qengarpak ‘big nose’  

tuunraq ‘shaman’s familiar spirit’  
yaquq, caquq ‘wing’  

qulugneq ‘hump on back’

umyuaq ‘mind’  
ciruneq ‘antler’  
tuntu ‘caribou; reindeer’

Kituuga arnacuarmuyar? ‘Who is the little woman with the long hair — the one having long hair?’

At’lek Mecaq’amek anngaqaq. ‘The one with the name Mecaq’aq is my older brother.’

–ler- (K, BB form), ~+ler- (Y form) to V suddenly and willfully # = -ler-; > -leraq-; < PE pb. -tar-

tegu- ‘to take in hand’

qaner- ‘to speak’

nuteg- ‘to shoot’

nere- ‘to eat’

teguleraa ‘he grabbed it’; ‘he manhandled him’

qanlertuq, qanerlertuq ‘he spoke sharply or angrily’

nutlertuq, nuteglertuq ‘he suddenly shot’

nerleraa ‘he gobbled it down’
Also, irregularly:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{kegge-} ‘to bite’ \quad \textit{kegleraa} (rather than *\textit{kegleraa}) ‘it suddenly bit him’
  \item \textit{aurre-} ‘to crawl’ \quad \textit{aurlertuq} ‘he suddenly crawled’
  \item \textit{iqmqig-} ‘to put in one’s mouth’ \quad \textit{iqlemleraa} (also regularly \textit{iqmilraa}) ‘he popped it in his mouth’
  \item \textit{negte-} ‘to press down’ \quad \textit{negleraa} ‘he clamped down on it’
  \item \textit{uirre-} ‘to fight’ (of animals) \quad \textit{uirleraa} ‘it suddenly mauled him’; ‘it growled or snarled at him’
\end{itemize}

\textit{leryag-} (K, BB form), \textit{\textlangle leryag-} (Y form) to V abruptly; to V in a huff # < -ler-?

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{ane-} ‘to go out’ \quad \textit{anleryagtuq} ‘he went out in a huff’
  \item \textit{taq’i-} ‘to change one’s mind’ \quad \textit{taq’ileryagtuq} ‘he abruptly and angrily changed his mind’
  \item \textit{iter-} ‘to come in’ \quad \textit{it’leryagtuq}, \textit{iterleryagtuq} ‘he rushed in’
  \item \textit{ca-} ‘to do something’ \quad \textit{caleryagtuq} ‘he acted abruptly’
\end{itemize}

\textit{caleryagaluni aturanek qemagciuq qenertelli}. ‘He put the clothes away (acting) in a huff, apparently in anger.’

?\textit{lerte-} (meaning uncertain) # non-productive; the following adjectival verb bases include this postbase

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{quu-} ‘to pucker’ \quad \textit{quulertuq} ‘it is sour’; \textit{quulerrluni} ‘being sour’
  \item \textit{puya-} ‘to be rancid’ \quad \textit{puyalertuq} ‘it is rancid’ (equivalent to \textit{puyauq})
  \item \textit{qalla-} ‘to boil’ \quad \textit{qallalertuq} ‘it is gurgling’
\end{itemize}

\textit{\textlangle lgir-} to take along N # < -lek-?-lir-

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{qimugta} ‘dog’ \quad \textit{qimugtelgirtuq} ‘he is taking along a dog or dogs’; \textit{qimugtelgiraal} ‘he is taking along a dog for her’
  \item \textit{qayaq} ‘kayak’ \quad \textit{qayalgituq} ‘he is taking a kayak along with him’
\end{itemize}

Also, non-productively with certain verb bases:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{utaqa-} ‘to wait’ \quad \textit{utaqalgir-} ‘to wait for something to occur’
  \item \textit{aqva-} ‘to go get’ \quad \textit{aqvalgir-} ‘to retrieve (something)’
\end{itemize}

\textit{Irrialgir}luni tektuq. ‘He arrived along with his children.’

Kitaki, angayuqag pet neqkalgiraakuk, akutaturnaurtukuk. ‘Okay, your parents have carried food along for us, so let’s eat Eskimo ice cream.’ (QUL 2003:42)

\ldots itertaalarniluki nen’un qantalqirlutenberg. ‘\ldots (she) said that they would go from house to house, bringing bowls along with them.’ (CAU 1985:23)

\textit{\textlangle lgu-} to always V; to be able to V (NS meaning) # NS; > -\textit{lguir-}, -\textit{lguirute-}, -\textit{lguite-}, -\textit{lguri-}; < PE pb. \textit{l(0)yu-}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{kuimar-} ‘to swim’ \quad \textit{kuimalguuq} ‘he always swims’; ‘he can swim’ (NS meaning)
  \item \textit{atur-} ‘to use’ \quad \textit{atulguqa} ‘I always use it’; ‘I can use it’ (NS meaning)
\end{itemize}

\textit{\textlangle lguir-} to cease being able to V # NS; < -\textit{lguir}\textlangle 2

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{kuimar-} ‘to swim’ \quad \textit{kuimalguirtuq} ‘he ceased being able to swim’
\end{itemize}
**-lguirute-** to be no longer able to V # NS; < -lgu-i:rute-

**kuimar-** ‘to swim’

**kuimalguirutuq** ‘he can no longer swim’

**-lguite-** to be unable to V # NS; < -lgu-ite1-

**kuimar-** ‘to swim’

**kuimalguituq** ‘he cannot swim’

**-lgun** one who has the same N as possessor; sharer of N # takes possessed endings or non-singular unpossessed endings; < -lek-u-n; cf. –lgun

**nuna** ‘land’

**nunalgutii** ‘one from the same village or land that he is from, his fellow villager, his countryman’; **nunalgutet** ‘people from the same village’

**[e]na** ‘house’

**nelgutenka** ‘those who live in the same house as I do’

Also, irregularly (because from verbs):

**ane-** ‘to emerge’ *(as at birth)*

**anelgutai** ‘its littermates, his age-mates’

**yuu-** ‘to live’

**yuulgun** ‘age-mate; peer’

*Ingna arnaq nunalgutkaqa.* ‘That woman is from my village — I have her as my co-villager.’

**-lguri-** to become able to V # NS; < -lgu-i-

**kuimar-** ‘to swim’

**kuimalguriuq** ‘he has become able to swim’

**+li1, +liq** one who is V; one who Vs; one having V; one similar to N # used regularly rather than -lria on bases expanded by -tu-, -yu-, -yunqegg-, and -ngar-, and non-productively on other verbs and nouns (as shown below); > -ngarli, -yunqeggli, -tuli, -yuli, -keggliq

**keggsu-** ‘to tend to bite’

**keggsuli** ‘one that tends to bite; in some areas specifically ‘pike’

**usvitu-** ‘to be wise’

**usvituli** ‘wise one’

**navtu-**, **nav’tu-** ‘to be breakable’

**navtuli, nav’tuli** ‘fragile, breakable thing’

**imartu-** ‘to have a lot of contents’

**imartuli** ‘one with a lot of contents’

**yurayu-** ‘to dance well’

**yurayuli** ‘a good dancer’

**neryunqegg-** ‘to love to eat’

**neryunqeggli** ‘one who loves to eat’

**pic’u-** ‘to be good at catching game’

**pic’uli** ‘a good hunter’

**miluquyu-** ‘to be good at throwing’

**miluquyuli** ‘legendary creature that throws heavy things, often identified as an ape or monkey’

**yugtutu-** ‘to customarily eat people’

**yugtutuli** ‘man-eater, cannibal, lion’ *(lexicalized)*

**tevyu-** ‘to be good at portaging’

**tevyuli** ‘muskrat’ *(lexicalized)*
tului ‘lynx’ (lexicalized)
iqlungari ‘liar’
tegalgarli ‘thief’
puqigli ‘intelligent person, knowledgeable person’
kayuli ‘strong person’
uqilali ‘fast runner’
altingarli ‘coward’
qengali ‘one who angers easily’
qiurliq (also qiugliq) ‘blue thing’
cungagliq ‘green thing’
esirliq ‘yellow thing’
kavirlq ‘red thing’
qaterliq ‘white thing’
uqurliq ‘silver salmon’ (lexicalized)
tan’gerliq ‘black bear’ (lexicalized)
elngurlq ‘strong sewing thread’ (lexicalized)
tumagliq ‘cranberry’ (lexicalized)
teggliq ‘metal, bead’ (lexicalized)
tukuriq ‘wealthy person’

The following postbases, -li-, -liaq, -linqgte-, -linraq*, -liqe-1, -liqe-2, -lir-, -liyar-, start with li and drop the final consonant of the base to which they are attached. With such postbases it is generally permissible to delete the l of the postbase and the preceding vowel after the postbase has been attached. For example, angyaliuq ‘he is making a boat’ can be shortened to angyiug. In some cases, however, the shortened form is not acceptable to all speakers. In other cases the shortened form is preferred to the longer form, and in some cases the shortened form has acquired a meaning slightly different from that of the longer form. This is particularly true of -li- and -lir-; for this reason, the shortened forms -i- and -ir- are listed as postbases in their own right.

-li-2 to make N; to make N for (him); to make N out of (it) # see also –i3; > -kite-1, -liaq; < PE pb. li-1
angyaq ‘boat’
angyaliuq or angyiug ‘he is making a boat’; angyalia or angyiab
‘he is making a boat for her, he is making a boat out of it’

/netna, enet house’
netliq, entliq ‘he is making a house’
tengssuun ‘airplane’
tengsussuq or tengssuuciq ‘he is making an airplane’
kuuvviaq ‘coffee’
kuuvvialiuq or kuuvviigiq ‘he is making coffee’

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**Postbases**

- **quliraq** ‘legend’
- **maqaq** ‘warmth’
- **kayanguq** ‘egg’
- **igaruaq** ‘representative of something, drawing’
- **igaruaq** ‘representative of something, drawing’
  - **quliraq** (preferred to **quliriuaq**) ‘he is telling a legend’
  - **maqaq** ‘he is taking a steambath’ (lexicalized)
  - **kayangiuaq** ‘it is laying an egg’
  - **igarualiaq** and **igaruaq**
  - **quliriaq** ‘he is telling a legend’
  - **maqiuaq** ‘he is taking a steambath’ (lexicalized)
  - **kayangiuq** ‘it is laying an egg’
  - **igarualiaq** and **igaruaq**
- **neqaq** ‘fish’
- **neqialiuaq** ‘he is preparing fish for winter’ (the regular form with this postbase is **neqiuliuaq** ‘he is making fish’)

Also, with irregular form and meaning:

- **neqaq** ‘fish’
- **neqliuaq** ‘he is preparing fish for winter’ (the regular form with this postbase is **neq’liuaq** ‘he is making fish’)

Una mikelnguq qaspelicqiqa. ‘I will make a cloth cover parka for this child.’
Una lumarraq qaspelicqiqa. ‘I will make a cloth cover parka out of this cloth.’
Naucetaarviliqatarniluni aqvai elagcuutet. ‘Saying that she was going to make a garden, she went to get the digging tools.’
Cali-lu taum qanemciqesterrnan pillernini neq’liruniluku iqalluarpagnek, . . . ‘Furthermore, the one who told this story also said that [the Raven] made fish, herring fish, . . .’ (ELL 1997:246)

**-liaq** a made N; N made by possessor # see “Irregular Possession with Certain Postbases” in Introduction to the Postbases; < -li^2-aq; < PY pb. li(C)ar

- **pi** ‘thing’
- **angyaq** ‘boat’
- **ca** ‘thing, act’
- **ciu** ‘front, predecessor’
- **agayun** ‘god’
- **kuik** ‘river’
- **equk** ‘wood’

- **piliaqa** ‘the thing I made’
- **piliaqqa** ‘it is the thing I made, I made it’
- **angyalian** or **angyian** ‘the boat you made’ (whether it is owned by you or not)
- **caliaq** ‘something done, completed task, job’
- **ciuliaq** ‘ancestor’ (lexicalized)
- **agayut’liaq** ‘idol’
- **kuiliyaq** ‘man-made river channel’
- **eqiaq** (preferred to **equiaq**) ‘chopped firewood’

Atkulialqa assiituq. ‘The parka I made — my made parka — is not good.’
Kia piliaqau una atkuk? ‘Who made this parka — has this parka as his made thing?’

**-liar-** see **-liyar-**

**-liarte-** see **-qliarte-**

**-likacaar(aq*)** see **-qlikacaar(aq*)**
-linqigte- to change one’s N; to get another N # < -lir-ngqigte-

angyaq ‘boat’
    angyalinqigtuq ‘he got another boat’; angyalinqigtaa ‘he provided her with another boat’

nuna ‘land’
    nunalinqigtuq ‘he moved to another village or city’

ateq ‘name’
    at’linqigtuq or acinqigtuq ‘he got a new name’

at’aq ‘clothing that has been put on’
    ac’inqigtuq (preferred to at’alinqigtuq) ‘he changed his clothes’

-linraq*, -linr(aq*) (NUN form) product of N; evidence or trace of N # < -lir-nraq*; < PY pb. linraq

qimugta ‘dog’
    qimugtelinraq or qimugcinraq, qimugtelin’er (NUN form) ‘dog feces, dog tracks’

atsaq ‘berry’
    atsalinraq ‘berry juice, trace of berries’

yuk ‘person’
    yul’inraq or yinraq ‘human feces, tracks, or other evidence of humans’

quugaa(rpak) ‘mammoth’
    quugiinraq ‘fossilized mammoth ivory’

issaluuq ‘porcupine’
    issaliinraq ‘porcupine quill, porcupine bladder’

qugyuk ‘swan’
    qugyinraat ‘swan feathers, swan bones’

. . . yuk itertuq kaviinrarmek kegginaqurluni qaliqurluni kavietun. ‘. . . a person came in wearing a fox mask — thing of foxes — and crying out like a fox.’ (CIU 2005:274)

Carayalinrarme nalaqcameng iqvalriit alingengut. ‘Because they found signs of bears the berry pickers began to get scared.’

?liq* area in the N direction # non-productive; used with certain roots and positional bases; cf. qliq*; > ?lirneq

at- (root) ‘down’
    atliq, acliq ‘area below, cellar, saucer’

kete* ‘area toward water’;
    kelliq ‘area nearer to the water’

qula* ‘above’
    qulliq ‘area above, attic’

akula* ‘between’
    akuliq ‘area between’

{-liq see -li-1}

-lie-1 to catch a lot of N # used mainly with words for game animals, fish, and fowl, and two verb bases as shown below; takes intransitive endings only; possibly < -lir-te1-; < PE pb. liqa-

neqa* ‘fish’
    neq’liquq ‘he caught a lot of fish’

tuntuvak ‘moose’
    tuntuvaliquq or tuntuviquq ‘he got a lot of moose’

iqvaq ‘picked berry’
    iqviquq ‘he picked a lot of berries’
Also, irregularly (because from verb bases):

- **pite**- ‘to catch game’
  - **pite’liquq** ‘he caught a lot of game’

- **cange**- ‘to catch fish or the like’
  - **cangliquq** ‘he caught a lot of fish or the like’

  Pit’liqkuni yaqulegnek cikirciqsugnarqaaten. ‘If he catches a lot of birds, he will probably give you some.’

- **-liqe-2** to be afflicted in one’s N or with respect to N # used only with body part terms, and a few other nouns as shown below; takes intransitive endings only; > -lliqe-, -illiqe-, -allique-; < PE pb. liq-
  - **qamiquq** ‘head’
    - qamiquq or qamiqiquq ‘he has a headache’
  - **iluliquq** ‘he has a stomachache’
  - **kegguciqua** ‘I have a toothache’
  - **aqsiquq** ‘he has a stomachache’
  - **umyuiquq** ‘he is mentally ill’
  - **ciuciquq** ‘he has an earache’

  Also with the following non-body-part nouns:
  - **taangiquq** (preferred to taangaliquq) ‘he is drunk’
  - **nualiquq** (preferred to nuqiquq) ‘he is drooling’
  - **neviarcaliquq** (preferred to neviarcaliquq) ‘he is desperately in love with a girl’
  - **tangrraliquq** (preferred to tangrraliquq) ‘he is infatuated’

  Qamiqiquq suutmek iinrullrung’e’rma qamiqiquq cali. ‘Even though I took an aspirin — device for when one is affected in the head — I still have a headache.’

- **-lir-** to have lots of N; to provide with or be well provided with N; to add N to (it) # see also -ir-1 for lexicalized combinations involving this postbase, and for other uses, probably extensions of the basic meaning; < -lgir-, -linqigte-, -linraq*, -liqe-1; < PE pb. lir-
  - **atsaq** ‘berry’
    - atsaliraa or atsirtuq ‘he provided it with berries, added berries to it’
  - **qiiq** ‘gray hair’
    - qiilirtua ‘I have many gray hairs’
  - **egturyaq** ‘mosquito’
    - egturyaliraa or egturyirtuq ‘there are lots of mosquitoes’
  - **ateq** ‘name’
    - atlliraa or acria ‘he named her’

  Also, irregularly:

- **nep**- ‘sound’
  - neplirruq ‘it is noisy’ (the regular form would be nep’lirruq meaning ‘there are lots of noises’)

  Akusnginanemni camek umyuarteqvekenii aanama tailuni uqiq eraa akutaqa uitaqarraarluni-llu atsrluku. ‘While I was whipping up a mixture, and somewhat distracted, my mother came over and added a little bit of oil, and after waiting a while she added berries to it.’
@liri- to become or cause to become more and more V # used only with bases ending in e (including te, which is dropped); < -i'i-

-ange- ‘to be big’
-angliriuq ‘it is getting bigger and bigger, growing more and more’

-nanite- ‘to be short’
-naniliriut ‘they are getting shorter and shorter’

Nernginanermini aqsiigni tangrrak angliriliniriik. ‘While he was eating, he looked at his abdomen, and lo and behold, it had become big.’

?qlirneq area in the N direction; one of the N direction # used primarily with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases to make the location more specific and concrete; < ?liq-neq¹

-aki ‘area across’
-akilirneq ‘the area on the other side’; akilirnera ‘the area on the other side of it’

-lingu ‘behind’
-kingulirnera ‘the area behind it’

-kelu ‘back with respect to river’; ‘back toward wall in room’
-kelulirnermi ‘in the area back from the river’; ‘in the area toward the wall’

-keta* ‘front with respect to river’; ‘area away from wall in room’
-kellirnermi ‘in the area toward the river’; ‘in the area away from the wall’

-yaa(ni) ‘yonder’
-yaalirnermi ‘farther in the distance’

-elata* ‘outside’
-elalirnermi ‘in the area outside’ (irregular)

-qula* ‘above’
-qualirnermi ‘in the area above’; ‘in the top area’ (irregular)

-uka(ni) ‘near’
-ukalirnermi ‘in the area nearby, toward this side’

-ua(ni) ‘by the exit’
-ualirnermi ‘in the area by the exit’

-tallirpik ‘right side’
-tallirpilirnerani ‘on the right side of it’

-negeq ‘north’
-neglirnera ‘the area north of it, the northern part of it’

-Pingayiritmi ‘on Wednesday’
-Pingayiritmilirnermek ‘since Wednesday’

-ciui ‘time before; area in front’
-ciulirnermi ‘toward the front area’; ciulirneq ‘elder, old-timer’ (lexicalized)

-liur- to be occupied with N; to work or play with N; to cook N (additional NUN meaning); < -li?-; > -kiur-, -niur-

-keggun ‘tooth’
-kegguteliurtuq or kegguciurtuq ‘he is brushing or otherwise working with his (own) teeth’; kegguteliuraa or kegguciuraa ‘he is cleaning her teeth’

-nuyaq ‘hair’
-nuyaliurtuq or nuyiurtuq ‘he is fixing his hair’; nuyuruun or nuyuuruun (irreg.) ‘comb’

-qanikcaq ‘snow’
-qanikciurun (from qanikcaliurun) ‘shovel’ (lexicalized)

-qusngiq ‘reindeer’ (NUN, Y); ‘sheep’ (K, CAN, BB)
-quusngiliurtuq ‘he is cooking reindeer meat’ (NUN usage); quusngiliurta ‘shepherd’ (K, CAN, BB usage)
**-liyar-** — **-lkia-**

POSTBASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>equk</td>
<td>equiurtuq</td>
<td>‘he is chopping wood’ (the longer form, equiurtuq, is not generally used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciku</td>
<td>cikuliurun</td>
<td>‘ice pick, ice spud’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neqa</td>
<td>neqliurtuq</td>
<td>‘he is serving food’; neqliuraa ‘he is serving food to her’ (the regular form, neqliurtuq, means ‘he is working with fish or food’)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also, irregularly:

| neqa   | neqliurtuq | ‘he is serving food’; neqliuraa ‘he is serving food to her’ (the regular form, neqliurtuq, means ‘he is working with fish or food’) |

Mikelnguut levaaliurtut aataseng maqillrani. ‘The children are playing with the outboard motor while their father takes a steambath.’

Neq’liurutekraarluku up’nerkami, ilua augnek tua-i pitat augitnek uqlangtuuq qayam ilua, uciliqtaarluni. ‘After they used it to obtain food — used it as a device for working with food — in the spring, the inside of the kayak is messy with the [caked] blood of the animals caught from loading and unloading it.’ (PAI 2008:286)

{-liute- see -kliute-}

-lyiar-, -liar- to go to participate in N or V # used with bases signifying a group activity; takes intransitive ending only; -?-yar-

| agayu- | agayuliyartuq, agayuliartuq | ‘he is going to church’ |
| yurar- | yuraliyartuq, yuraliartuq | ‘he is going to an Eskimo dance’ |
| tancerctaqaq | tancerctaaliyartuq, tancerctaaliartuq | ‘he is going to a movie’ |
| Alussistuaq | Alussistualiyartuq, Alussistualiartuq | ‘he is going for Christmas’ |
| Paaskaaq | Paaskaaliyartuq, Paaskaaliartuq | ‘he is going for Easter’ |

-likite- to not be apparent that or whether one has V-ed #

| ayag- | ayalkiituq | ‘it is not apparent whether he left’ |
| nere- | nerekkiituq | ‘it is not apparent whether he ate’ |

-likia- to give evidence or indication of N or V #

Tua-i-llu piinanrani qakemna yuq yulkialuni. ‘And then a little later a person made sounds out there — gave evidence that there was a person out there.’ (ELL 1997:116)

Mer’em tungii camna mertangqelkiaguq. ‘Toward the water, down there, there was evidence of there being some water there.’ (MAR1 2001:36)

Maa-i tua-i ak’a picami aulkialuni man’a uciillra. ‘The area where he had unloaded his kayak had bloodstains — evidence of blood — because he had caught one.’ (QUl 2003:162)

Tayim’ ilaci tan’gurrarni imarpignaalangkuneng tanglarciquq yaqulecuarnek aPKGunek qateryaqelriameng yaqūrit taiągaam tungulkialuteng. ‘When one of you boys starts going out to the ocean, you will see little birds that, although they are white, have a little bit of black on their wings.’ (QUl 2003:50)
-**lkite-** to make a noise or give other evidence of N *marginally productive; takes intransitive endings only*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qaneq</td>
<td>‘mouth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qanelkituq</td>
<td>‘he made a noise with his mouth’; ‘there was someone speaking somewhere in the distance’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nepa</td>
<td>‘sound’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nepelkituq</td>
<td>‘he made a noise’; ‘there was a noise somewhere in the distance’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuk</td>
<td>‘person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yulkituq</td>
<td>‘he made a noise indicating the presence of people’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erina</td>
<td>‘voice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erinalkituq</td>
<td>‘he spoke in a small, distant voice’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tua-i tuaten angualria unani imarpigmi tangalliniuq yuk aqumgaluni, tauğaam-gguq kegginalkitayuituq. ‘One paddling out in the ocean might see a person sitting (on the ice), but I have heard that they showed their faces.’ (CIU 2005:28)

-**lkuk** no-good, darned N *and -lkug-* darned one Vs or is V-ed *this postbase is suffixed to the absolutive singular (rather than the base) of demonstrative pronouns; see section on “Postbases of Endearment or Denigration” in Introduction to the Postbases*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yuk</td>
<td>‘person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yulkuk</td>
<td>‘no-good person’; yulkuut ‘no-good people’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ui</td>
<td>‘husband’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uilkua</td>
<td>‘her no-good husband’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qimugta</td>
<td>‘dog’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qimugtelkuk</td>
<td>‘darned dog’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingna</td>
<td>‘that one’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingnalkuk</td>
<td>‘that no-good (person)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukna</td>
<td>‘the one approaching’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uknalkuk</td>
<td>‘that darned person approaching’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayag</td>
<td>‘to leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayalkugtuq</td>
<td>‘the darned one left’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tupag</td>
<td>‘to wake up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tupalkua</td>
<td>‘wake up, darn you!’; tupalkugtuq ‘the darned one woke up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tupagte</td>
<td>‘to wake (him) up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tupagtelkugaa</td>
<td>‘he woke up that darned person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ik’atak</td>
<td>(expression of distain, disgust, or disparagement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ik’atalkuk</td>
<td>‘that really no-good one’; ‘so disgusting!’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cassulkugcit-mi tanem, elucilnguuq? ‘And whatever are you after, you no-good, shapeless thing?’

-**llag-** to V suddenly and surprisingly *< PE pb. *llay-*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuve</td>
<td>‘to spill’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuvllagaa, kuvvlagaa</td>
<td>‘he suddenly spilled it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quuyurni</td>
<td>‘to smile’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quuyurnillagtuq</td>
<td>‘he suddenly smiled’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngel’ar</td>
<td>‘to laugh’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngel’allagtuq</td>
<td>‘he suddenly laughed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellngar</td>
<td>‘to spring a leak’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellngallagtuq</td>
<td>‘it suddenly sprang a leak’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qalrir</td>
<td>‘to cry out’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qalriilagtuq</td>
<td>‘he suddenly cried out’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*With the following bases, this postbase takes only the irregular form given here:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alinge</td>
<td>‘to be scared’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alingallagtuq</td>
<td>‘he suddenly got scared’; ‘he got a fright’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuve</td>
<td>‘to spill’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuvallagaa</td>
<td>‘he suddenly spilled it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqiame</td>
<td>‘to sit down’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqumkallagtuq</td>
<td>‘he fell on his rear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aar</td>
<td>‘to yelp, yell, scream’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aarcillagtuq</td>
<td>‘he yelped, suddenly screamed’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
peke- ‘to make a move, to stir’  peksallagtuq ‘it (bird) flew off from its eggs’ (HBC usage)

ekte- ‘to burn’ or keneq ‘fire’  kengallagtuq ‘it burst into flames’

cit’gallagtuq ‘it (squirrel) is making its characteristic (sudden) alarm calls’

Uum-am kainiqellriim taillagcetaanga. ‘This hungry one caused me to (suddenly) come over (though I wasn’t planning to).’

Meryuamku-am kuvvllagaa. ‘Just because I wanted to drink it, he purposely (suddenly) spilled it.’

Puckaq kevvlemku ellngallagtuq. ‘When I picked up the barrel, it suddenly sprang a leak.’

–llaq* thing of N (often with reference to the past) #

ak’a ‘ago, time past’  ak’allaq ‘old thing’, aged one

uksuq ‘last winter’  uksullaq ‘thing of last winter’

yuk ‘person’  yull’aq ‘artifact left by people of the past’

akwauaq ‘yesterday’  akwauqallaq ‘thing of yesterday’

kiak ‘summer’  kiallaq ‘thing of last summer’

kass’aq ‘white person’  kass’allaq ‘thing of the white man, something borrowed from white culture’ (compare kass’artaq ‘manufactured or mass-produced thing’)

maraq ‘mudflats’  marallaq “Eskimo potato” (Hedysarum alpinum) (lexicalized)

nutem ‘from the beginning’  nutemllaq ‘old-time practice; ancient custom’

( particle)

uka(ni) ‘(on) the near side’  ukaqvallauguq ‘it is a very recent thing’

–lleq1 former N; one that V-ed or was V-ed; act or state of V-ing # see “Irregular Possession with Certain Postbases” in Introduction to the Postbases; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 254ff); not used with -ciqe-/-ciiqe-; instead, -llerkaq is used for future forms; for Y and NS this postbase functions in the same way as, and in place of -ciq (q.v.; see also first sentence example below); cf. -neq; > -cilleq, -llerkaq, -llru-, -lqe-, -llruar(aq*), -utelleq; < PE pb. lak’

With noun bases, means ‘former N’:

angyaq ‘boat’  angyalleq ‘that which was a boat’; angyallra ‘his former boat; that which was his boat but is either no longer a boat, or no longer his’

qame- ‘to die down’ (fire)  qamlleq ‘ash’ (lexicalized)

With verb bases, means ‘the one that V-ed or the act of V-ing’ (if used with an unpossessed ending), or ‘the one that possessor V-ed or possessor’s act of V-ing’ (if used with a possessed ending), or ‘the event of the possessor’s being V-ed’ (if used with a possessed ending and on a verb base that can take transitive endings); note that when used with a possessed ending, if the embedded verb cannot take transitive endings, then the meaning of the derived noun is restricted to the possessor’s act of V-ing.

nere- ‘to eat’  ner’lleq, nerrelleq ‘the one who ate or the act of eating’; nerellra ‘the one he (possessor) ate, the food he was eating’; ‘his act of eating, or it’s state of being eaten’

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ayag- ‘to leave’ (*cannot take transitive endings*); ayalleq ‘the one who left or the act of leaving’; ayallra ‘his act of leaving’

*Nalluunga qetunrarpenun tuqutleranek carayak. ‘I don’t know if your son killed the bear — about your son’s act of killing the bear.’ (Y, NS usage)*

Arnaq tangellren nulirqaa. ‘The woman *that* you saw is my wife.’

Uillra sugtunrullruq wangni. ‘Her former husband was taller than I am.’

*Niitelleq temem elpeksuutekaa. ‘Hearing — the act or activity of hearing — is a sense of the body.’*

Aatami yuunrrllra ilutequatekaa. ‘He is grieving over his father’s death — condition of having died.’

*Arnam cenirtellra agayulirengeuq. ‘The person the woman visited — the one that she had visited — is a priest.’*

*Arnam cenirtestellra agayulirengeuq. ‘The person who visited the woman — the woman’s former visitor — is a priest.’*

*Allanrem tangellran quyavkaranga. ‘The sight of the visitor — the act or fact of seeing the visitor — made me thankful.’*

@lleq2 one more V than possessor(s), the most V of the possessors

*< ONLY with adjectival bases ending in te (which is dropped); other adjectival bases use –neq2; takes possessed endings only; forms “selectional bases” (see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 258)); > -llru*, -lqurraq*

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kemgite-} & \quad \text{‘to be skinny’} \\
\text{kennumrllra} & \quad \text{‘the skinniest one of them, the one smaller than they are’; kemgillrit} & \quad \text{‘the skinniest ones of them, the ones skinniest than they are’; kemgillra} & \quad \text{‘the one skinniest than it’; skinniest ‘the ones smaller than it’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{assiite-} & \quad \text{‘to be bad’} \\
\text{assillra} & \quad \text{‘the worst one of them, the one worse than they are’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{picuite-} & \quad \text{‘to not catch game’} \\
\text{picuillra} & \quad \text{‘the one who is not as skilled as he is in hunting’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mikte-} & \quad \text{‘to be small’ (variant of mike-)} \\
\text{mikellra} & \quad \text{‘the smallest one of them’ (used even by those who use mike- as the base rather than mikte-, though mikenraq is used too; cf. –neq3)}
\end{align*}
\]

Qimugtema mikellraq qilutuqq qastunruluni ilamini. ‘My smallest dog — the smallest one of my dogs — barks louder than the others.’

–ller(aq*) shabby, old N

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{angyaq} & \quad \text{‘boat’} \\
\text{angyall’er, angyallraq} & \quad \text{‘shabby boat’; angyallraat} & \quad \text{‘shabby boats’; angyall’e’rmi} & \quad \text{‘in the shabby boat’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{qayaaq} & \quad \text{‘kayak’} \\
\text{qayall’er, qayalleraq} & \quad \text{‘shabby kayak’; qayalleraat} & \quad \text{‘shabby kayaks’}
\end{align*}
\]

[e]na* ‘house’

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nell’e’raqa} & \quad \text{‘my shabby house’}
\end{align*}
\]

–llerkaq future act of V-ing; unrealized act of V-ing

*< ONLY with -lleq; < -lleq-kaq

Qanrutaanga qaillun ayallerkarpenek. ‘He told me how you would go — about your future act of going.’
Aqvallerkaa nalluyagutellruaqa. ‘I forgot to get it — forgot the future act of getting it.’
Kaillerkaměngi ai linggu. ‘I’m afraid of us becoming hungry (lacking food, starving) — of our (possible) future state of being hungry.’
Nulirtillerkanu aikaa. ‘He is afraid to get married — of his own (possible) future act of getting married.’

Ilumun qanrutamci, alerquuet iliit carraungermi qaqimarivailgan piunrirngaituq qiliim nunam-llu iquklitlerkaagnun. ‘Verily I say unto you, before it is fulfilled the least of these commandments will not be done away with until heaven and earth come to an end — until their future fact of coming to an end.’ (MATT. 5:1)

–llgu- to be good at V-ing # NUN; < PE pb. I(a)yul-
cali- ‘to work’ calillguuq ‘he’s good at working’
pi- ‘to do’ pillguuten ‘you have real stamina’

–llgun fellow V-er; V-ing partner # takes possessed endings or non-singular unpossessed endings; cf. -lgun;
< -?-u-n
ayag- ‘to leave’ ayallgutii ‘his traveling companion’; ayallgutet ‘fellow travelers’
agnguar- ‘to dance’ agnguallgutii ‘his dancing partner’
cali- ‘to work’ calillguteten ‘your fellow workers’
yuu- ‘to be a person’ yuullgutput ‘our fellow humans’
nasaurlluu- ‘to be a girl’ nasaurlluullgutai ‘her fellow girls’

Also, irregularly (because from a noun):
ateq ‘name’ atellgutii ‘one who has the same name as he’
Antai maqillgut’ni. ‘He drove out his steambath partners.’
Nerqatartukut. Nerellgucirkut. ‘We are going to eat. Eat with us — be our eating partner.’
Calillgutekallruaqa. ‘I used to work with him — used to have him as a partner in working.’
Cali wiinga allam pillgucirluu. ‘And someone else would work with me — provide me with a partner (in the person of himself) in acting or being a certain way.’ (CIU 2005:366)

–lli- to maybe V; to perhaps V # implies wondering or questioning; provides a polite way to ask a question; > -cilli-, -lini-, -ciqli/-ciiliq-
melug- ‘to smoke’ melugyulliuten ‘perhaps you’d care to smoke’
nerrllru- ‘to have eaten’ nerrllruulliuc ‘perhaps he ate’
anuqlir- ‘to be windy’ anuqlillikan ‘if it happens to be windy’
Qaquitellikumteggu caliarkarput unuaqu pissuryaqilta. ‘If we happen to finish our work let’s go hunting tomorrow.’

–lini- to V without being directly observed by the speaker # may be translated as ‘evidently’, ‘apparently’, or ‘I discover that’, but in many cases any English translation for this postbase would imply a stronger qualification than that of the Yup’ik; < -lli-neq1-F-
ayag- ‘to leave’
ayalliniuq ‘I discover that he left; evidently he left; (i.e., ‘I did not see him go but I now see that he is gone’)

ner- ‘to eat’
ner’llinia, nerrlinia ‘evidently he ate it’

Ak’a mit’e lliniutuq tengssuun. ‘I see that the airplane has already landed.’
Qalarrninanemerini tang tengssuun tengllinilria. ‘While we were talking, lo and behold, the airplane had (evidently) taken off.’
Tua-i-llu qerrutenglliniami keggutai-iłu kavcengtengluteng, ilain-llu ulivsiangraatni cakanirpek’nani. Tua-i-llu ut’rulluku, uterrnginanermeggni qavaqalliniluni. ‘And so, since she (evidently) was becoming cold and her teeth were beginning to chatter, although her her sisters tucked the blanket around her better, she did not feel any better. And so they took her back, and while they were taking her back (evidently) she fell asleep.’ (ELL 1990:4)

+lliqe- to have N of poor quality # < -lluk (or -rrluk) –liqe2-

neqa’ ‘fish’
neqliquq ‘its (river’s) fish are poor’

kegggun ‘tooth’
keggutelliquq ‘he has bad teeth’

tuma ‘trail’
tumlliquq ‘he is following a trail that is in poor condition’

angyaaq ‘boat’
angyarrliquq ‘his boat is in poor condition’

ii ‘eye’
iilliquq ‘he has sore eyes, is having eye trouble’

{-llite- see -ite-3}

–llru- to have V-ed # used with intransitive and transitive endings in Y, NSK, NI, CAN, LK, BB, NR, LI, and EG; in HBC, NUN, and UK not used with transitive endings; rather -lqe- is used instead; < -lleq-u-; > -lallru-,

–llruar(aq*) few N in poor condition # < -lleq-u-ar(aq*)

callruarai ‘his few poor possessions’
aklullruarai ‘his few poor clothes’
qantallruaraat ‘a few worn-out bowls’
-llrunrite- to not have V-ed # < -llru-nrite- (note that these two postbases rarely occur together in the opposite order)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nere-</td>
<td>nerellrunrituq</td>
<td>‘he didn’t eat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nerellrunritaa</td>
<td>‘he didn’t eat it’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-llru-te- to have already V-ed # < -lleq-urte-

Angliaqameng taqgaam qingatuut, aglellruqtaqameng uingumariaqameng-lu. ‘Only when they grow up do they become pregnant, when they have already menstruated and have gotten husband.’ (ELN 1990:62)

Qailunn man’a yuuyararpot cimiullrunrta? ‘How had our present way of life been transformed?’ (KIP 1998:277)

Tuaten piinanratni imkut Midean-aarmiut ak’a Joseph-aaq tunellrunrtaat . . . ‘While they were doing thus, the Mideonites had already sold Joseph . . . ’ (AYAG. 37:36)

-llugtur- to V quickly, in a hurry # NSU

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nere-</td>
<td>nerellugturtuq</td>
<td>‘he ate in a hurry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayag-</td>
<td>ayallugturutuq</td>
<td>‘he left in a hurry’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

?llugnite- to have the bad smell of N # HBC; < -lluk-nite-

-lluk bad N; one with bad N # and –llug- or –llugte- to have bad N # drops te and the noun version usually does not affect meaning of te ending noun bases; only marginally productive; see also -rrluk; > -lliqe-, -rpalluk, -ngllug-, -pallug-/vallug-; < PE pb. luy-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural base</th>
<th>Singular base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ii ‘eye’</td>
<td>iilluk</td>
<td>‘bad eye; one with bad eyes’; iilluqtuq ‘he has bad eyes, eye trouble’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ella ‘weather’</td>
<td>ellalluk</td>
<td>‘rain, bad weather’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinertaq ‘dried thing’</td>
<td>kinertalluk</td>
<td>‘dried meat’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuna ‘land’</td>
<td>nunalluk</td>
<td>‘bad land, not good for camping’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aprun ‘trail, animal trail’</td>
<td>aprulluk</td>
<td>(variant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caarin ‘alder’</td>
<td>caarilluk</td>
<td>‘alder’ (variant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuusqun ‘basket’</td>
<td>kuusqulluk</td>
<td>‘big type of basket’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arin ‘waterproof mitten’</td>
<td>arilluk</td>
<td>‘waterproof mitten’ (variant)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irregularly and highly lexicalized:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural base</th>
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<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aci ‘area under’</td>
<td>acipluk</td>
<td>‘root’ (NS only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kingu ‘back part, after part’</td>
<td>kingulluqtuq or kingullugtaa</td>
<td>‘it had a bad result’ (and, specialized meaning: kingullugtaa ‘he sang a ridicule song at him’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kangiq ‘source’</td>
<td>kangipluk (or kamipluk)</td>
<td>‘charcoal’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[-lmun see –tmun]

-llnu- to be indisposed with respect to N or to V-ing; to be tired of V-ing # when used productively with verb bases, preserves polarity; otherwise takes intransitive endings only; > -culnu-; < PE pb. lnu-

Examples of this postbase used productively:
**-lqe-** to have as the thing one has V-ed; to have V-ed # used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings; the resulting verb base takes only transitive endings; used in HBC, NUN, and UK to express past time with transitive endings (rather than **-llru-**), which is used with intransitive endings in HBC, NUN, and UK, and with both transitive and intransitive endings elsewhere; < -lleq1-ke-

**tangerr-** ‘to see’

**nerelqaa** ‘he ate it’ (HBC, NUN, UK); ‘it is the thing he ate’

**-lquq** old broken piece of N # semi-productive

**murak** ‘wood’

**muralquq** ‘broken piece of driftwood’

**calquq** ‘any old thing, a piece of junk’; **calqunka** ‘my junk’

**cuyalquq** ‘piece of leaf tobacco’

**-lqurraq*** the one(s) most V # functions as an appositive rather than a selectional base (cf. **-lleq2**); < -lleq2-quq-

**Irniama kemgillrat qavartuq.** ‘My skinniest child is sleeping.’ (compare alternate Yup’ik formulation for this: **Irniama kemgillrat qavartuq.**)

**Irnianka kemgillrat qavartut.** ‘My skinniest children are sleeping.’ (compare alternate Yup’ik formulation for this: **Irniama kemgillrat qavartut.**)

**-lria** the one who is V-ing # when followed by another suffix, the form of this postbase is **-lriar-**; the relative singular is **-lriim**, and the dual and plural absolutive and relative are **-lriik** and **lriit** respectively; other dual forms are based on **-lriig-**; forms other than these are based on **-lria**; when added to a base so that a voiceless consonant (especially t) and e precede the lr of this postbase, this lr may be optionally devoiced to llr (except in
-luaqar — -luataq

POSTBASES

HBC); generally does not take possessed endings (except in the case of lexicalized combinations); with “special” te the postbase –nguq is usually used instead of this; this morpheme is also the marker of the “intransitive participial mood”; see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 382ff); > -kellriik; < PY pb. l3iaq

cali- ‘to work’

calilriia ‘the one who is working’ (compare calilleq ‘the one who worked, calista ‘the one who works’);
calilriartangqertuq ‘there are people working’; calilriit ‘the ones working’;
calilriignun ‘to the two who are working’

take- ‘to be long’
takelria, takellria ‘one that is long’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavalria ‘the one sleeping’

iter- ‘to come in’

itelria, itellria ‘the one coming in’

akag- ‘to roll’
akalria ‘the one rolling’; ‘ball’; ‘wheel’; ‘car’ (lexicalized); akalriara ‘his car’

Tungulriamek qimugtengqertua. ‘I have a black dog — I have a dog, a black one.’
Ayainanermi angulvall’ermun eqiu kriamun nem elatiini. ‘As he went on he came to a big man chopping wood outside a house — to big man, one who was chopping . . .’
Yungcaristem alerquallruanga naulluulriit qavarcecesqelluki. ‘The doctor told me to let the sick ones sleep.’

-luaqar- to V well; to V enjoyably; to V beneficially # cf. –luatar-; < PE pb. l(l)u(C)ar-

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavaluaqertuq ‘he is sleeping well’

nereluqallruanga ‘I ate well’; nerluaqallruaqa ‘I enjoyed eating it’

pi- ‘to do’
piluaqaqina ‘good luck!’

yuu- ‘to live’
yuluuaqertuq ‘he lives well’

nau- ‘to grow’ (of plant)
nauluaqertuq ‘it is growing well’

Piluaquumanrituq. ‘It isn’t done right.’

Nerluuqaqqaituq. ‘He hasn’t eaten well, hasn’t eaten the way he usually does.’

Neqanggeluaqanrituq. ‘He no longer has a sufficient supply of food.’

Cikiluaqqiikut. ‘He gave us something beneficial.’

Tailuaqalliniuten. ‘Good thing you came!’

{-luar(ar)- see -rrluar(ar)-}

-luataq good N # and -luatar- to V well; to V with satisfaction # NSU

qimugta ‘dog’

qimugteluataq ‘good dog’

yuk ‘person’

yuluataq ‘good person’

[e]na ‘house’

neluataq ‘good house’

nereluqartortuq ‘he ate well’

nau- ‘to grow’

nereluqartuq ‘he slept well’

{-lugaq* see -rrlugaq*}
Postbases

-lugpiaq original N; authentic N # marginally productive; forms with this postbase are generally lexicalized:

< -?-pik; < PY pb. luypiqaq

kass'aq ‘white man’ Kass'alugpiaq ‘Russian’; ‘member of the Russian Orthodox Church (white or native)’

atsaq ‘berry’ atsalugpiaq ‘cloudberry, salmonberry’
lagiq ‘goose’ lagilugpiaq ‘white-fronted goose’
i kamraq ‘sled’ ikamralugpiaq ‘large freight sled’
yuk ‘person, Eskimo’ yul’ugpiaq ‘old-time person, person of long ago’
nuna ‘land’ nunalugpiaq ‘continent’

Aqsarpak-llu kic’etungaana imarpim ayaqatungaana, taum callugtiin camavet mel’ugpiamun
imarpim et’uqranun taryulugpiamun igulluku. ‘And, even though Big Belly was used to
sinking down and traveling in the ocean, that opponent of his dragged him down all the way
to the depths of the sea — to the genuine water in the depths of the sea, to the genuine brine.’
(YUU 1995:89)

{-lugte- see -rrlugte-}

{-luk see -rluk}

?luq (anatomical word ending) # non-productive; occurs in a number of anatomical words; meaning of postbase
undetermined, and bases of the following unidentified; < PE pb. lu(u)

qavluguq ‘eyebrow’
tamluguq ‘chin’
kumluq ‘thumb’
curluguq ‘nostril’
qerrluq ‘lip’
uluq ‘tongue’
aluq ‘sole of foot’
nulluguq ‘buttock’
qelluguq ‘colon’
yualuguq, ivaluguq ‘tendon, sinew’

M

:(u/i)ma- to be in a state of having V-ed or having been V-ed; to have been V-ing for a long time # (u) used
with bases ending in a consonant or e (but not te); (i) used with bases ending in te; with bases that describe
getting into a state, this postbase means to be in that state. With other bases it yields a verb meaning that the
action has been occurring for some time; preserves polarity, but if used with an intransitive ending and with a
verb base that can take transitive endings, then it can have a passive meaning (see example with nere- below); cf.
-ngqa-, -nga-; > -maar-, -mari-, -tuumar-, -squma-, -yuuma-, -yuumir-; < PE pb. (u)ma-
ciku- ‘to freeze’
cikumauq ‘it is frozen’
tuqu- ‘to die’
tuquuamaq ‘it/he is dead’ (vs. tuqu(llru)uq ‘he died’)
Postbases

qercua- ‘to get frostbitten’  qercuamaq ‘it is frostbitten’
nere- ‘to eat’  nerumaaq ‘he has eaten or it has been eaten’; nerumaq ‘has eaten it’
nipe- ‘to go out’  nipumaq ‘it is out, extinguished’
makete- ‘to rise’  makcimaq ‘he is upright’
tupag- ‘to wake up’  tupaumaaq ‘he is awake’
kaig- ‘to be hungry’  kaigumaq ‘he has been hungry for a long time’
nare- ‘to smell’  narumaq ‘I keep smelling it (whether or not it is here’

Kaminiaq nipumayuksaaqluku ellillri igat qainganun. ‘Thinking that the stove was out, he put the letters on it.’
Aturciigataput una levaaq navgumiin. ‘We cannot use this motor because it is broken.’
Uksuumainanrani elitnaullruunga. ‘During the course of the winter I went to school.’
Kiagumainanrani calillruunga. ‘During the course of the summer I worked.’

–maa my N, . . . ; my Ns, . . . # vocative with further address; this is actually a special form with a special function of the 1st person singular relative case; cf. -mta

irniq ‘child’  irniamaq ‘my child, . . .’, ‘my children, . . .’
Qetunramaq, atavet, aanavett-luu alerquutai atuqiki, . . . ‘My son, follow your father’s and mother’s precepts, . . .’ (KIP 1998:133)
Yumaq, niicugniiqercia qanrutnaamci; . . . ‘My children, listen to me, I shall speak to you; . . .’
(PSALM 50:7)
Kitak nutaan panimaq, . . . aipangesquangluten cingumangamken. ‘Look, my daughter, I am beginning to wish that you would get a spouse; I prod you.’ (QUL 2003:600)
Agayutmamaq, Agayutmamaq, ciin unicia? ‘My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?’ (PSALM 22:1 & MATT. 27:46)
Nuliamamaq, una kulun tun’aq elpenun nallunaiskutaqesqelluku kassuetellmegnun. ‘My wife, I give this ring to you as a token of our marriage.’ (CAT 1950:99)

:(u/i)maar- to just V (for a short duration, or without making a big deal of it); to take a V # NUN
apte- ‘to ask’  apcimaarru ‘just ask him’
tangssug- ‘to look’  tangssuumaaraqa ‘I took a look at it’
qanengss- ‘to tell a story’  qanengssimaq ‘why don’t you tell story’
Taagaten pimaanginanrani neviarcar’ar una anqerrluni tangerqallinia taqgaugetu. ‘At that very moment a young woman suddenly came out and met him face to face.’ (WOR 2007:112)

:(u/i)maar(ar)- to V slowly (K, NI meaning); to V to the surprise of others (HBC meaning) # -ma-ar(ar)-
makete- ‘to rise’  makcimaartuq ‘he got up slowly’ (K, NI), ‘he got up to the surprise of others’ (HBC)
iter- ‘to enter’  itrumaartuq ‘he entered slowly’ (K, NI), ‘he entered to the surprise of others’ (HBC)
Tamaq’aqanran, tua-llu-gguq qasmaken qasgim iluanek yuk kiugna anumaartuq qerrutmek

804
tegumiarlni. ‘At the moment it disappeared a person slowly came out from the kashim carrying a chamber pot.’ (QUL 2003:126)

?maarrluk food prepared by V-ing; (potential) food that is V; food that has N # non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized; < -?rrluk

- ega- ‘to boil’
  - egamaarrluk ‘half-dried and boiled fish’
- aru- ‘to be soft, rotten’
  - arumaarrluk ‘fish slightly smoked and stored in seal oil’
- tegge- ‘to be tough’
  - teggmaarrluk ‘dog salmon’ (Y)
- uquq ‘seal oil’
  - uqumaarrluk ‘fish slightly smoked and stored in seal oil’

?mar- to V for a while; to V more than once # non-productive; sometimes seems to change the meaning very little; < -mar-

- ige- ‘to swallow’
  - igmaraa ‘he is swallowing it over and over’
- kegge- ‘to bite’
  - keggmartuq ‘it is repeatedly biting; keggmaraa ‘it is repeatedly biting him’
- tut’e- ‘to step’
  - tutmaraa ‘he is stepping on it (more than once)’
- qurre- ‘to urinate’
  - qurrmaraa ‘he is urinating on it’
- aurre- ‘to crawl’
  - aurrmartuq ‘he is crawling’

:(u/i)mari- to have finished V-ing; to have already V-ed; to have been V-ed # < -ma-i-

- nere- ‘to eat’
  - nerumaria ‘he has already eaten it’
- ayag- ‘to go’
  - ayaumariuq ‘he has already gone’
- akilite- ‘to pay for (it)’
  - akilicimariuq ‘it’s already been paid’

Imlaugit anumariaqameng atertelartut ula carvaq-llu maliggluku yuinaak malruk wall yuinaat pingayun erenret aturluki. ‘When their eggs are done being laid, they drift with the tide or current for forty to sixty days.’

Aturai cimiunmariata mertracuutekegtaarmek cali qaluuritkegtaarmek cikirraarluku pia, “Kitak tua-i nutaa mertaa.” ‘When he had finished changing his clothes, she gave him a fine bucket and dipper and said to him, “Go ahead, please fetch water.”’

Ayagyaqunak ayaumarikuma tua-gaam. ‘Don’t go until after I have left.’

Nerumariikumta ayagciqikut. ‘When we finish eating we’ll leave.’

–mcaugar- to V in a small way # NS

- nere- ‘to eat’
  - neremcaugartuq ‘he is nibbling, snacking’
- qavar- ‘to sleep’
  - qavamcaugartuq ‘he is napping, dozing’

–mciur(ar)- to V a little at a time #

- nere- ‘to eat’
  - neremciurtuq ‘he is eating a little at a time’; neremciurallruuq ‘he ate a little at a time’
- unatar- ‘to pick berries’
  - unatamciurtuq ‘he is picking berries a few at a time’
-mcuar(ar)- to V a little # cf. -cuar(ar)-  
  tangerrnarqe- ‘to be visible’  
  qurre- ‘to urinate’

-mcugte-, -mssugte-, -myugte- to V to a small degree; to V in a small way #
  nere- ‘to eat’  
  qaner- ‘to talk’  
  quser- ‘to cough’  
  qenerte- ‘to be angry’

Qanemyugteng’e rmeng ayagyuqpek’nateng akgwaq ayallruut. ‘Even though they grumbled — spoke in a small way — not wanting to go, they left yesterday.’

%~mete- / %~nate- to be at N # a contraction of the localis ending %~mi, etc., and the obsolescent verb base ete- meaning ‘to be’; takes intransitive endings only; may take subordinatives in -lu-( -luni, -luteng, -lua, etc.) or in -na-( -nani, -nateng, -nii, etc.); see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 84ff)

angyaq ‘boat’  
  angyaantuq ‘it is in the boat’ (from angyami ‘in the boat’ and etuq ‘it is’); angyaanetuq, angyaantuq ‘it is in his boat’; angyaantuq ‘they are in the boats’

ilu ‘inside’  
  iluanetuq, iluantuq ‘it is inside it’ (from iluani etuq)

pika(ni) ‘up there’
  pikanetuq, pika’antuq ‘it is up there’

nat(ni) ‘where’
  nanta? ‘where is it?’

Avelngayagaq natremsia. ‘The little mouse is under the floor.’

Im’um nanlucia (from nante-ciq-possessed ending) nalluaqa. ‘I don’t know where that thing is.’

Tua-i tamaani unugpak mermeni tua-i. ‘And so all night he was in the water.’ (NAT 2001:228)

Tua-i-gguq-am cellamelluni allanrem imum uitallran taktaciatun, asiin kesianiteErr(luni. ‘And so he was (in the) outdoors as long as that stranger stayed there, coming in only when he went away.’ (MAR1 2001:3)

@~+mi- to V also # < PE pb. mi-
  age- ‘to go over’
  inarte- ‘to lie down’
  elite- ‘to learn’
  nallunrite- ‘to know’
  yurar- ‘to dance’
  tatamte- ‘to startle’

Qangkun qessa mi naurtuq. ‘As usual, he gets lazy.’

Tuanllutek tua-i. Yuulutek-wa tua-i. Ilakek-llu tua-i tamaa-i tekismilliniuteng. ‘They stayed there. They lived there. Their family also came.’ (AGA 1996:140)

Yaqqvani-llu akmani Ingqilit inerquutenggerrmilalliniut . . . ‘The Indians of the lower 48 states also had prohibitions . . . ’ (CAU 1985:96)
. . . pinrilmiami-llu unran aqciakun anqerarjulu. ‘. . . and, also when he did not do that, he would slip out from its (fore)limbs.’ (YUU 1995:13)

+mik, +miaq thing held in one’s N # and +mig- to put in one’s N # < PE pb. miy

qaneq ‘mouth’ qanermiaq ‘thing held in the mouth, such as a respirator used in a steambath’; qanermigtuq ‘he put something in his mouth’; qanermigaa ‘he put it in his mouth’

tunu ‘back’ tunumikaa ‘he is carrying it on his back’ (has it as the thing held on his back); tunumiga ‘he put it on his back to carry it’

itek ‘front part of boot’ itegmigaa ‘he kicked it with the front of his foot’

uneq ‘armpit’ unermiaq ‘thing held under the arm’

uya(quq) ‘neck’ uyamik ‘necklace or other thing worn on neck’

keni(q) ‘front part of parka cover’ kenimikaa ‘she is holding it in the front skirt of her parka cover’ (with the cloth gathered around it)

Also, irregularly:

iqeq ‘corner of mouth’ iqmik ‘thing held in the mouth’ (not to be eaten), specifically, ‘chewing tobacco’; iqmiga ‘he put it in his mouth’ (not necessarily to eat it)

kegge- ‘to bite’ keggmiaq ‘thing held in the teeth by biting on it’

qayaq ‘kayak’ qasmigaa ‘he put it in his kayak’ (NUN usage); qasmikaa ‘he is carrying it in his kayak’ (NUN usage)

–mirte- to act like N # non-productive

kass’aq ‘white person’ kass’amirtuq ‘he’s acting like a white person’
tuunraaq ‘shamanistic spirit’ tuunramirrluni ‘(he) practicing shamanism’
arnaq ‘woman’ arnamirtuq ‘he is (is acting) effeminate’
tamar- (root) ‘all, entire’ tamarmirtuq ‘he is putting all his effort into what he’s doing’ (lexicalized)

Tamakut tamaani tamatum nalliini waten angalkum mirrluteng-wa pilaameng, nasvalarait cali tamaaggun. ‘Back in those days some of those who practiced shamanism revealed their powers by using things like that.’ (TAP 2004:72)

Tengmiirvigmi-llu tua-i tamar mirrluteng yuirulluteng makut nunat. ‘In April this village becomes totally depopulated.’ (KIP 1998:267)

+milli- to probably also V; to most probably V or be V #

ega- ‘to cook’ egamilliuq ‘it must be cooked’
nunanir- ‘to be enjoyable’ nunanirmilliuq ‘it must be wonderful’ (NUN)
-miu inhabitant of N; resident of N; tribe-member of or from N # generally refers to humans: may be used, in the plural, as part of the village name, cf. localis case ending -mi; > -miutaq; < PE pb. miru

Mamterilleq ‘Bethel’ 
Mamterillermiu ‘resident of Bethel’; Mamterillermiut ‘residents of Bethel’, ‘Bethel’

? 
Urr’agmiut ‘Ohogamiut’ (old village on the Yukon)

? 
Umkumiut (a prominent fish camp on Nelson Is.)

Qissunaq ‘Kashunak’ (old village near Chevak)
Qissunarmiulret ‘the former village of Kashunak’

pai ‘mouth of river’ 
Paimiut ‘Paimiut’ (old village on the Yukon and another near Hooper Bay); people of the mouth of a river

cellin ‘whetstone’ 
Cellitemiut ‘Sleetmute’

negte- ‘to press down on’ 
Negtermiut ‘Nightmute’ (perhaps because the wind presses down on the site)

cernaq ‘shore’ 
cernaumiu ‘shore dweller, inhabitant of the coast’

napa ‘tree’ 
Napamiut ‘Napamiut’ (old village on the Kuskokwim)

Kuigpak ‘Yukon River’ 
Kuigpagmiu ‘one who lives on the Yukon’

Qaluyaaq ‘Nelson Island’ 
Qaluyaarmiut ‘Nelson Islanders’

Canineq ‘the coast between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the Kuskokwim’ 
Caninermiut ‘people of Kwigillingok, Kongignak, Kipnuk, and Chefornak’

akula ‘land in between’ 
Akulmiut ‘the people of Nunapitchuk, Kasigluk, Atmauthluak, and nearby former villages’ (lexicalized; so called from their being between encircling low hills)

ca ‘what’ 
camiungsit ‘where are you from?; where do you reside?’

Kusquqvak 
Kusquqvagmiunguunga ‘I reside on the Kuskokwim River’

Fairbanks 
Fairbanks-armiunguunga ‘I’m a resident of Fairbanks’

qasgi(q) ‘men’s communal house’ 
qasgimiut ‘those who live in the men’s communal house’

qagaa(ni), qii(ni) ‘out there, north’ 
Qiimiut (northern) Norton Sound Yup’ik people; Unaliq people

With demonstrative pronouns, usually used with the non-singular base:

man’a, makut ‘one(s) here’ 
makumiut ‘those who live in this place; local people’

qagna, qagkut ‘one(s) out there, one(s) north’ 
qagkumi ‘northerners’; ‘Yukoners’; ‘Inupiat’

unegna, unegkut ‘one(s) downriver’ 
unegkumiu ‘one who lives downriver’

qaqga(ni), qaqqkut ‘one(s) upriver’ 
qaqqkumiu ‘one who lives upriver’
pañga, pañgkut ‘one(s) back there’
pagna, pagkut ‘one(s) upland’
kinkut ‘who (plural)’

Umuyuaqa nallartenricaaqellruuq yaaqvarmiupiamek Kass’amek aipangellrani, taũgaaam . . .
tailuni nunanteni kassuutellruruk. ‘It troubled my mind when she married a white man from
distant place — someone who lived far away — but he came and they got married in our
village.’ (QAN 2009:166)

Sometimes comes after a possessed ending of a positional base:

Akertem aciarmiu ‘black person’ (lexicalized; literally, ‘dweller of the area beneath the sun’);
. . . kuigem iluarmiungula tangyuitellruunga makunek . . . I, being a
dweller of the area within
the river (i.e., along the river system), have never
seen those.’ (CIU 2005:66)

 Nuevo -miu- to be at N; to stay at N # NUN

+miu- to be at N; to stay at N # NUN

ella ‘outside’
angyaq ‘boat’
en‘a ‘house’

~+miutaq* one whose place is N # generally of animals; <-miu-?

Yuilquq ‘wilderness’
qilak ‘sky’
imaq ‘contents, often watery contents’
maraq ‘swamp’
meq ‘water’
nuna ‘land’
imarpik ‘sea’
un’a, unkut ‘one(s) out at sea’
qai ‘surface’

Cukaringellrani-gguq imna tauna naqugutmiutarraa keglunrem pamyua wani agalria,
tuarpiaq-gguq avani teker nengingauralria. ‘When he began to run faster, that wolf tail
hanging from his belt was sticking out like an erect forefinger.’ (QUL 2003:426)

Nemiutaiullruuq tamatum nalliini. ‘During that time he was always in the house — a resident of
the house — (and not in the kashim).’ (TAP 2004:25)

+miuyaar- to speak the language or dialect of the residents of N # cf. -saar-; <-miu-?

Yupiit ilait Kuigpamiuyaarluteng qalartelartut, ilait-llu apqait Caninermiut apqiitnek
Uneqgkumiuyaarluteng qalartaqluteng, wall’u apqait Cuptiit Qissunamiuyaarluteng
qalartaqluteng. ‘Some Yup’ik speak the dialect of the people of the Yukon, and some, called
“Caninermiut”, speak the dialect of the people of downriver, and those called Cup’ik speak the
dialect of the people of Kashunak.’ (BES n.d.:iii)
-mli- to V casually or aimlessly # < PE pb. mli-
   nanrar- ‘to praise’ nanramlia ‘he is casually or teasingly praising her’
   piyua- ‘to walk’ piyuamliuq ‘he is wandering around’
   nere- ‘to eat’ neremliuq ‘he is casually, slowly eating’

-mssag- to V in a small way #
   nere- ‘to eat’ neremssagtuq ‘he is nibbling’
   qaner- ‘to speak’ qanerssugtuq ‘he is chatting’; ‘he is mumbling’

-mssugte- to V in a small way # see –mcugte-

-mta our N, . . . ; our Ns, . . . # vocative with further address; this is the ending of 1st person plural relative case with a special function; cf. -maa
   Ataneq Agayutemta, anirturkut, . . . ‘Oh Lord our God, save us, . . .’ (PSALM 106:47)

-myag- to not V enough #
   nere- ‘to eat’ neremyagtuq ‘you are not eating enough’ (to be satisfied)
   qavar- ‘to sleep’ qavamyallruunga ‘I didn’t sleep enough’

-myugte- to V in a small way; to tend to be V # see –mcugte-

N

@(u)n (also @,(u)taq) instrument or device for V-ing; time of V-ing # only marginally productive as an instrumental, except in some dialects (e.g., HBC) where it is more fully productive; the items on the list below are all lexicalized: = taq1; > -cuun/-ssuun, -irin, -i:run, -lgun, -llgun, -natkaq, -tassiigun, -tateke-, -teke-, -tnguarkaq; < PE pb. un
   unguva- ‘to live’ unguvan ‘heart’ (NSU, UK, BB, NR, LI, EG, NUN usage)
   ega- ‘to cook’ (NS, Y, HBC) egan ‘cooking pot’ (general term); egatii ‘his pot’; egatnguuq ‘it is a pot’
   (c)elli- ‘to whet’ (c)ellin ‘whetstone’
   kagi- ‘to sweep’ kagin ‘broom’
   agayu- ‘to worship’ Ayagun ‘God’
   apte- ‘to ask’ apyun ‘question’
   kiu- ‘to answer’ kiun ‘answer’
   una- ‘to work on manually’ unan ‘hand’ (K, NI, BB, CAN form)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mingqe-</td>
<td>‘to sew’</td>
<td>mingqun ‘needle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kegge-</td>
<td>‘to bite’</td>
<td>keggun ‘tooth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qurre-</td>
<td>‘to urinate’</td>
<td>qurrun ‘chamber pot’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepe-</td>
<td>‘to sever’</td>
<td>kepun ‘adze’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuqte-</td>
<td>‘to measure’</td>
<td>cuqyun ‘ruler’; ‘pattern’; ‘gunsight’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qia-</td>
<td>‘to cry’</td>
<td>qian ‘dirge’; ‘mourning song’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kumarte-</td>
<td>‘to light; to ignite’</td>
<td>kumarun ‘lamp wick’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naqute-</td>
<td>‘to put on a belt; to gird’</td>
<td>nuqgun ‘belt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cave-</td>
<td>‘to row’</td>
<td>cavun ‘oar’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anguar-</td>
<td>‘to paddle’</td>
<td>anguarun ‘paddle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paanger-</td>
<td>‘to paddle with a double-bladed paddle’</td>
<td>paangrun ‘double-bladed paddle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qinerte-</td>
<td>‘to sight’</td>
<td>qinrun ‘scope’; qinrutek ‘pair of binoculars’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capu-</td>
<td>‘to block’</td>
<td>capun ‘weir’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupe-</td>
<td>‘to blow’</td>
<td>cupun, cup’un ‘ember’; ‘gun’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egte-</td>
<td>‘to throw’</td>
<td>egun (some K usage) ‘atlatl’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eke-</td>
<td>‘to get in’</td>
<td>ekun ‘ticket’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaite-</td>
<td>‘to be visible’</td>
<td>alailun ‘trail marker’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qanrute-</td>
<td>‘to tell’</td>
<td>qanruyun ‘maxim’; ‘wise saying’; ‘teaching’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alerqur-</td>
<td>‘to command; to instruct’</td>
<td>alerquun ‘precept’; ‘commandment’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inerqur-</td>
<td>‘to forbid; to admonish’</td>
<td>inerquun ‘admonition’; ‘prohibition; law’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aper-</td>
<td>‘to show, pronounce’</td>
<td>aprun ‘(game) trail’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eglerte-</td>
<td>‘to move’</td>
<td>eglerun ‘canoe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ag’ur-</td>
<td>‘to continue to go over’</td>
<td>aguun ‘canoe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yungcar-</td>
<td>‘to medicate’</td>
<td>yungcaun ‘medication’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuqte-</td>
<td>‘to measure’</td>
<td>cuqyun ‘pattern’; ‘ruler’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipug-</td>
<td>‘to ladle’</td>
<td>ipuun ‘wooden ladle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kauma-</td>
<td>‘to have one’s hands in something’</td>
<td>kauman ‘mitten’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekete-</td>
<td>‘to move, work’</td>
<td>Pekyun ‘Monday’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaug-</td>
<td>‘to strike’</td>
<td>Kaugun ‘June’ (striking time for fish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenge-</td>
<td>‘to fly off’</td>
<td>Tengun ‘August’ (when birds fly off)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perrir-</td>
<td>‘to wipe’</td>
<td>perriun ‘towel’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ingte- ‘to molt’
qenuir- ‘to remove ice’
yuar-, ivar- ‘to search’
kavirte- ‘to redden’
qanikciur- ‘to work on snow’
mayur- ‘to climb’
nuyiur- ‘to fix hair’
inqe- ‘to coo’
mer-, emer- ‘to drink’
kuma- ‘to be lit’
kenir- ‘to point’ (NUN form)
tanqig- ‘to be bright’
nungute-, nunute- ‘to fasten’
legte- ‘to singe, to burn’
aki- ‘to prop’
ayag- (root) ‘leaning on some thing’
alunge- ‘to lap’
cinge- ‘to push’
kaki- ‘to push needle in fabric; to take a stitch’
kape- ‘to stab; to poke’
kakegggluir- ‘to blow the nose’
kiircar- ‘to heat a space’
ikiite- ‘to open’
maqarqe- ‘to make (it) warmer’
qaluur- ‘to repeatedly dip’
ipug- ‘to scoop’
yaaru- ‘to make a non-permanent drawing’
tukuu- ‘to be wealthy’
caqu- ‘to wrap’

Ingun ‘July’ (when birds molt)
qenuirun ‘ice scoop’
yuarun, ivarun ‘song’ (semantic derivation unclear)
kavirun ‘ochre, red dye’
qanikciurun ‘snow shovel’ or ‘any shovel’
mayuun ‘ladder, ramp’
nuyiurun, nuyiurutet ‘comb’ (also, nuyu-runu, nuyuurutet, lexicalized)
inquin ‘cooing name’
mer’un, emrun (NUN form) ‘cup’
kumun ‘light, lamp’ (NUN usage)
keniun ‘index finger’ (NUN usage)
tanqiun ‘window, skylight’ (NUN usage)
nunguyun, nunuyun ‘button or other fastener’
legcin ‘burner for making ash’
akin ‘headrest, pillow’
ayaun ‘thumb’ (K, BB usage)
alungun ‘tongue’ (K, BB usage); ‘dog-feeding trough’
cingun ‘elbow’ (K, BB usage)
kakin ‘straight pin’
kapun ‘spear point; hypodermic needle’
kakegggluirun ‘handkerchief; tissue’
kiircau ‘heater’
iki-run ‘introduction; preface’
maqarqu ‘insulation’
qaluurun ‘dipper’
_ipuun ‘ladle’
yaaruin ‘story knife’
tukuun ‘wealth’
caquun ‘mother’ (lexicalized)

Also possibly some the following, though probably not from this postbase:

aklanqurrun ‘weasel’ (NS usage)
ciun ‘ear’
aquun ‘skin stretching form’
qagan ‘lake at the head of a river’
ingun ‘boat seat’
imarnin ‘gutskin rain parka for use with kayak’
uliun ‘ligament of back used for sinew’
aliiman, aliuman ‘mitten’
angun ‘man; male’

quyana ‘thank you!’
tallurna ‘thank you!’
kapecugna ‘how dreadful!’

ner naluku ‘in order to eat it’
inarrnaluni ‘in order to lie down, planning to go to bed’
elitnaluni ‘in order to learn’
aturnaluku ‘in order to use it’

‘He came here (in order) to visit us.’
‘They went back there in order to go berry-picking.’

‘The airplane is landing later. Or The airplane is taking a long time to land.’

alingnaituq ‘it is not frightening’
takarnaituq ‘he doesn’t make one shy, he is not intimidating’

alingnaka ‘he considers it frightening; ‘it (object) is frightening to him (subject)’
-nanrir- — -naq²

@~+nanrir- to cease V-ing; to stop V-ing forever; to not V any more # < -na²-nrir-
  cali- ‘to work’
  yurar- ‘to dance’
  atur- ‘to use’

@~+naq¹ one that causes V-ing # and @~+nar- to cause V-ing # non-productive; > -narqe-, -naita-, -nari-, -nake-, -nartaar-, -niur-; < -nar
  qatli- ‘to sting’
  tuqu- ‘to die’
  neler- ‘to expel flatus’
  kaig- ‘to be hungry’
  naku- ‘to be cross-eyed’
  keneg- (root) ‘love’
  enur- ‘to lack’
  cilur- ‘to glide, skip on water’
  pacete- ‘to be chilled’
  piite- ‘to lack’

Often used in the relative case possessing nalliini ‘in the time of —’
  pissurnam nalliini ‘during hunting time — in the period corresponding to when it conducive to hunting’

. . . enuqisngautang-llu kainiqnam nalliini. ‘. . . neither will they suffer shortage during a time of famine — cause of people suffering hunger.’ (PSALM 37:19)

Tua-i tamaani neqaiturpiim ellarrlugpiim piitnam nalliini, qiugarcullrek taukuk. ‘(They were) those two who had looked for an indication in the sky of open water (an ice blink) during of time of continual lack of food, or very bad weather, or famine — cause of deprivation.’ (CIU 2005:6)

. . . utercularyaqeng’erpeci school-arnam nalliini . . . ‘. . . even if you would like to go home during school time — in the time when one is supposed to go to school . . .’ (QUL 2003:300)

?naq² one like N # non-productive; occurs in a number of names of fish, animals, birds, and plants, perhaps not always with the meaning given above.

Manik ‘egg’ (NS only)  manignaq ‘loche, burbot’ (all Yup’ik)
 Nateq ‘floor’  naternaq ‘flounder’
 Iru ‘leg’  irunaq ‘steelhead trout’
 Neqleq, leqleq ‘white-fronted goose’  neqlernaq, leqlernaq ‘black brant’
 Cikik ‘only ground squirrel’ (NS only)  cikignaq ‘lake trout’ (K)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mimeq</td>
<td>‘thigh of bird or mammal’</td>
<td>mimernaq</td>
<td>‘stump of old tree’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qamiq</td>
<td>‘head’</td>
<td>qamiqurnaq</td>
<td>‘stump of old tree’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanvaq</td>
<td>‘lake’</td>
<td>nanvarnaq</td>
<td>‘lagoon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuntu</td>
<td>‘caribou’</td>
<td>tuntunaq</td>
<td>‘one side of two-piece end or next-to-end deck beam of kayak’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From unidentified bases (but likely with this postbase):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qanganaq</td>
<td>‘ground squirrel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrnaq</td>
<td>‘sea otter’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavirrutnaq</td>
<td>‘whitefish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceqpilunaq</td>
<td>‘sparrow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paugnaq</td>
<td>‘bear’ (NUN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanayurnaq</td>
<td>‘loche, burbot’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taperrnaq</td>
<td>‘seashore plantain’; ‘beach grass for making baskets’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tusairnaq</td>
<td>‘grebe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arlunaq</td>
<td>‘polar bear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assigarnaq</td>
<td>‘beluga’ (LI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qugautnaq</td>
<td>‘wolf fish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceturnaq</td>
<td>‘arctic cod’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paparnaq</td>
<td>‘poison water hemlock’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarnaq</td>
<td>‘wild celery’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarnaq</td>
<td>‘tamarack’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also occurs in a number of place names

{-naqe- see -narqe-}

@~+naqsaaqe- to be feasible to V now # for polarity information see –nar- below; < -narq-yaqe-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nayircur</td>
<td>‘to hunt seals’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nayircurnaqsaquq</td>
<td>‘it is feasible for one to hunt seals now’ or ‘it is feasible for him to hunt seals now’ (that is, ‘there are seals available for hunting’)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@~+narcar- to try to cause one to V #

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alinge</td>
<td>‘to be afraid’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takar</td>
<td>‘intimidated’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alingnarcartuq</td>
<td>‘to act so as to cause others to fear him’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takarnarcartuq</td>
<td>‘to act so as to cause others to be intimidated by him’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@~+nari- to be time to V # > -yunari-; < -nar-i1-

There are four polarity situations to consider (note that in the following translations, “(subj.)” and “(obj.)” pertain to the derived verb).

1) Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the impersonal ‘it’ and the subject of the embedded verb is the indefinite ‘someone’, or else the subject of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb: 

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**-narqe-**

**POSTBASES**

- **ayag-** ‘to leave’
  - ayagnariuq it (impersonal subj.) ‘is time for someone to leave’
  - ‘it is time for us to leave’ or ‘it is time for him (subj.) to leave’
  - ayagnariunga ‘it is time for me (subj.) to leave’
- **nera-** ‘to eat’
  - nernariuq it (impersonal subj.) ‘is time for someone to eat’, ‘it is time for us to eat’, or ‘it is time for him (subj.) to eat’

2) Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with transitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the impersonal ‘it’ and the object of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb:

- **ayag-** ‘to leave’
  - ayagnarianga ‘it (impersonal subj.) is time for me (obj.) to leave’
- **nera-** ‘to eat’
  - nernarianga ‘it (impersonal subj.) is time for me (obj.) to eat’

3) Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb, the subject of which is the indefinite ‘someone’:

- **ikayur-** ‘to help’
  - ikayurnariunga ‘it is time for someone to help me (subj.)’ (i.e., it is time for me to be helped)
- **nera-** ‘to eat’
  - nernaria ‘it is time for him (subj.) to eat’, or ‘it is time for him (subj.) to eat it’

4) Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with a transitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the impersonal ‘it’ and the subject of the embedded verb is the indefinite ‘someone’; or else the subject of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb. In either case, the object of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb:

- **ikayur-** ‘to help’
  - ikayurnarianga ‘it (impersonal subj.) is time for someone to help me (obj.)’, or ‘it is time for him (subj.) to help me (obj.)’
- **nera-** ‘to eat’
  - nernaria ‘it is time for him (subj.) to eat’, or ‘it is time for him (subj.) to eat it’

Taqnariniluku qayagauraa. ‘He called her, telling her that it was time to quit working.’

Cauyarnariuq. ‘It’s time for drumming.’ (title of book CAU 1985)

Qavarnarian kenurraq niptaa. ‘Since it is time to sleep, he turned the light off.’

@~+narqe- to tend to cause one to V; to be able to be V-ed # takes intransitive endings only; when followed by a suffix that drops e and begins with a consonant followed by a vowel, then this postbase takes the form –naqe-; also used with “emotional roots”; note that negatives (and other such forms) of the present postbase –narqe- (and those derived from it, e.g. –yugnarqe-) are derived from are based on the simpler, and in itself essentially non-productive form –nar- (see –naq1), thus giving –naitne- ‘to tend not to cause one to V’ (rather than *-narqaite-); cf. –nirqe- > -naqsaqe-, -ninarqe-, -yanarqe-, -yugnarqe-, -yunarqe-, -na1; < -naq1-rqe1-

- **tuqu-** ‘to die’
  - tuqunarquq it is deadly, poisonous’; tuqunaqluni ‘being deadly’
- **alinge-** ‘to fear’
  - alingnarquq ‘it is frightening’; alingnaqvaa ‘how frightening!’
- **nera-** ‘to eat’
  - nernarquq ‘it tends to cause one to eat,’ or ‘it can be eaten’
- **takar-** (root) ‘shy’
  - takarnarquq ‘he causes one to feel shy, is intimidating’
- **temci-** (root) ‘amused’
  - temcinarquq ‘it is humorous, funny, amusing’
The subject of the embedded verb can be denoted by a noun in the terminalis or localis case.

Yugnun (or yugni) tuqu narq uq. ‘It is deadly — can cause death — for people.’

Cetuilngurnun (or cetuilngumni) qaillun tegunarqa? ‘How can those who don’t have fingernails grab onto it?’

@~+nartaar- to act so as to try to cause others to think that one is such as to cause them to V # takes intransitive endings only; < -n-taar1-

alinge- ‘to fear’ alingnartaartuq ‘he is trying to make people think he is frightening, trying to make himself frightening to others’
takar- (root) ‘shy’ takarnartaartuq ‘he tries to make people think he is intimidating’

@~+natkaq future time of V-ing # used only with possessed terminalis case endings, to mean ‘until the time of V-ing’. There may be a subject of the embedded intransitive verb (in the absolutive case) or a possessor of the derived noun in the relative case; or a subject of the embedded transitive verb (in the relative case); cf. –rraaneq; < -na2-n-kaq; see also Practical Grammar . . . of Yup’ik (p. 320)

nerene- ‘to eat’ nernatkaamtenun ‘until we eat’
tekite- ‘to arrive’ tekitnatkaanun ‘until he arrives’

Maantaurciqua agayulirta (agayulirtem) tekitnatkaanun. ‘I shall stay here until the priest arrives.’

Nutaan tua-i taukuk tuani uqingcalliniak, aulukluku, pinirinatkaanun. ‘Then they nourished him and watched over her until he had recovered his strength.’ (YU 1995:100)

Uterrluten atavnun uilgaugurniartuten Shelah qetunraqa angliri natkaanun. ‘Return to your father’s house and remain a widow until Shelah my son grows up.’ (AYAG. 38:11)

Uquq iluatni patrut atkaanun amimun, . . . ‘Until the oil inside (the kayak) penetrates the (kayak) skin, . . .’ (PAI 2008:284)

@,~+naur- to customarily or habitually V (if other conditions hold) # < PE ph. na(C )ur-
elite- ‘to learn’ elitnautuq ‘his going to school’; elitnaura ‘he is teaching him’ (example of non-productive I)

Often translatable with the English word ‘would’; may be used on the main verb of a sentence having a subordinate verb in the contingent mood:

Unugaqan matarqarliuni inarrnautuq. ‘Whenever night fell, after he took off his clothes he would go to bed.’

Tuparqaqtanga maknautua ak’a aanaa neqkiungellrunilri. ‘Whenever they woke me up I would arise and find that my mother had already started preparing food.’

May also be used with a first person subject indicative ending to function in place of the optative, especially if there is an implication that the action may occur if conditions are right, or made right; the transitive forms may be shortened.

Ayagnautuqut. ‘Let’s leave.’

Ikayurnaumken (may be shortened to ikayurnaumken or ikayurnaamken) ‘Let me help you.’

Anutnaura (or anutnaurqa or anutnauqa) ‘Allow me to take it out.’

Neqkarcurnumken atsanek. ‘Let me go gather some berries for you to eat.’
-nayuke- — -neq1

@, =~+nayuke- to think that oneself or another might V # a “compound verbal postbase”; for details concerning polarity, see –ni- and Practical Grammar . . . of Yup’ik (pp. 322ff); < -na^2-yuke-

cefirte- ‘to visit’
ayag- ‘to leave’
tuquete- ‘to kill’

cefirrnayukaa ‘he thinks that she might visit’
ayagnayukaa ‘he thinks that she might leave’
tuqutnayukamken ‘I am thinking that someone might kill you’

Arnam angun tan’gurrarmun cefirrnayukaa. ‘The woman thinks that the boy might visit the man.’

?nem ending on a number of particles: atunem, pegnem, tanem; cf. particle nutem

@~+neq1 thing that results from V-ing # only marginally productive (but more productive with bases ending in consonant plus te than with other bases); forms with this postbase tend to be lexicalized; drop te without devoicing a preceding fricative (if any); < PE pb. nəa!-

qupe- ‘to split’
erete- ‘to dawn’
kumlate- ‘to be cold’
alarite- ‘to err’
iter- ‘to enter’
ayag- ‘to leave, start’
qulugte- ‘to be stooped’
qelengte- ‘to bunch up’
ukite- ‘to make a hole in’
palirte- ‘to get suntanned’
nangugte- ‘to abrade’
qiilerte- ‘to tie’
merigte- ‘to hem’
yagte- ‘to stretch out arms’
kalivte- ‘to be stranded’
minguirte- ‘to lose (a chip of) paint’
ciqite- ‘to pour out’
kelig- ‘to scrape’
aipaite- ‘to lack a spouse’
qacarnte- ‘to hit against, to slap’

qupneq ‘a crack, crevice, fissure’ (cf. qup’neq below)
erneq ‘day’ (cf. errneq below)
kumlaneq ‘frozen fish’ (lexicalized) (cf. kumlatneq below)
alarneq ‘mistake’ (cf. alarneq below), Alakanuk (village on the Yukon)
iterneq ‘cold draft’ (lexicalized) (cf. it’neq below)
ayagneq ‘beginning’ (cf. ayaneq below)
qulugneq ‘hump on back’
qelengneq ‘a pleat’; ‘scar pulling on surrounding skin’
ukineq ‘hole’
palirneq ‘suntan’
nangugneq ‘worn spot’
qillerneq ‘knot’
merigneq ‘hem’
yagneq ‘fathom’ (lexicalized)
kalivneret ‘chain’ (lexicalized)
minguirneq ‘spot where paint has chipped off an enamel surface’
ciqineq ‘ray of the sun’ (lexicalized)
kelineq ‘scraped off material’, ‘tar scraped from a smoking pipe’
aipaineq ‘widow, widower’
qacarneq ‘wall, side’
@ - neq² the activity, art, or process of V-ing # cf. -lleq; > -llini-, -nrite-, -nrir-, -nercir-, -nerkite-, -nerraq*, -nerrlugte-, -nertu-, -niur-; < PE pb. nər²

qupe- ‘to split’ qup’neq ‘the process of splitting or being split’ (cf. qupneq above)
erte- ‘to dawn’ erneq ‘dawning’ (cf. erneq above)
kumlate- ‘to be cold’ kumlatneq ‘being cold’ (cf. kumlaneq above)
alarte- ‘to err’ alarneq ‘making errors’ (cf. alarneq above)
it’er- ‘to enter’ it’neq ‘the process of entering’ (cf. iterneq above)
ayag- ‘to leave’ ayaneq ‘leaving, departure’ (cf. ayaneq above)

Kuimaneq nalluaqa. ‘I don’t know how to swim — the art or skill of swimming.’
Elitnauraa panini mingqenermek. ‘She is teaching her daughter how to sew — the art of skill of sewing.’
Quq’ineq muragnek qipumalrianek caperrnarquq. ‘The art or skill of splitting twisted wood is hard.’
Nernermek taqluni maktuq anluni-llu. ‘Upon finishing the act of eating, eating, he got up and went out.’

See entry at taqe- ‘to finish’ in Bases section, for an important use of this postbase (as in the final example above).

– neq¹ one more V than possessor(s); the most V of possessors # used only with adjectival verbs; not used with verbs ending in te, for which – lileq² is used; takes possessed endings only; forms “selectional bases” (see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 258)); > -nqe-, -nru-; < PE pb. nər²

ange- ‘to be big’
angenrat ‘the biggest one of them, the one bigger than them’;
angenrit ‘the biggest ones of them, the ones bigger than them’;
angenra ‘the one bigger than it’;
angenri ‘the ones bigger than it’

pinir- ‘to be strong’
pininrat ‘the strongest of them, the one stronger than them’

Atkumi assinrat tunellrua. ‘He sold the best — most good — of his parkas.’
Angnengqertuq. ‘There is something bigger than it.’ Literally: ‘It has a bigger thing.’

+ neq¹ area of N # used with positional and similar bases to form non-positional nouns; > lirneq
ciu ‘area in front of something’
kiųneq ‘area in front, future’
kingu ‘area in back of something’
kinguneq ‘area in the back, past’
qukaq ‘middle, waist’
qukarneq ‘the middle, area in the middle’

@– nercir to wait for (it) to V # takes transitive endings, or intransitive endings in a reflexive sense; < -neq²-cir¹-
tekeite- ‘to arrive’
tekitnerciraa ‘he is waiting for her arrival’
tupag- ‘to wake up’
tupanerciraa ‘he is waiting for her to awaken’
unug- ‘to become night’
ununerciraa ‘he is waiting for night to fall’
ente- ‘for tide to ebb’
enetnercirtuq ‘he’s waiting for the tide to ebb’
taqsuqair- ‘to cease being tired’
taqsuqainercirtuq ‘he is waiting for his tiredness to go away, resting to regain his strength’
-nerkite- — -nga-

@–nerkite- to habitually V only a little # takes intransitive endings only; < neq²-kite²-

elite- ‘to learn’

elitnerkituq ‘he only learns a little’

qavar- ‘to sleep’

qavanerkituq ‘he is a light sleeper’

–nerraq*, –nerrar(aq*), –nerar(aq*) (NUN form) new N; one that has recently V-ed # and –nerrar-, nerrar(ar)-, –nerar(ar)- (NUN form) to have recently V-ed; < neq²-raaq

ciku ‘ice’

cikunerraq, cikunerra’ar, cikunera’ar ‘new ice’

yuk ‘person’

yun’erraq, yun’erra’ar ‘young man’

cuk ‘person’ (NUN)

cun’era’ar ‘young man’ (NUN)

kuik ‘river’

Kuinerraq ‘Quinhagak (village on the Kuskokwim)’

kassuute- ‘to marry’

kassuutnerraak, kassuutnerraraak ‘newlyweds’

ayag- ‘to leave’

ayanerrartuq, ayanerra’artuq ‘he just left’; ayanerraallruuq, ayanerrarallruuq ‘he has just left’

agler- ‘to menstruate’

aglenraaq, aglenraaq, aglenrar, aglenrrar ‘girl has just menstruated for the first time’

@–nerrlugte- to have trouble with one’s V-ing # < -neq²-rrluk-

nere- ‘to eat’

nernerrlugtuq ‘he has a bad feeling from his eating, his eating was disturbed’

@–nertu- to habitually V a lot # take intransitive endings only; < -neq²-tu-

nenge- ‘to stretch’

nengnertuuq ‘it stretches far’

qutug- ‘to snore’

qutunertuuq ‘he snores loudly’

@nga- to be in a state of having V-ed; or having been V-ed # used only with verb bases that describe getting into or putting into a certain state and which end in te; however, this postbase is not generally used with those bases (mainly from “postural roots”) which end in te and which use the postbase –ngqa- to form statives; with bases that do not end in te, a static form is formed with the postbase –ma- (which may indeed also be used with bases that do end in te); takes intransitive endings only; if the embedded verb takes only transitive endings, then the subject of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb (as in, ukita ‘he punctured it’, uksingauq ‘it is punctured’); if the embedded verb takes intransitive endings only, then the subject of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb (as in kit’uq ‘it sank’, kisngauq ‘it has sunk’); if the embedded verb takes either type of ending, then the subject of the derived verb could be the subject or the object of the embedded verb; > -yugnga-; < PE pb. qa-

If a full vowel precedes the te, then t changes to s (y in HBC, EG):

elite- ‘to learn’

elisngauq ‘he is learned, it knowledgeable’

ukite- ‘to make a hole’

uksingauq ‘it is punctured’

kit’e- ‘to sink’

kisngauq ‘it is sunken’

put’e- ‘to bend down’

pusngauq ‘it is bent down’

tut’e- ‘to step, to land’

tusngauq ‘it is resting on something, depends on something, is attached to something’
If two syllables, the second ending in a fricative, precede te, then te is dropped (note that the preceding fricative becomes voiced):

- **kitugte-** ‘to fix’
  - **kitugngauq** ‘it is fixed’
- **akagte-** ‘to roll’
  - **akagngauq** ‘it is rolled into a ball’; ‘it has been rolled away’
- **kenagte-** ‘to tidy’
  - **kenagngauq** ‘it has been tidied, is tidy’; ‘it has been prettied up’
- **uterte-** ‘to return’
  - **uterngauq** ‘he has returned to his hometown (usually only temporarily as for a visit)’
- **paivte-** ‘to make available’
  - **paivngauq** ‘it is available’

If one syllable ending in a fricative precedes te, or if e precedes te, then t changes to s or y and the resulting es or ey is replaced by I for most speakers:

- **sagte-** ‘to spread out, to strew’
  - **sagesngauq, sageyngauq, sagingauq** ‘it is spread out’, ‘it is strewn’
- **ugte-** ‘to get up on something’
  - **ugesngauq, ugingauq** ‘it is up on something’
- **nengete-** ‘to stretch’
  - **nengesngauq, nengingauq** ‘it is stretched out’
- **anete-** ‘to put out’
  - **anesngauq, aningauq** ‘it has been put out’
- **tevete-** ‘to drape over’
  - **tevesngauq, tevingauq** ‘it is draped over something’
- **upete-** ‘to prepare’
  - **upesngauq, upingauq** ‘he is prepared, ready’
- **egte-** ‘to throw out’
  - **egingauq** ‘it’s been thrown out’
- **cipete-** ‘to have an excess’
  - **cipingaut** ‘they have an additional one, or ones’
- **qerte-** ‘to stuff in’
  - **qerringauq** ‘it is lodged in something’

With those few “short” verb bases (that is, with one vowel before e) ending in v, l, or s followed by te, the fricative remains voiceless after e insertion:

- **ulte-** ‘to turn inside out’
  - **uellesngauq, ulleyngauq, ullingauq** ‘it is inside out’
- **uste-** ‘to cave in’
  - **ussingauq** ‘it is caved in’
- **qiste-** ‘to have a seizure, to have an epileptic fit’
  - **qissingauq** ‘he is in the state of having a seizure’; ‘he is berserk, raging insanely’
- **avte-** ‘to divide’
  - **avvingauq** ‘it is divided’

Agalria tauna tusngauq ussukcamun. ‘The hanging thing is attached to a nail.’
Aanama suukiigka tevtellrek cali teves nga. ‘My socks that my mother had draped over to hang up are still draped over.’

@~+ngair(ar)te- to be no longer going to V # < ?-rute-

- **cali-** ‘to work’
  - **calingairtuq** ‘he will no longer worker’
- **kaig-** ‘to be hungry’
  - **kaingairtua** ‘I will no longer go hungry’
- **atur-** ‘to use’
  - **aturngairtua** ‘he will no longer use it’
-ngairute—-ngar-

@~+ngairute— to not V in the future ever (often after changing one’s mind) # < -?-I:ru-te-

ayag— ‘to leave’
ayagngairutuq ‘he has changed his mind and will not leave’

nera— ‘to eat’
nergairutanka ‘I will never eat them’

Kic’arpiallruami qanellruuq kuimanqiggngairutniluni. ‘Because he almost drowned, he said that he would never swim again.’

@~+ngait e— to not V in the future # this is the negative of -ciqe/-ciqe-; not used with the optative mood; instead -nrite- and -ki, giving -nriltki, and -yaquina- are used instead; < -?-ite1-

cali— ‘to work’
calingaituq ‘he will not work’

kuve— ‘to spill’
kuvngaitaa ‘he won’t spill it’

ikirte— ‘to open’
ikiirngaitaa ‘he won’t open it’

kipute— ‘to buy’
kipusngaitaa, kipuyngaitaa ‘he won’t buy it’

nanite— ‘to be short’
nanilngaituq ‘it won’t be short’

apeTai— ‘to ask’
apesngaitaa, apeyngaitaa, apngaitaa ‘he won’t ask her’

tatameTee— ‘to startle’
tatamesngaitaa, tatameyngaitaa, tamn’gaitaa ‘he won’t startle her’

tengete— ‘to blow away’
tengesngaitaa, tengeyngaitaa, tengagaitaa ‘it won’t blow it away’

ayag— ‘to leave’
ayagngaituq ‘he won’t leave’

Ellallirngaicugnarquq unuaqu. ‘It probably won’t rain tomorrow.’

@~+ngalnguq*— one that seems to be V-ing # and +ngalnguq* one similar to N; < -gate-nguq*

yuk— ‘person, Eskimo’
yungngalnguq ‘one similar to an Eskimo; a Filipino or other Asian’

qimugta— ‘dog’
qimugerTengalnguq ‘one similar to a dog’

qavrat— ‘to sleep’
qavargalnguq ‘one who appears to be sleeping’

kuskaq— ‘cat’
kuskargalnguq ‘one like a cat, lynx’

qusngiq— ‘sheep’
qusngirngalnguq ‘goat’ (lexicalized in Bible translations)

uqumyak— ‘quartz’
uqumyagngalnguq ‘pearl’ (lexicalized in Bible translations)

Tua-i iliit tauna saskumek tegucami unaggun mamkilinguayaarngalngurkun ceterтурalliniiluku, imutun-gguq tua-i qanertun angtariluku. ‘He took a knife and made incision the size of a mouth on the part that seemed to be a thin membrane.’ (CUN 2007:46)

. . . maaten piuq ella man’a qaterpak qevleqtaarturluni-llu, yaani-wa kenrungalnguq kumalria. ‘. . . when she observed, the sky was white and sparkling, and over there what seemed to be a fire was ablaze.’ (ELN 1990:4)

–ngar— to chronically V # non-productive; takes intransitive endings only; > -ngarli

iqlu— ‘to lie’
iqlungartuq ‘he tends to lie, is a liar’

tegleg— ‘to steal’
teglegartuq ‘he tends to steal, is a thief’

qunutu— ‘to usually be possessive’
qunutungartuq ‘he is stingy’
-ngar(ar)te- see -ar(ar)te-)

@~+ngari- to seem to be becoming V; to begin to be like N # cf. -ngate-; < ?-i-

- muir- ‘to be full’  
  muirngariuq ‘it seems to be getting full’

- imairute- ‘to become empty’  
  imairusngariuq ‘it seems to be getting empty’

- nallunrite- ‘to know’  
  nallunrilingariuq ‘it seems that he is starting to know’

- qavarni- ‘to be sleepy’  
  qavarningariuq ‘he seems to be getting sleepy’

- assike- ‘to like’  
  assikngaria ‘he seems to be starting to like her’

- kegluneq ‘wolf’  
  keglunerngariuq ‘it is getting to be like a wolf’

–ngarli one who chronically Vs; non-productive; < -ngar-li-

- iqlu- ‘to lie’  
  iqlunarl ‘liar’

- tegleg- ‘to steal’  
  teglengarl ‘thief’

@~+ngate- to seem to be V-ing; to perhaps V; to maybe V # and +ngate- to seem like N # noun to verb form takes intransitive endings only; note that the te on this postase is “special”; cf. -ngari-; > -ngalnguq*

- qavar- ‘to sleep’  
  qavargatuq ‘he seems to be sleeping’; qavargnunanani ‘(he) seeming to sleep’

- qavarcie- ‘to sleep’ (future)  
  qavarcieqatuq ‘perhaps he will sleep’

- nem’ete- ‘to be in the house’  
  nem’elngatuq ‘perhaps he is in the house’

- qimugta ‘dog’  
  qimugterngatuq ‘it seems like a dog’

–ngcar- to try to cause to V; to try to induce to V # semi-productive; see -car- for details of polarity; < -nge-car-

- qavar- ‘to sleep’  
  qavargcaraa ‘he is trying to induce her to sleep’

- yuu- ‘to live’  
  yuungcaraa ‘he is treating her medically (lexicalized)

- elicug- ‘to want or tend to learn’  
  elicungcartuq ‘he is studying’; elicungcaraa ‘he is teaching her’

- mame- ‘to flatten, to heal’ (of a wound)  
  mamengcaraa ‘he treating it so as it heal it’, ‘he is dressing it (wound)’

- miryar- ‘to vomit’  
  miryangcaraa ‘he is trying to induce her to vomit’

- taqe- ‘to stop’  
  taqengcaraa ‘he is trying to make her stop, quit’

–nge- to acquire N; to begin to V # noun to verb form takes intransitive endings only; > -ngqerr-, -tange-, -ngcar-; < PE pb. nay-

- angyaq ‘boat’  
  angyanguq ‘he acquired a boat’

- ui ‘husband’  
  uinguq ‘she got married’

- irniaq ‘child’  
  irnianguk ‘they got a child’ (by birth or adoption)

- nere- ‘to eat’  
  nernguq ‘he is beginning to eat’; nerngaa ‘he is beginning to eat it’

- ca ‘thing’  
  canguq ‘he acquired something’; cang’uq ‘he caught fish, birds or animals (lexicalized in K, BB, NI, CAN)

Kaingeksaitua. ‘I haven’t become hungry yet.’
\(-\text{ngiate}-\) — \(-\text{ngirta’r}r\text{lugaq}^*\)

\(\text{@~+\text{ngiate-}}\) to be inept at V-ing; to not be able to V easily \# takes intransitive endings only; \(< \text{-ng-ate-}\)

- elite- ‘to learn’
  - elisngiatuq ‘he is poor at learning’
- qavaqar- ‘to fall asleep’
  - qavaqerngiatuq ‘he does not fall asleep easily’

\(\text{@~+\text{ngig-}}\) to be adept at V-ing; to be able to V easily; to readily V \# takes intransitive endings only; \(> \text{-ngi-;} \prec \text{PE pb. niy-}\)

- elite- ‘to learn’
  - elisngigtuq ‘he is adept at learning’
- caunrir- ‘to get worn out’
  - caunrirngigtuq ‘it can wear out easily’
- igte- ‘to fall’
  - iggngigtuq ‘it can fall easily’
- akag- ‘to roll’
  - akagngigtuq ‘it can easily roll’
- qavaqar- ‘to fall asleep’
  - qavaqerngigtuq ‘he falls asleep easily’
- assiirte- ‘to go bad’
  - assiirrngigtut ‘they go bad easily’

\(\text{@~+\text{nginar-}}\) to be merely V-ing (with no attendant complications) \# = \(-\text{inaq}; \prec \text{-inar-;} \prec \text{-inar-}; \prec \text{-tuinar-;} \prec \text{PE pb. njinnar(-)}\)

- qia- ‘to cry’
  - qianginartuq ‘he’s just crying’ (there is nothing seriously the matter)
- imairute- ‘to become empty’
  - imairusnginartuq ‘it just got empty’ (that’s all I can say about it)
- nere- ‘to eat’
  - nernginartuq ‘he’s just eating’ (not doing anything else)
- qavar- ‘to sleep’
  - qavarnginartuq ‘he’s merely sleeping’ (not in a coma, not unconscious, or dead)
- kaig- ‘to be hungry’
  - kaignginartuq ‘he’s just hungry’ (there is nothing else wrong with him)
- yurar- ‘to dance’
  - yurarnginartuq ‘he is just dancing’ (not singing)
- tangvag- ‘to look at’
  - tangvagninaraa ‘he is just looking at it’
- kegge- ‘to bite’
  - kegginaq ‘face’

\(-\text{ngir-} \text{see } -\text{ir-}\)

\(-\text{ngir(ar)-} \text{see } -\text{ir(ar)-}\)

\(-\text{ngir(ar)te-} \text{see } -\text{ir(ar)te-}\)

\(-\text{ngirta’r}r\text{lugaq}^*\) good old (but perhaps decrepit) N \# NSU; \text{marginally productive}: \(< \text{-?r}r\text{lugaq}^*\)

- angsaq ‘boat’
  - angsanngirta’r\text{lugaq}a ‘my good old boat’
- arnaq ‘woman’
  - arnanngirta’r\text{lugaq} ‘good old woman’
- qimugta ‘dog’
  - qimugtengirta’r\text{lugaq} ‘good old dog’

\(-\text{ngite-} \text{see } -\text{ite-}\)

\(-\text{ngiun see } -\text{irun}\)

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Postbases

-**nglluk** not very good N and -**ngllug**- or -**ngllugte**- to have not so good # non-productive; words formed with this postbase are lexicalized; < -?-lluk

  ella ‘weather’
  nemeq ‘binding’
  uci ‘load’

Also, from this postbase with intervening postbases:

  atsaq ‘berry’
  ca ‘thing’

-**ngnagaq** poor quality N; darned N and -**ngnagar**- to V in an irritating way; darned one Vs # see section on “Postbases of Endearment or Denigration” in Introduction to the Postbases; Y, NS

  qayaq ‘kayak’
  cuyaq ‘tobacco leaf’
  yuk ‘person’
  cefirtre- ‘to visit’

   Aa-a tutgarrlugaq cellaitengoagarluni, . . . ‘Ah, the darned grandson almost has no sense, . . .’ (MAR1 2001:80)
   Apertuute ngnagarlanrilavnga-wa elpet nallulaqenka. ‘Because you (darned you) don’t show me, I don’t know them.’ (MAR 1 2001:83)
   Uuminaqvaa anipangaam irniaarraanka picirtarutkellii! ‘Darn it! The darned owl has trifled with my little children!’ (MAR1 2001:75)

-**ngnaq**- to try to V # cf. -**ngnatug**-, >-ngnaqsaaq-; < PE pb. naq-

  elite- ‘to learn’
  kuimarin- ‘to swim’
  Ikamralingnaqciqua. ‘I shall try to make a sled.’

-**ngnaqsaaq**- to try unsuccessfully to V # < -ngnaq-yaqq-

  anyyali- ‘to make a boat’

  angyalingnaqsaaquq ‘he made an effort to build a boat’, ‘he tried to make a boat but it didn’t work out’

-**ngnatug**- to try hard to V # cf. -**ngnaq**-

  elite- ‘to learn’
  pin- ‘to do’

   Tangrraqama yugnek canek calilriane, ayarilua wiinga-llu ellaicetun calingnatugalallruunga. Kitumek-llu alicerquastaunii. Pivakarlua elitaqlua. ‘When I saw people making something, I wanted to be able to do like they did. I tried very hard and long to make things like they did. I didn’t have any one to teach me. Eventually I’d learn’ (YUU 1995:56)
@–ngqa- to be in a state of V or of having V-ed or having been V-ed # used with “postural roots” and with a few other bases ending in rte or gte; drops te; takes transitive endings only; cf. -nga-, -ma-

  inar- (root) ‘lying down’ inangqauq ‘he is lying down’
  ikir- (root) ‘open’ ikingqauq ‘it has been opened, is open’
  mumig- (root) ‘turned over’ mumingqauq ‘it is turned over’
  kamilar- (root) ‘with footwear removed’ kamilangqauq ‘he is barefoot’
  cənirte- ‘to go visiting’ cəningqauq ‘he is visiting’
  uterte- ‘to go home’ utengqauq ‘he has returned home for a visit’
  iterte- ‘to put in’ itengqauq ‘he is incarcerated’

–ngqerr- to have N # takes intransitive endings only; < -nge-qar-; < PE pb. ṓqar-

angyaq ‘boat’ angyangqertaq ‘he has a boat’
caviggaq ‘knife’ caviggangqertaq ‘he has a knife’

Ikamrangiŋqellruayaqta təgqam cikutekellruaqat. ‘I had a sled but I gave it away.’
Malrugnek tungulriigqen qimugtenqertaqat. ‘I have two black dogs.’
Piningqessuitaq. ‘He/it never has any.’ (note ss rather than y)

–ngssaar(aq*) secret N # and –ngssaar(ar)- to V secretively, unnoticeably # < -ngssak-ar(aq*)

cali- ‘to work’ calingssarutaq ‘he is working without letting himself be seen’
qaner- ‘to talk’ qanengssarutaq ‘he is talking secretively’
ca ‘thing’ cangssar ‘some little thing, a secret’

Cangssarmek kipuyutellruamken. ‘I bought a secret something for you.’

–ngssak small non-vital V-ing # and –ngssag- to V to no particular end # noun-yielding form is only marginally productive; > -ngssaar(aq*), -ngssi-; < PE pb. mcay-

cali- ‘to work’ calingssagtuaq ‘he is puttering around’
qaner- ‘to speak’ qanengssagtuaq ‘he’s just chattering’; qanengssak ‘chatter, small talk’
picir- ‘to have a reason’ picingssagtuaq ‘he’s clowning around’; picingssak ‘clown or comical person’

Qanengssautuk. ‘They are gabbing or chatting — talking small talk — with each other.’

–ngssi- to V to no particular end # takes intransitive ending mostly; < -ngssak-i²; < PE pb. ḳsi-

ayag- ‘to leave’ ayangssiuaq ‘he just went out’ (e.g., to hunt without high expectations, or just to travel)
nere- ‘to eat’ nerengssiuq ‘he is snacking, nibbling’
pissur- ‘to hunt’ pissungssiuq ‘he is hunting any kind of game he may run across’
qaner- ‘to talk’ qanengssiuaq ‘he is telling a story’; qanengssia ‘he is telling a story to her’ (lexicalized)
-ngtak one that is very V or has much N # and -ngtag- to be very V, to have much N; non-productive; applies only to humans

  iqa- ‘to be dirty’
  uqlar- ‘to be messy, filthy’
  uquq ‘fat’

iqangtak ‘one that is very dirty’; iqangtagtuq ‘he is very dirty’

uqlangtak ‘very messy person’; uqlangtagtuq ‘he is very messy’
uqungtak ‘very fat person’

[-ngu- see –u-]

-nguaq imitation N; inauthentic N; thing similar to or reminiscent of N; device for inauthentic V-ing # and
@--nguar- to pretend to V; to V without serious purpose; = -uaq / -uar-; < PE pb. η(η)uðaq(-)

angyaq ‘boat’
angyar- ‘to ride in a boat’
paraluq, qup’lu ‘maggot’

angyanguaq ‘toy boat, model boat’
angyangartuq ‘he is pretending to ride in a boat or he is just boating around’
paralunguat, qup’lunguat ‘rice’ (lexicalized)

[-ngun see –un]

@nguq* one that is V; one that is V-ing # used only with bases ending in ‘special’ te, which is changed to l; other bases use -lria; rarely takes possessed endings; this morpheme is also a marker of the “intransitive participial mood”; see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 382ff); > -ngalnguq; < PE pb. ηuq

kuigite- ‘to lack a river’
assiite- ‘to be bad’
qilagmete- ‘to be in heaven’
cikuilnguq ‘an ice-free place’
mikelnguq ‘little one, child’ (lexicalized and used in all areas, even where the base mike- rather than mikete- is used for small)
ecuilnguq ‘the clear one, also the Atchueelinguk River’ (tributary to the Yukon)
etgalnguq ‘shallow spot’
caperrnailnguq ‘easy thing’
usviilnguq ‘fool, crazy person’

Uqamailnguut kevgesqevkenaki alerqullruanga. ‘He told me not to lift the heavy ones.’
Ilavkugmek nanilngurutaa. ‘He tied it with a short piece of rope — a short one, a rope.’
Nereksailnguut nerevkarki. ‘Serve food to the ones that haven’t eaten yet.’

[-ngute- see –urte-]

-ngyaar(aq*), –ngiar(aq*) old N (person) # < -?-ar(aq*)

arnaq ‘woman’
angun ‘man’
kass’aq ‘white person’

arnangyaar, arnangiar ‘old woman’
angutengyaar, angutengiar ‘old man’
kass’angyaar, kass’angiar ‘old white person’
@~+ni- to say or claim that oneself or another is V-ing # this is a “compound verbal postbase,” as are -cete-1, -cetaar-, -sque-, -vkar-, -ciite-, -staili-, -nayuke-, -yuke-, and -rqe-; the remarks on polarity concerning this base consequently apply to the other compound verbal postbases as well; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); < -ni-

There are four possible polarity combinations:

1) Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending; in this case the subject of the derived verb ‘claims’ (’causes’, ‘wants’, or ‘believes’, etc., with the other compound verbal postbases) that he himself is the subject of the embedded verb:

- **tangvag-** ‘to watch’
  - **tangvagniuq** ‘he says that he (himself) is watching’
- **pinir-** ‘to be strong’
  - **pinirniuq** ‘he says that he (himself) is strong’

2) Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with a transitive ending; in this case, the subject of the derived verb ‘claims’ that the object of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb:

- **tangvag-** ‘to watch’
  - **tangvagnia** ‘he says that he (another) is watching’
- **pinir-** ‘to be strong’
  - **pinirnia** ‘he says that he (another) is strong’

3) Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending; in this case the subject of the derived verb ‘claims’ that he himself is the object of the embedded verb; the subject of the embedded verb is indefinite (’someone’, ‘something’), understood from the context, or expressed by a noun in the terminalis case:

- **tangvag-** ‘to watch’
  - **tangvagniuq** ‘he says that someone is watching him’ (the speaker);
    - **tangvagniuq arnamun** ‘he says that the woman is watching him’ (the speaker)
- **alike-** ‘to fear’
  - **alikniuq** ‘he says that someone fears him’ (the speaker);
    - **alikniuq arnamun** ‘he says that the woman fears him’ (the speaker)

4) Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with a transitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb ‘claims’ that the object of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb. The subject of the embedded verb is indefinite, understood from context, or expressed by a noun in the terminalis case (and it may or may not be the same as the subject of the derived verb):

- **tangvag-** ‘to watch’
  - **tangvagnia** ‘he says that someone is watching him’ (another);
    - **tangvagnia arnamun** ‘he says that the woman is watching him’ (another);
    - **tangvagnia ellminun** ‘he says that he himself is watching him’ (another)
- **alike-** ‘to fear’
  - **aliknia** ‘he says that someone fears him’ (another);
    - **aliknia arnamun** ‘he says that the woman fears him’ (another)

In all cases the absolutive case term (subject or object) of the embedded verb is identical with the absolutive case term of the derived verb.

- **Angun neryugniuq.** ‘The man says that he wants to eat.’ *(polarity combination 1)*
- **Angutem arnaq neryugnia.** ‘The man says that the woman wants to eat.’ *(polarity combination 2)*
- **Angun neryugniuq carayagmun.** ‘The man says that the bear wants to eat him.’ *(polarity combination 3)*
- **Angutem arnaq neryugnia carayagmun.** ‘The man says that the bear wants to eat the woman.’ *(polarity combination 4)*
- **Angutem qanrutaa arnaq tan’gaurlumun tangvagniluku nasaurluq.** ‘The man told the woman (saying) that the boy was watching the girl.’

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@~+nialke- to consider object to be unpleasant to V or to be an unpleasant N # < -niate-ke-
pi- ‘to do, to be’ pinialkaa ‘he doesn’t find it good’

Neqniialkengraatki-llu nerevkalaasqelliki. ‘Even though they found it unappetizing — unpleasant to eat — they told them to let them eat them.’ (YUU 1995:50)

@~+niar- to V in the future; so that subject may V # used if it is not certain how or whether the future act will occur, e.g. if its occurrence depends on the listener acting, in which case a verb formed with this postbase is used with an indicative ending in a sentence having another verb in the optative mood (cf. –yuar-); > -niarar-; < PE pb. ni(C)ar-

Ikayurnga egmian taqutniartua. ‘Help me so that I can finish right away.’
Kumlangvailgan suupaq ampi ipuggu nerniaraput. ‘Before the soup gets cold, hurry up and dish it out so that we may eat it.’
Upyusgu ayagniartuq. ‘Get him ready so that he may go.’
Atataarqu nerciqukut maantauraa nerniarutuen. ‘We shall eat in a while; stay here so that you can eat too.’
Qaku-kiq aatavut tekitniarta? ‘I wonder when our father will arrive?’
Camek-kiq nerniarteta? ‘What, I wonder, will we eat?’
Ellalliqan uterniartua. ‘If it rains, I will plan to come home.’
Nengllingkan atam taqgaam mingqengniartua. ‘Only at the onset of cold weather will I begin sewing.’
Atam taqgaam menglikan nerniartaput. ‘Only when it cools down will we eat it.’

@~+niarar- to be going to V soon # < -niar-?
nere- ‘to eat’ nerniarartuq ‘he will eat soon’ (vs. nernqartuq ‘he is about to eat and nerciquq ‘he will eat’)

Neqairunniartukut. ‘We will soon be completely out of food.’
Tauna tan’gaurluq neqsuryaurrniartuq; allamiku ayagniriciqngatuq. ‘That boy is ready to start (commercial or subsistence) fishing; perhaps he will begin next year.’

@~+niate- to be unpleasant to V; to be an unpleasant N # takes intransitive endings only; < -nirqe-ate-
neqa- ‘food’ neqniatuq ‘it is distasteful, unappetizing’

Assiilkengraatki elitnauurluki nerallarketin neqniangraata neqet. ‘They are taught to eat certain things, even if they don’t like them, and even if they are unappetizing — taste bad to them.’ (YUU 1995:50)

@~+niilke- to consider object to be unpleasant to V or to be an unpleasant N # this postbase is the negative of -nike-; takes transitive endings only; < -niite-ke-
yuk ‘person’ yugniilkaa ‘he considers her an unpleasant person’
nere- ‘to eat’ nerniilkaa ‘he considers it bad to eat’

@~+niite- to be unpleasant to V; to be an unpleasant N # takes intransitive endings only; this postbase is the negative of -nirqe-; < -nirqe-ite-; > -niilke-
nare- ‘to smell’ narniituq ‘it doesn’t smell good, is unpleasant to smell’
nere- ‘to eat’ nerniituq ‘it doesn’t taste good, is unpleasant to eat’
niite- ‘to hear’  niitniituq ‘it is unpleasant to listen to’
atur- ‘to use’  aturniituq ‘it is not good to use’
yuk ‘person’  yugniituq ‘he is an unpleasant person’
ila ‘companion’  ilaniituq ‘he is a poor companion’
Also, with deletion of final consonant:
tangerr- ‘to see’  tangniituq ‘it is unpleasant to see’

Kegginaa tua qiuk’acagarluni tua-i tangniinan ikegginaa qiuluni! ‘His face was very blue, unsightly — undesirable to see — since it was blue!’ (ELL 1997:580)

@~+nike- to consider object to be pleasant to V or to be a pleasant N # takes transitive endings only;
< -nir(qe)-ke³-
yuk ‘person’  yugnikaa ‘he considers her a pleasant person’
aipaq ‘companion’  aiparnikaa ‘he considers him a good companion’
nere- ‘to eat’  nernikaa ‘he considers it pleasant to eat’
Also, with deletion of final consonant:
tangerr- ‘to see’  tangnikaa ‘he finds it very pleasant to look at’

~+ninarqe-, ~+nilarqe- (NUN, NSU form) to smell or taste like N # takes intransitive endings only; < -niq²-narqe-;
cigninarqe-, -pagninarqe-
arinaq ‘rotten thing’  arinininarquq ‘it smells rotten’
taryuq, tarsuq (NSU form)  taryurninarquq, taryurnilarquq (NUN form), tarsurnilarquq (NSU form) ‘it is salty’
sarralaq ‘sugar’  saarralarninarquq ‘it is sweet’
anaq ‘feces’  anarninarquq ‘it smells like feces’
teq’uq, etquq (NUN form)  teq’urninarquq, teq’urnilarquq (NSU form), etqurnilarquq (NUN form) ‘it smells of urine’

Taúgaam taryuq taryurninarquqana taryurciqau? ‘But if the salt loses its saltiness — taste of salt — what will it salt?’ (MATT. 5:13)

+niq¹ since N; since some time in the N # used with time nouns and certain ablative-modalis demonstrative pronouns, somewhat irregularly; takes plural ablative-modalis endings
kiak ‘summer’  kiagnirnek ‘since some time in the summer’
uksuq ‘winter’  uksurnirnek ‘since some time in the winter’
akwaugaq ‘yesterday’  akwaugarnirnek ‘since yesterday’
allami ‘last year’  allamirnirnek ‘since last year’
yaaalig(ni) ‘two days ago’  yaaliagnirnek ‘since two days ago’
Pekyun ‘Monday’  Pekyuurnirnek ‘since Monday’
unuk ‘night’  unugrnirnek ‘since some time in the night’
waken ‘from here, from now’  wak’nirnek ‘from now on, henceforth’

tuaken ‘from there, from that time’  tuakenirnek ‘from then on’

+niq’ the smell of N # > -ninarqe-, -nite-

kuuvviaq ‘coffee’  kuuvviarniq ‘the smell of coffee’

Tupagtuq assaliarnimun. ‘He woke up to the smell of pancakes.’
Teq’urniq tukniuq. ‘The smell of the urine is powerful.’

@~+nirqe- to be pleasant to V; to be a pleasant N # takes intransitive endings only; the negative of this postbase is -niite- (cf. –narqe-); > -niite-, -nike-; < PE pb. n(n)i3-

ner- ‘to eat’  nernirquq ‘it tastes good, is pleasant to eat’
nare- ‘to smell’  narnirquq ‘it smells good, is pleasant to smell’
yuk ‘person’  yugnirquq ‘he is a good person’
ila ‘companion’  ilanirquq ‘he is a good companion’
aipaq ‘companion’  aiparnirquq ‘he is a good companion’
nuna ‘land, place’  nunanirquq ‘it is pleasant, joyous’ (lexicalized)

Also, with deletion of final consonant:
tangerr- ‘to see’  tangnirquq ‘it is pleasant to look at’

+nite- to smell or taste like N # HBC; takes intransitive endings only; < -niq2?-; > -cugnite-, -pagnite-

neqerrluk ‘dried fish’  neqerrlugnituq ‘it tastes like dried fish’

?niur- to endure the difficulty involved with V-ing or with N # non-productive; takes intransitive endings only; < -neq2-liur-

akngir- (root) ‘pain’  akngiriurtuq ‘he is physically pained’
umyuqaq ‘mind’  umyuarniurtuq ‘he regrets it, is worried’
alinge- ‘to fear’  alingniurtuq ‘he is apprehensive’
neka- (root) ‘emotionally hurt’  nekaniurtuq ‘he feels hurt inside’
alia- (root) ‘loneliness’  alianiurtuq ‘he is lonesome’
qessa- ‘to be disinclined to act’  qessaniurtuq ‘he’s acting unwillingly’

:(e)nkut (plural), :(e)nkuk (dual) N and family; N and companion # used primarily with personal names (or animal characters in stories); if the ‘companion’ is named by a separate word, then that word is always in the absolutive case and follows the word with -nkuk, and is itself used with the enclitic =llu; < PE pb. nkuy

Apanuugpak (legendary hero)  Apanuugpiinkuk Pangalgalria-llu ‘Apanuugpak and Pangalgalria’

Nuk’ankut ayagut. ‘Nuk’aq and his family have left.’
Nuk’ankuk arnaq-llu aturaak angyaq. ‘Nuk’aq and the woman — Nuk’aq and his companion, the woman — are using the boat.’
Tua-ll’am taqkaruunkuk qanganarluar-llu ingulayutaciigutqatalriik. ‘And so the old bear and the old squirrel were about to have a dance contest.’ (MAR2 2001:112)

Elliraaraurluu nku nek piaqluku, tauna nasaurlurraq elliraungan. ‘They called them orphan and grandmother since that girl was an orphan. Her grandmother was all she had to care for her.’ (QAN 1995:32)

Irr’an kut malikluki uniciummiilamiu Irr’aq. ‘She took Irr’aq and the others along because she didn’t want to leave Irr’aq behind.’ (ELN 1990:90)

–nqar- to unintentionally hit (it) in the N with a projectile # HBC

–nqe- to have (it) as its V-er; for it (object) to be more V than it (subject) # < -neq²-e²-

Akwaugam cirliqenqaa. ‘He is weaker than he was yesterday.’

Anngani pininqaa. ‘His older brother is stronger than he is. literally: ‘He has his older brother as one stronger than him.’

. . . neqa tauna qayam-gguq angenqelluku alaitaquq. ‘. . . that fish, which, they say, was bigger than a kayak, would be seen.’ (CIU 2005:116)

Tukuqqapiggluni-gguq tunturiluni, uilget-llu-gguq tukuunqelluku. ‘She was very rich and gave substantial gifts; it is said that she was richer than those with husbands.’ (MAR1 2001:16)

Taugaam-gguq alairutlermini imum cukaneluelluku. ‘But when she appeared she was faster than before. She had picked up speed . . .’ (ELL 1997:484)

–nqeccaar(aq*) one who Vs thoroughly # and –nqeccaar(ar)- to V completely, thoroughly # < -nqeggcaar(caar(ar)); < PE pb. nqiɣ

kiner- ‘to dry’

mecungte- ‘to soak’

qaner- ‘to talk’

pair- ‘to lick’

?nqegg- to be good with respect to V-ing; to be exactly N # non-productive; > yunqegg-, -nqeccaar(aq*)

uive- ‘to revolve, to go around’

akag- ‘to roll’

yaassiiik ‘box’

yaaltaq ‘yard’ (length)

uver- (root) ‘leaning’

ilaliur- ‘to interact’

–nqigte- to V again # > -linqigte-; < PE pb. nqiɣ

tuntute- ‘to catch caribou’

kuimar- ‘to swim’

Kumartenqigtengnaqciqaqa. ‘I shall try to light it again.’

Cenırtrenqigeskumken taiciiqaqa. ‘If I visit you again, I’ll bring it over.’
-nqurraq* the one(s) most V # often functions as an appositive rather than a selectional base (cf. –neq3); < -neq3-quq-raq

Irniqaq angenqurraq qavartuq. ‘My biggest child is sleeping.’ (compare alternate Yup’ik formulation for this: Irniama angenrat qavartuq.)

Irnianka angenqurraat qavartut. ‘My biggest children are sleeping.’ (compare alternate Yup’ik formulation for this: Irniama angenrit qavartuq.)

Yup’igtuq qaneryaraq pininqurrauguq allani Alaska-m nakmiin yuin qaneryaraitni, amllenrununi-lлу. ‘The Yup’ik language is stronger than other Alaska Native languages and has more speakers.’ (KIP 1998:x)

Cuukiingssagaunateng can’get imkut neruvercetenqurrait iluqliqluki tapluki waten piinirnaurtut. ‘They didn’t have socks, but they would used the softest grass for their insoles.’ (QUL 2003:3)

<nraq* # non-productive; forms with this postbase are highly lexicalized; > -linraq*

nau- ‘to grow’

naunraq ‘plant’, ‘cloudberry’ (NI, CAN meaning)

imarpik ‘ocean’

imarpinraq ‘ocean whitefish’

iir- ‘to hide’

iinraq ‘evil spirit’

? canraq ‘wild celery’

? tuunraq ‘shaman’s familiar spirit’

? paunraq ‘crowberry’

?, cf. qetute- ‘to be soft’

qetunraq ‘son’; ‘child’ (NUN meaning)

-nriceqar- to not V (having changed one’s mind or decided not to) # K, BB; < -nrite-?

nera- ‘to eat’

nerenriceqartuq ‘he isn’t eating, having decided not to’

-nrilkurte- to keep oneself from V-ing; to try not to V # < -nrite-?

quser- ‘to cough’

qusenrilkurteq ‘he is keeping himself from coughing’

qavaqar- ‘to fall asleep’

qavaqanrilkurteq ‘he is keeping himself from falling asleep’

ngel’ar- ‘to laugh’

ngel’anrilkurteq ‘I’m trying not to laugh’

Tamaaggun cikuq aturtuarluku, qanikcarmun tut’enrilkurteuni ayalliniuq kingunermi tunginun. ‘Following the ice and keeping herself from stepping on the snow she went toward her home.’ (YUU 1995:17)

Aqlagtenrilkurteuku-gguq tauna angun menglairluku. ‘She went around that man to keep from affecting him with her emanations.’ (YUP 2005:164)

Yuk tua-I tallini nanillranek pitegcaucinrilkurteuni; yuum tallini cuqyutekluku. ‘A person never made his arrows shorter than his arm; a person used his arm as a measuring device.’ (CIU 2005:32)

-nrir- to no longer V; to stop V-ing # < -neq^2-ir^2; > -nanrir-; < PE pb. nkiq-

kaig- ‘to be hungry’

kainrirteq ‘he is no longer hungry’, ‘he has satisfied his appetite’

nera- ‘to eat’

nerenriraa ‘he isn’t eating it any more’

Akutartullrunrituq kainrirmiluni. ‘He didn’t eat “Eskimo ice cream,” saying that he was no longer hungry.’

833
**POSTBases**

-**nritar(ar)-** to almost V; to not quite V; to barely keep from V-ing # < -nrite-ar(ar)-
  - **pi**- ‘to do’
    - **pinrita’artuq** ‘he almost did’; **pinritararaa** ‘he almost did it’
  - **agtur**- ‘to touch’
    - **agtunritararaa** ‘he almost, but not quite, touched it’

* A verb to noun form of this postbase is used to form the numerals nine, fourteen, and nineteen:
  - **qulngu**- ‘to be ten’
    - **qulngunritaraan, qulngunrita’ar** ‘nine’
  - **akimiaru**- ‘to be fifteen’
    - **akimiariunritaraan, akimiariunrita’ar** ‘fourteen’
  - **yuinau**- ‘to be twenty’
    - **yuinaurtararaan, yuinaunrita’ar** ‘nineteen’

* Taïgâam wanigga nallunritarallemkun qanrutekngamku camek ilasciigataqa, . . . ‘Now, however, because I am have related just about as much as I know — exactly to the extent of my not being ignorant (of it) —, I can’t add any more to it, . . .’ (ELL 1997:236)

* Tua-i-llu qeckarvikluku, aatii-llu aviarcan ellinun taunut’eritara luni migpak canianun tull’uni. ‘When it sprang at her father, he got out of its way and it barely missed her — almost but not quite landed right on her — landing by her with a loud thud.’ (ELN 1990:63)

-**nrite-** to not V # <-neq̂-ite1-; > -llrunrite-, -nrice- / -ar-, -nrilkurte-, -ritar(ar)-, -yunrite-; < PE pb. nait-
  - **qavar**- ‘to sleep’
    - **qavanrituq** ‘he is not sleeping’, ‘he did not sleep’
  - **kitugte**- ‘to fix’
    - **kitugtenritaa** ‘he isn’t fixing it’, ‘he didn’t fix it’
  - **nallu**- ‘to not know’
    - **nallunrituq** ‘he knows’; literally: ‘he doesn’t not know’

* Though this postbase is used to form negatives, it is generally not used in combination with the postbases listed on the left below for which the negative is formed using the postbases listed on the right below (though sometimes the combination is indeed used):
  - **-ngqerr-** to have N
    - **:(ng)ite**- to lack N
  - **+tangqerr-** (for there) to be N
    - **+taitte-** (for there) to be no N
  - **+ciqe- / @ciqe-** to V (future)
    - **@~+ ngaitte-** to not V (future)
  - **@~+narqe-** to tend to cause V-ing’
    - **@~+ naite-** to not tend to cause V-ing
  - **@~+nirqe-** to be pleasant to V
    - **@~+niite-** to be unpleasant to V
  - **~+yuuma-** to be able to V (K, BB)
    - **+(s)ciigate-** to be unable to V
  - **~+yugnga-** to be able to V
    - **+(s)ciigate-** to be unable to V
  - **+tu-** to have N to a large degree
    - **+kite-** to lack N to a large degree
  - **−/+lar-** to regularly V
    - **−/−yuite-** to never V
  - **−/−tu-** to regularly V
    - **−/−yuite-** to never V
  - **+tar-** to be V by disposition
    - **+taitte-** to be not V by disposition

* Though this is a negative postbase ending in te, it is not used with the subordinative mood marker @na- as in @ nani; instead, -nrite- is replaced by the postbase +peke- / +vke-; thus, for ‘(he) not leaving’, instead of saying * ayanrinani, one says ayagpek’nani or ayagpeggnani, and for ‘(he) not eating’ instead of * nerenrinani one says nerevkenani; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 231ff)
–nru- to be more V # takes intransitive endings, or transitive endings if the verb it is used with can take transitive endings; the thing to which the subject is compared may be denoted by a noun in the localis case. Used with adjectival bases not ending in te, for which @llru- is used; < neq’-u-

\[
\begin{align*}
iqtu- & \text{ ‘to be wide’} & iqtunruuq & \text{ ‘it is wider’} \\
\text{assir-} & \text{ ‘to be good’} & \text{assinruuq} & \text{ ‘it is better’}
\end{align*}
\]

Qimugtet uqilanruut maqaruani. ‘The dogs run faster than the rabbits.’
Assikenruuaqa una taumi. ‘I like this one more than that.’
Cucukenuqa ak’allaq nutarami. ‘I prefer (more) the old one to the new.’
Takaqenruanga agayulritemi. ‘He’s more awed by me than he is the priest.’
Alikenuaten eltnauristemini. ‘He’s more afraid of you than of his teacher.’

\[P\]

Those of the following postbases that have both p and v forms use the p form with bases ending in te or a consonant, and the v form with bases ending in a vowel (unless indicated otherwise). Note that in Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (Jacobson 1995), such postbase are treated not as @+p . . . / ~v . . . , but as @~+(t)v . . . , where the (t) is used with consonant-final bases, and tv, whether from this (t) or base final te, becomes p.

\[@+paa / ~vaa, @+pag / ~vag (HBC form) oh, how V!; my, how V! # used with verb bases to form (uninflectable) exclamation that refer to the speaker, the listener, or a third person or thing, depending on the context; cf. -pag- / -vag-

\[
\begin{align*}
cuka- & \text{ ‘to be fast’} & \text{cukavaa, cukavag} & \text{ ‘oh, how fast!’} \\
take- & \text{ ‘to be long’} & \text{takvaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how long!’} \\
ange- & \text{ ‘to be big’} & \text{angvaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how big!’} \\
assiite- & \text{ ‘to be bad’} & \text{assipaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how bad!’} \\
kiircete- & \text{ ‘to be hot’} & \text{kiirkepaa (also kiircessvaa)} & \text{ ‘oh, how hot it is!’} \\
kiiryug- & \text{ ‘to be hot’ (person)} & \text{kiiryugpaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how hot I am!’} \\
angyaite- & \text{ ‘to lack a boat’} & \text{angyaipaa} & \text{ ‘oh, the lack of a boat!’; ‘oh, how I lack a boat!’} \\
assir- & \text{ ‘to lack a boat’} & \text{assirpaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how nice!’} \\
nengllir- & \text{ ‘to be cold’ (weather)} & \text{nengllirpaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how cold it is!’} \\
qerrute- & \text{ ‘to be cold’ (person)} & \text{qerrupaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how cold I am!’} \\
cukaite- & \text{ ‘to be slow’} & \text{cukaipaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how slow!’} \\
eqnarqe- & \text{ ‘to be frustrating, exasperating’} & \text{eqnaqvaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how frustrating!, how exasperating!’} \\
taiyuite- & \text{ ‘to not come’} & \text{taiyupaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how he never comes!’} \\
ellakegi- & \text{ ‘to be good’} & \text{ellakegcvaa} & \text{ ‘oh, how fine the weather is!’; ‘oh, how pleasant he is’}
\end{align*}
\]
-paalug- — -pacug-

**POSTBASES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alingnarqe</td>
<td>‘to be scary’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qavarni</td>
<td>‘to be sleepy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaig</td>
<td>‘to be hungry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taqsuqe</td>
<td>‘to be tired’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quyanarqe</td>
<td>‘to cause one to be thankful’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangerraqil</td>
<td>‘to finally see’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arenqiite</td>
<td>‘to be an unfortunate but irremediable situation’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uuminarqe</td>
<td>‘to be infuriating’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the thing to which the exclamation refers is specified by a separate noun, then that noun is in the localis case and the enclitic =lli (often shortened to =ll’) is attached to whichever of the two words (the verb with the postbase, or the noun) comes first.

- Kuigmi-lli (or kuigmi-ll’) et’uva. ‘Oh, how deep the river is!’
- Kaigpaa-lli (or kaigpaa-ll’) mikelngurmi. ‘Oh, how hungry the child is!’
- Angli-lli cukavaa snuukungpeni! ‘Oh, how very fast your snow machine is!’ (PRA 1995:192)

-@+paalug- / ~vaalug-, @+pailug- / ~vailug- to V for the first time, or for the first time in a long time #
- < -pag-/-vag-?-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tekite</td>
<td>‘to arrive’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangerr</td>
<td>‘to see’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cali</td>
<td>‘to work’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Paarrluk big N # due to the HBC process of “vowel compression” the aa of this postbase sounds like a single stressed a, with gemination of the preceding p when circumstances permit (as in the third example); HBC;
- = -vaarrluk; < -rpak-aq’-rrluk

- nuna ‘land’
- ena ‘house’
- angyaq ‘boat’

Wanigga-qa taua wii wanigga cilla paarrlum mat’um maa-i keyima wanigg’ cuk’aqaanga?
‘Does this big world have me as its only human?’ (WEB 1)

- Pacug- poor dear one Vs # NSU; < -?-cuk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qavar</td>
<td>‘to sleep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca</td>
<td>‘to do what’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

qavapacugtuq ‘the poor dear one is sleeping’
capacugcit? ‘what have you done, you poor dear?’
@+pag- / ~vag-1 to V so well # used with interrogative mood endings, but forms exclamations; cf. -rrluk; > -paa / -vaa, -paalug / -vaalug-, -pakan- / -vakar-, -pallag / -vallag-, -pallur / -vallur-; < PE pb. vag(-)

keniyu- ‘to cook well’
assir- ‘to be good’

keniyuvagcit ‘how well you cook!’
assirpagta ‘how good it is!’

?pag-2 to V in a big way, intensely; to have N to a great degree # only marginally productive, this postbase attaches to various verb bases without following a consistent pattern, though the syllable preceding –pag- is usually stressed and closed. In some cases this postbase appears as ?vag- = rpag-

elciar- ‘to burp’
Pangaleg- ‘to run on four legs’
qaner- ‘to speak’
alleg- ‘to tear’
quar-, quyer- ‘to cough’
qalrir- ‘to make noise’
nunur- ‘to scold’
qacarte- ‘to slash’
itégmi- ‘to kick’
tenglug- ‘to punch’
kaug- ‘to strike’
qavar- ‘to sleep’
nere- ‘to eat’
agnar- ‘to squirt in an arc’
miryar- ‘to vomit’
ler-, neler- ‘to fart’
qager- ‘to explode’
narulkar- ‘to thrust a weapon’
nuteq- ‘to shoot’
uker- ‘to kick’
kegger- ‘to bite’
pupsg- ‘to pinch’
pucikar- ‘to fall forward’
aiaur- ‘to yawn’
ciçer- ‘to splash’
aqessngaar- ‘to sneeze’
cikme-, cikmir- ‘to close eyes’

ellecpagtuq, elcirpagtuq, elcirvagtuq ‘he burped loudly’
pangalpagtuq, pangalvagtuq ‘it (animal) is running fast’
qanpagtuq ‘he shouted out’
alpagtuq ‘it got a big tear in it’
quspagtuq, quypagtuq ‘he coughed loudly’
qalervagtuq, qalerpagtuq ‘he is bawling’
nunup’agciqamken ‘I’ll really scold you’
qacap’agaa, qacpagaa ‘he slapped it hard’
itemvagaa, itempagaa ‘he kicked it hard’
tengelpagaa, tengelvagaa ‘he punched her hard’
kav’agaa, kaq’agaa ‘he struck it hard’ (with something other than the hand)
qavap’agtuq ‘he is sleeping deeply or late’
nerep’agtuq ‘he ate a lot’
aggetpagtuq ‘it squirted in a big way’
mirespagtuq, mirecpagtuq ‘he vomited a lot’
lep’agtuq, nelecpagtuq ‘he farted loudly’
qagpagtuq, qag’pagtuq ‘it exploded violently’
narulpagaa, narup’agaa ‘he thrust a weapon hard at it’
nutpagaa ‘he shot it, making quite a wound’
tukpagtuq ‘it kicked hard’
keggerpagaa ‘it bit him hard’
pupcepagaa, pupespagaa, pupesvagaa ‘he pinched her hard’
pucikpagtuq ‘he fell hard, face forward’
aiaupagtuq ‘he yawned widely’
ciçpagtuq ‘he intentionally splashed a lot’
aqessngaapagtuq ‘he sneezed loudly’
cikempagtuq ‘he closed his eyes tightly’
atmag- ‘to carry a load on one’s back’
atempagtuq ‘he’s carrying a heavy load on his back’
milqar- ‘to throw at’
milpagaa, mileqpagaa ‘she threw something at him hard’
ikiuseg-, ikuyeg- ‘to elbow’
ikusvagaa, ikuyvagaa ‘he elbowed him hard’
cinge- ‘to push’
cingeqpagaa ‘he gave it a big shove’
puuqkar- ‘to bump its head or bow’
puukpaga ‘he bumped it hard with his head’
iqu- ‘to fall over’
iqup’agtuq, iqurvagtuq ‘it fell hard on its side’
naveg- ‘to break’
nav’pagtuq, navpagtuq ‘it broke in a big way’
ciqume- ‘to crumble’
ciumpagtuq ‘it crumbled altogether’
anar- ‘to defecate’
anap’agtuq ‘he defecated a lot’
qecir- ‘to spit’
qecip’agtuq ‘he spit hard’
ivyir-, ivsir- ‘to rain’
ivegpagtuq, ivecpagtuq ‘it is raining hard’
kitngig- ‘to kick with the heel’
kitengpagaa ‘he kicked it hard with his heel’
canrite- ‘to be okay’
canrilvagtuq ‘it’s very much okay’
ikiyur- ‘to help’
ikiaspagaa ‘he’s helping him in a major way’
amlek ‘crotch’
amelpagtuq, amelpagtuq ‘he took a big step’
atmag- ‘to carry on back’
atempagtuq ‘he carrying a big load’
tangerr- ‘to see’
tangvagaa ‘he’s looking at it’
tegleg- ‘to steal’
tegel’pagtuq ‘he stole in a big way’
qanuk ‘snowflake’
qanuppagtuq ‘it is snowing hard’
nengla- ‘cold’
nengelvagtuq, nengelpagtuq ‘it is very cold’
kiiq ‘heat’
kiirpagtuq, kiirrelvagtuq ‘it is very hot’
anuqa- ‘wind’
anuvagtuq, anuqvagtuq, anuq’vagtuq ‘it is very windy’
akerta ‘sun’
akervagtuq ‘it is very sunny’
taituk ‘fog’
tairvagtuq ‘it is very foggy’
ell ‘weather’
ellarvagtuq ‘the weather is very bad’; ‘it is raining hard’
pirta, pirtuk ‘blizzard’
pirrec’vagtuq, pirretpagtuq, pirrelvagtuq, pirtepagtuq ‘there is a severe blizzard’
ivsuk ‘rain’
ivegpagtuq ‘it’s raining hard’
paallag- ‘to fall face forward’
paarvagtuq ‘he fell forward very hard’
pangaleg- ‘to run on four legs’
pangarvagtuq ‘its running hard on four legs’

Aren, paarvaggaarluni mak’arrluni ciugarrluni tangerqallinia, imna tauna ciuqlillra, aren, keglunruluni aëg’ pangarvaglu ni ayalria. ‘My, after he fell forward hard, he quickly got up, and as he lifted his head he glanced at him. My oh my, his older brother was running hard on four legs in a wolf form.’ (QUL 2005:426)
[-paga- see –rpaga-]

[-pagnite- see –rpagnite-]

[-pagninarqe- see –rpagninarqe-]

@+pakar- / ~vakar- (also –qpakar-) to V so long; to V so much # used either in the interrogative forming a question, and meaning ‘to V so long’, or used in the subordinative, and meaning ‘while in the process of V-ing’; < -pag-/ -vag-?; < PE pb. vakar-

- nere- ‘to eat’
- qavar- ‘to sleep’

Ngel’arpakarlnuni qiaguq. ‘While laughing so much, he cried.’

Ayagpakarluta nunanek tekitukut. ‘While traveling so much we came upon a village.’

@+pallag- / ~vallag- to V intensely; to V excessively # < -pag-/ -vag-?; < PE pb. vałlay-

- tanqig- ‘to be bright’
- nere- ‘to eat’
- qavar- ‘to sleep’

Akwaugaq nerelqa assillruan nervallallruunga. ‘Yesterday, because what I ate was good, I ate too much.’

[-pallar- see –rpallar-]

[-pallr(aq*) see –rpallr(aq*)]

@+pallug- / ~vallug-, @+pallur- / ~vallur- to V most; to V mostly # cf. –rpalluk; < -pag-/ -

- atur- ‘to use’
- cali- ‘to work’

[-palluk see –rpalluk]

[-pau- see –rpau-]

?payagaq* little one with a big N #

- aitaur- ‘to yawn’
- qamiquq ‘head’
- uqsuq ‘head’
- melquq ‘fur’

–pcuaq thing like N # non-productive; NUN

- qengaq ‘nose’
- nacaq ‘parka hood’
- elqiaq ‘visor’

qengapcuaq ‘limpet’

nacapcuaq ‘monkshood’

elqipcuaq ‘eyeshade’; ‘salute’
-peke- — -piineq

**POSTBASES**

+peke- /+vke- / +pege- / +vke- (NI, HBC, NUN form) to not V # this is a special postbase used in place of −nrite- when a subordinative mood ending such as -nani is used; the p form is used with bases ending in a consonant, while the v form is used with bases ending in a vowel, including those ending in te; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik p. 231ff; < PY-S va(ka)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cali-</td>
<td>‘to work’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekite-</td>
<td>‘to arrive’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yurar-</td>
<td>‘to dance’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nerevkenata caliukut. ‘We worked without eating.’

?peq one at N # non-productive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akuliq</td>
<td>‘one between’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*qaša protoform for qai</td>
<td>‘surface’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilu</td>
<td>‘interior’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{-pi- see –rpi-}

{-piaq see –pik}

+pigainar-, –pigainar- to actually V (after hesitation; or surprising as it may seem) # < -pik1-inar-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cefirte-</td>
<td>‘to visit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayag-</td>
<td>‘to leave’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Waten-llu qanrutpigainarciqluku, “Qanruytet narureskuvki tuaten pilarciquena.” ‘He will actually tell him, “If you go against the maxims it will be that way for you.”’ (YUP 2005:11)

‘They did amazing things when they were hunting, like actually grabbing a game animal with the hands. They didn’t have guns.’ (QUL 2003:636)

@@+piineq / ~viineq incident of V-ing # this postbase apparently occurs only in the unpossessed relative plural as possessor of iliitni ‘in / during one of them’, thus meaning ‘once while one(s) was / were V-ing’

Tua-i-l’ pivakarluni ayagpiinret iliitni yuillquum, nernginanermini piqalliniuq ciissiq man’a ciuqerrakun kituryartuaral’. ‘Then on one occasion when he was going to the wilderness he noticed an insect crawling in front of him as he was eating’ (QUL 2003:140)

Nangengan tua ellamun anviinret iliitni, tamaa-i merpangluni taman’ kuigan cefii, nangengan tua-i cacirkaiteurluami atakuarmi-am nem’i keggavet uqranun anluni, uitaucawarainanrini tua-lu qavaken kiatii tunjiinek ceñaakun miiqanerkun tamaaggun kuimelriartangliniuq qağna kiatii. ‘When it [his food] was gone, when the sides of the river had plenty of flood water, during one of the times he went out in the evening, while he sat a while on the lee side of his house, he saw something appear swimming along the flooded side of the overflow.’ (QUL 2003:186)

Ayagpiinret iliitni camna camani qayagaulliniuq. ‘One of the times he was traveling, someone down there started calling him.’ (QUL 2003:368)

Ayagpiinret iliitni unaukuarmi-am ikirucesqengan ikirucani pillinia, . . . ‘During one of the times [her brother] was gone, when she opened the door for him when he asked her to, he
said to her, . . .’ (QUl 2003:368)
Qelluqiarrngapiinret iliitni kingyaq’alliniuq imna tauna kaviah agaliira keglunrem
pangalegturluni tua tekitaqami keggeryaakaqamiiu qelluqiartellalliniiria. ‘When it became
taut one time, he looked back and saw a wolf running after him, and whenever he took a nip
at the fox tail hanging from his waist, he had felt its tautness.’ (QUl 2003:202)
Nepturillran piiviinret iliitni waniw’ anlugneren qevleqtaalriang’aartellria. ‘When it got
very loud on one occasion your aura started to reflect something that was very shiny.’ (QUl
2003:536)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbases</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| @+piiqna- | -viiqna- | do not V so much!; stop V-ing! | used only with optative endings, which immediately
|           |          | follow this postbase; these optative endings differ from the usual optative endings in that the 2s form is k rather
|           |          | than Ø (nothing added), the 2s-3s form is ku rather than u, and the 2s-ls form is nga rather than nga. See also
|           |          | the postbase ~+yaquina-, which takes the same endings; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 204) |
| qia-      | ‘to cry’  | qiaiviqnak!’don’t cry so much!’; ‘stop crying!’ |
| alike-    | ‘to fear’ | alikviiqni!’stop being scared of me!’ |
| atur-     | ‘to use’  | aturpiiqnaku!’don’t use it so much!’; ‘stop using it!’ |

| -pik', -piaq, -pigaq (NSU form) | genuine N; real N; authentic N; and -piq-, -piar-, -pigar- (NSU form) to be really V; to be very V; cf. -pik²; > -pigainar-, -qapiar(ar)-, -qapigte-; < PE pb. piy- |
| qayaq ‘kayak’ | qayapik, qayapiaq, qayapigaq ‘authentic, old-style kayak covered with skins (in contrast to one made of canvas, fiberglass, etc.)’ |
| kuuuvviaq ‘coffee’ | kuuuvviapik, kuuuvviapiaq ‘real coffee (in contrast to instant, decaffeinated, or ersatz coffee)’ |
| yuk ‘person’ | Yup’ik, Yupiaq ‘an Eskimo of southwestern Alaska (in contrast to an Indian, Inupiaq Eskimo, white, or black person, etc.); ‘regular person (in contrast to a shaman)’ |
| kass’aq ‘white person’ | Kass’apik ‘Russian’ (NS meaning); ‘proper Englishman’ |
| nuna ‘land’ | nunapik ‘real land, high ground’; ‘tundra’ (lexicalized) |
| angyaq ‘open boat’ | angyapiaq ‘skin-covered open boat’ |
| cali- ‘to work’ | calipigtuq, calipiartuq ‘he is really working’ |
| kaig- ‘to be hungry’ | kaipigtuq, kaipiartuq ‘he is very hungry’ |
| cuka- ‘to be fast’ | cukapigtuq, cukapiartuq (also, irregularly, cukpiartuq) ‘is very fast’ |
| assir- ‘to be good’ | assipigtuq, assipiartuq (also, irregularly, aspiartuq) ‘it is very good’ |

“Yuut nerlarait.” “Kass’at-llu-qaa?” “Qaang, Yupiiit, Kass’at pivkenateng,” “’People eat them.”
“White people too?” “No, southwestern Alaskan Eskimos — our own kind of people — not
White people.”’
Ilak-wa cali ikekukuq tua-i ika-i maaten tauna tua-i allakarrarmi uitalria yupiunnirtillinliria
angalkuuluni taugaam pillinnilliria tauna. ‘Unlike his two partners over there, that one who
was by himself was not an ordinary person but was a shaman instead.’ (ELL 1997:578)
+pik², +piaq, +pigaq (NUN form) most important form of N # non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized; cf. –pik²; > -lugpiaq, -yarpiaq

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imaq</td>
<td>‘content’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talliq</td>
<td>‘arm’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iqalluk</td>
<td>‘dog salmon’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  (originally perhaps any fish)
| uqvik    | ‘tree, willow’ |
| atsaq    | ‘berry’ |
| equk     | ‘wood’ |
| kalngaq  | ‘grass bag’ |
| nacaq    | ‘hat’ |
| nuvuk    | ‘point’ |

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<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imarpik</td>
<td>‘ocean’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tallirpik</td>
<td>‘right side, right arm’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iqallugpik</td>
<td>‘Dolly Varden’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uqvigpik</td>
<td>‘alder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atsarpiaq</td>
<td>‘salmonberry, cloudberry’ (Y usage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equgpigaq</td>
<td>‘construction lumber’ (NUN usage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalngagpigaq</td>
<td>‘tight mesh grass bag’ (NUN usage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nacapigaq</td>
<td>‘man’s dance hat’ (NUN usage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuvupigaq</td>
<td>‘Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Chain’ (NUN usage)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q

+(a)q, +(aa)q #and +(a)r-, +(aa)r- # used with English words when they are used in Yup’ik speech or writing; the (a) or (aa) is used if the English word ends in a consonant, and is often accompanied by gemination of the final consonant of the English word

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>college-arlnu</td>
<td>going to college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candy-q</td>
<td>‘candy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wine-aq</td>
<td>‘wine’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vote-alrianeq</td>
<td>‘of those who vote’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>win-arngaituten</td>
<td>‘you won’t win’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{-qaaqe- see -qaqe-¹} 

{-qaar- see -rraar-} 

–qaci- to V in a minor way #

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>tai-</td>
<td>‘to come over’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qavar-</td>
<td>‘to sleep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayag-</td>
<td>‘to go’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

–qainaq only N; merely N # and –qainar- to merely V; to just V # < -qar-inaq; > -qainaurte-; < PE pb. 

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<tr>
<td>qalinar-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meq</td>
<td>‘water’</td>
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</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meqainaq</td>
<td>‘merely water’</td>
</tr>
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</table>
nuna 'land'
nunqainaq 'merely land'
yuk 'person'
yukainaq 'only a person'
at’e- 'to put on'
at’eqainaraa 'he just put it on'
nere- 'to eat'
erqainartuq 'he is just eating'

-qainaurte- to be ready to V # < -qainaq-urte-

kuimar- 'to swim'
kuimaqainaurtuq 'he is ready to swim'
nuteq- 'to shoot'
nutkainaurtaa 'he is ready to shoot it'

-{qanir- see –kanir-}

-qapiar(ar)- to be very V # the initial q or k of this postbase may be geminated and/or there may be syncope for extra emphasis; = qapiar(ar)-; < -qar-pig-?-

urug- 'to melt'
urukapiartuq (or, for more emphasis, uruk’apiartuq) 'it is completely melted'
qavarni- 'to be sleepy'
qavarniqapiartuq 'he is very sleepy'; qavarniqapiarallruuq 'he was very sleepy'
tangerrsug- 'to want to see'
tangerrsaqapiararaa 'he wants to see her very much'
assir- 'to be good'
assiqapiartuq (also, irregularly, asqapiartuq) 'it is very good'

Tegullrunrilkuvgu igteqapiaryartuq. 'If you hadn’t taken it, it would have really fallen.'
. . . nag’arrluni acilqullermun mecagmun paallagluni, tamqapiarmi mecungurrluni, . . .
. . . tripping on a root she fell headlong into a puddle getting completely soaked . . .' (ELN 1990:36) (tamqapiarmi, from tamaqapiarmi, from tamar- ‘all’)

-qapigte- to be very V # the initial q or k of this postbase may be geminated and/or there may be syncope for extra emphasis; = qapiar(ar)-; < -qar-pig-?-.

assir- 'to be good'
assiqapigtuq (or, for more emphasis, assiq’apigtuq) 'it is very good, excellent, superb'; assiqapigtellria yuk 'a virtuous, righteous person'

kaig- 'to be hungry'
kaikapigtuq 'he is very hungry'; kaikapigtellruuq 'he was very hungry'

+qaq N area of possessor; exact area denoted by N with respect to possessor # used only with positional bases; takes possessed endings mainly; < PE pb. qar

cani(q) 'area beside'
caniqerrani, caniqaani 'on the side of it, right beside it' (vs. caniani 'next to it, to the side of it')
ciu ‘area in front’
ciuqerrani ‘in its front part, right in front of it’ (vs. ciungani ‘in front of it’)

Caniqamikun-gguq akngialartuq. 'He says that he has pain right in his side.'
Caniqairaa or Caniqerrira. 'He went through the area right beside it.'
-qaqe-\(^{-1}\) to V now and then; to V intermittently # used with the subordinative mood; when this postbase -qaqe- follows an unstressed syllable, it takes the form -qa’aqe-; note that this postbase is underlyingly -qaraqe- (from -qar- and +’(g)aqe-) with -qaqe- and -qa’aqe- arising by deletion of a between r and q, and deletion of r before qe with a subsequent e-dropping suffix; thus nerqaqluni comes from nerqaraqluni (still possible but uncommon) via underlying *nerqarqaluni, and quuyurniqa’aqaluni comes from quuyurniqa’arqluni (still possible but uncommon) via underlying *quuyurniqa’arqluni; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 238ff).

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{nere-} & \text{‘to eat’} \\
\text{nerqaqluni or ner’qaqluni ‘eating now and then’} \\
\text{ayag-} & \text{‘to go’} \\
\text{ayakaqluni ‘moving now and then from place to place’} \\
\text{quuyurni-} & \text{‘to smile’} \\
\text{quuyurniqa’aqaluni ‘smiling now and then’} \\
\end{array}\]

Aanam yuvarriag panimi atkuliara quuyurniqa’aqluni. ‘The mother is examining the parka her daughter made, smiling now and then.’

@qaqe-\(^{-2}\) to V one after another # used only with bases ending in a fricative followed by te; -qu- or -rqe-\(^{-1}\) are used with other bases.

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{igte-} & \text{‘to fall’} \\
\text{igqaqut ‘they fell one after another’} \\
\text{egte-} & \text{‘to throw away’} \\
\text{egqaqaqai ‘he threw them away one after another’} \\
\text{mumigte-} & \text{‘to turn over’} \\
\text{mumigqaqai ‘he turned them over one after another’;} \\
\text{mumigqaqut ‘they are turning over one after another’;} \\
\text{mumigqaqiuk ‘he is turning things over one after another’} \\
\end{array}\]

-qaqu(ar)-, -qaqu- to V now and then #

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{nere-} & \text{‘to eat’} \\
\text{nerqaqu’urtuq, nerqaquuq ‘he is eating now and then’} \\
\text{pissur-} & \text{‘to hunt’} \\
\text{pissuqaquralrui, pissuqaqullrui ‘he hunted them now and then’} \\
\end{array}\]

-qaqur(ar)-, -qaq- to V now and then #

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ner-} & \text{‘to eat’} \\
\text{nerqaqluni or ner’qaqluni ‘eating now and then’} \\
\text{pissur-} & \text{‘to hunt’} \\
\text{pissuqaquralrui, pissuqaqullrui ‘he hunted them now and then’} \\
\end{array}\]

-qaqe-\(^{-1}\) to V briefly; to merely V; please V; to V immediately before an associated event # often used with the optative or subordinative to form a polite request; note that an a between q and r usually is changed to e (in other suffixes as well as this one), as the examples show; > -ngqerr-, -qainaq, -qapiar(ar)-, -qapigte-, -qarraar-, -qaqe-, -qaryaquna-, -qerte-, -yukaar(ar)-; < PE pb. (k)kar-

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{tegu-} & \text{‘to take’} \\
\text{teguqerluku ‘grabbing it’} \\
\text{aper-} & \text{‘to say’} \\
\text{apqerru ‘please say it’} \\
\text{aqume-} & \text{‘to sit down’} \\
\text{aqumqerluten ‘kindly sit down’} \\
\text{tai-} & \text{‘to come over’} \\
\text{taiqaa ‘come here, please’} \\
\text{callmag-} & \text{‘to patch’} \\
\text{callmakarru ‘please patch it’} \\
\text{nipete-} & \text{‘to extinguish’} \\
\text{nipteqarru (HBC form), nipteerru ‘please turn it off’} \\
\text{ca-} & \text{‘to occur’} \\
\text{caqerluni ‘once, just then, suddenly, at that time’} \\
\text{kegge-} & \text{‘to bite’} \\
\text{kegqerru ‘biting it’ (easily and speedily, right before the event following)} \\
\end{array}\]
**POSTBASES**

- **qavar**- ‘to sleep’
  - qavaqertuq ‘he fell asleep’ *(lexicalized)*
- **ayag**- ‘to leave’
  - ayakartuq ‘he fled’
- **kaug**- ‘to hit, to strike’
  - kauf'araa ‘he struck it with a sudden sharp blow’

With certain bases *(ending in g especially)*, there is syncopation (and, if needed, e insertion; see the section on “Gemination and/or Syncope within the Base with Postbases Expressing Suddenness” in the Introduction to the Postbases:

- **callmag**- ‘to patch’
  - callemkaraa ‘he patched in a little time’
- **iqmig**- ‘to put and hold in mouth’
  - iqemkartaq ‘he put a little bit of something in his mouth’
- **itegmig**- ‘to kick’
  - itemkaraa ‘he kicked it lightly’
- **pupsug**- ‘to pinch’
  - pupeskaraa ‘he pinched it lightly’
- **atmag**- ‘to carry a load on the back’
  - atemkartaq ‘he put a little load on his back’
- **paralur**- ‘to have maggots’
  - paralqertuq ‘it got a sudden infestation of maggots’

Teguqerluku anqerrutaa. ‘Grabbing it, he ran out — suddenly went out — with it.’
Qimugtem neqa kegqerrluku taitaa. ‘The dog took the fish in its mouth — suddenly bit it — and brought it to me.’

{**-qaraqe**- see –qaqe-1}

- **-qarraar**- to first V < qarr-raar- #
  - **tai**- ‘to come’
    - taiqerraarluni ‘right after coming’
  - **cali**- ‘to work’
    - caliqerraallermini ‘when he first worked’
  - **ayag**- ‘to leave’
    - ayakarraallemni ‘when I first left’

Ayagniqarraami Agayutem ellarpak nuna-llu piliaqellruak. ‘In the *very* beginning God created heaven and earth.’ *(AYAG. 1:1)*

- **-qaryaqua**- don’t ever V! < qara-qurai-
  - **pissur**- ‘to hunt’
    - pissuqeryaqunaki ‘don’t ever hunt them!’
  - **ayanqigte**- ‘to leave again’
    - ayanqigteqeryaqunak ‘don’t ever leave again!’
  - **callug**- ‘to fight’
    - callukaryaqunii ‘don’t ever fight me!’

- **-qataar(ar)**- to slowly start to V; to V gradually < -qatar-ar(ar)-
  - **cali**- ‘to work’
    - caliqataartuq ‘he is slowly starting to work’
  - **nere**- ‘to eat’
    - nerqataarara ‘he is slowly starting to eat it’
  - **unug**- ‘for night to fall’
    - unukataarallrani ‘when it slowly started to become night’
-qatak — -qcaar(ar)-

**POSTBASES**

- **-qatak** # meaning undetermined; non-productive
  - arnaq ‘woman, female’
  - angyaq ‘boat’
  - naker- ‘to be straight’
  - amaq ‘back load’
  - ciruneq ‘antler’

- **-qatar-** to be about to V # > qataar(ar)-; < PE pb. k(k)atat-
  - ca- ‘to do something’
  - nere- ‘to eat’
  - ayag- ‘to leave’
  - yurar- ‘to Eskimo dance’

**–qcaar(ar)-** to keep on trying to V despite difficulties; to try one’s best to V # < -?-ar(ar)-

- unatar- ‘to pick berries’
- cali- ‘to work’
- auluke- ‘to take care of’
- assir- ‘to be well’
- nere- ‘to eat’
- ayag- ‘to leave’
- elag- ‘to dig’
- pi- ‘to do’ and unidentified intervening postbase

Ervuqaqataryaaqellemni pillruanga ikayuusqelluni. ‘When I was about to take a bath, he asked me to help him.’

Temciyungermi ellii ngel’anritengaqualuni piluni, tua-i tauqaam taguteqaarluku saaniigkaq neriniteksukluku aanaminun. ‘Though she thought it was pretty funny she tried hard not to laugh, and instead continued as best she could carrying the kettle for heating water for tea or coffee thinking that their mother must be getting tired of waiting for the water.’ (ELN 1990:62)

[-qe- see –ke-₁, -ke-², -ke-⁻¹, -rqe-]

[-qegci- see –kegci-]

[-qegtaar(aq*) see –kegtaar(aq*)]
POSTBASES

-qerte — -qetaaq

{-qegte- see –kegte-}

{-qellriik see –kellriik}

{-qengaq see –kengaq}

{-qenge- see –kenge-}

-qerte- to V suddenly, hurriedly, fast; to V simultaneously with or right after an associated event # takes intransitive endings only; in some cases (undetermined) the syllable qer of this postbase gets extra stress: qe‘r; see also “Gemination and/or Syncope within the Base with Postbases Expressing Suddenness” in Introduction to Postbase; apparently not used with bases ending in g, nor most bases ending in te; < -qar-

iter- ‘to go in’
ane- ‘to go out’
mayur- ‘to go up’
atrar- ‘to go down’
assiri- ‘to get well’
nenge- ‘to stretch’
qerar- ‘to cross’

Also, irregularly:

uterte- ‘to go home’

Anqertellruuq niicamiu qetunrani qiallrani. ‘She hurriedly went out when she heard her son crying.’

Nakleng-gguq maurlua natermi aqumgaqertuq. ‘That poor grandmother of his suddenly found herself sitting on the floor.’

Kuskaq mayuqertellruuq napam kangranun qimugtem malirqallrani. ‘The cat scampered — suddenly went — up the tree when the dog chased it.’

-qetaaq device that alternately Vs and does the reverse # and -qetaar- to repeatedly V at intervals; to alternate between V-ing and the reverse or opposite action; to V in a way that is abnormal # cf. -qtar-; < PE pb. k(k)atar-

ane- ‘to go out’
ayag- ‘to leave’
cillur- ‘to slide’ (HBC form)
nere- ‘to eat’
cayug- ‘to pull out’
mayur- ‘to go up’

Anqetaartuq ‘he is going in and out’
Ayaketaartuq ‘he is leaving, then returning, then leaving again’
Cilluqetaartuq ‘he is sliding down repeatedly’
Nerqetaartuq ‘he keeps eating at intervals’; nerqetaarai ‘he keeps eating them at intervals’
Cayuketaaq ‘drawer in a dresser’
Mayuqetaaruuq it (e.g., elevator) ‘is a device for going up and down’
-qliarte- — -qliq*

**POSTBASES**

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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>melu-</td>
<td>‘to cover eyes in a hide and seek’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meluqetaaq</td>
<td>‘game of hide and seek’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?, cf. age-</td>
<td>‘to go over’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agqetaaq</td>
<td>‘sling for hunting’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca</td>
<td>‘to do something’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caqtaartuq</td>
<td>‘he is messing around’, ‘it is not functioning properly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qaillun</td>
<td>‘how; some way or the other’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qailluqtaartuq</td>
<td>‘he’s in a hard to fathom way’, ‘he is getting better and then worse again’, ‘he is making various facial expressions’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ataam ayagtuq Mecaq’aq mecaqtaarluni. ‘Again Mecaq’aq left, repeatedly slapping (his feet in the wet mud).’ (UUT 1974:8)

|-qi- see -ki- |

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<td>Postbases</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ilu</strong></td>
<td>'area inside'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ua(ni)</strong></td>
<td>'by the exit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>negeq</strong></td>
<td>'north'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ungalaq</strong></td>
<td>'south'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kelu</strong></td>
<td>'area behind', 'back from the river'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>keta</strong></td>
<td>'area forward', 'toward the river'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ama(ni)</strong></td>
<td>'over there'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>qeteq</strong></td>
<td>'middle' (in some areas)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **iluqliq** | 'inner one' |
- **uaqliq** | 'one by the exit' |
- **Negeqliq** | 'St. Mary’s' |
- **Ungalaqliq, Unalakleet** | 'southern one' (perhaps from an Inupiaq or Unaliq Yup’ik point of view, since this village is the southernmost for both of those groups) |
- **keluqliq** | 'one farther away from the river', 'one closer to the wall in a shared bed' |
- **keteqliq** | 'one closer to the river', 'one farther from the wall in a shared bed' |
- **amaqliq** | 'older brother' (K usage, lexicalized) |
- **qeteqliq** | 'middle finger' (NS, UY, UK usage, lexicalized) |

**{-qliute- see -kliute-}**

**{-qsagute- see -ksagute-}**

**{-qaite- see -ksaite-}**

**{-qaiteitlar- see -ksaiteitlar-}**

**{-qsartur- see -yartur-}**

**–qsig-** to be far in the direction denoted by N # *used with positional bases, demonstrative adverb bases, and similar nouns; takes intransitive endings only; > -qsigi-; < PE pb. ḏiy-**

| **yaa(ni)** | 'yonder' |
| **uka(ni)** | 'on the way here' |
| **qula** | ‘area above’ |
| **ilu** | 'area inside' |
| **ciu** | 'area in front' |
| **aci** | 'area below' |
| **iquk** | 'end' |

- **yaaqsigtuq** | 'it is distant' |
- **ukaqsigtuq** | 'it is nearby' |
- **quleqsigtuq** | 'it is high up' |
- **iluqsigtuq** | 'it is far inside' |
- **ciuqsigtuq** | 'it is far in front' |
- **aciqsigtuq** | 'it is far below' |
- **iquksigtuq** | 'it is at the very end' |

**–qsigi-** to get farther into the area denoted by N # *used with positional bases, demonstrative adverb bases, and similar nouns; takes intransitive endings only; < -qsig-i-**

| **yaa(ni)** | 'yonder' |
| **uka(ni)** | 'on the way here' |
| **qula** | ‘upper area’, ‘area above’ |

- **yaaqsigiq** | 'it is going farther away' |
- **ukaqsigiq** | 'it is getting nearer' |
- **quleqsigiq** | 'it is getting higher' |

**{-qsuar(ar)- see -ksuar(ar)-}**

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[-qtaar- see -yug-]

@–qtaar- to repeatedly V at intervals; to V back and forth # drops base-final te as well as a preceding fricative; cf. -qetaaq

  angaqerte- ‘to jerk forward’  angaqeqtaartuq ‘it’s jerking back and forth’  
  arvir- ‘to cross’  arviqtaartuq ‘it’s moving side to side’  
  qevli- ‘to glitter’  qevliqtaartuq ‘it’s sparkling’

–qtaq* weak, helpless, worthless N; dear N # and –qta- to V (of weak, helpless one; dear one) # may have either an endearing or an angry connotation, depending on context; see the section on “Postbases of Endearment or Denigration” in Introduction to the Postbase; > -qtarar(ar)-

  qimugta ‘dog’  qimugteqtaq ‘cute little pet dog’  
  qayangqerr- ‘to have a kayak’  qayangqeqtaartuq ‘even he has a kayak (weak and helpless as he is); ‘the dear one has a kayak’  
  una ‘this one’ (absolute singular)  unaqtaq ‘this dear one’ (absolute singular)  
  uu- (base for non-absolute singular)  uuqtaam ‘of this dear one’ (relative singular)  
  uku- (base for non-singular)  ukuqtaat ‘these dear ones’ (absolute/relative plural)  
  kiugna ‘the one back there’  kiugnaqtall’er ‘that contemptible one back there’

–qtarar(ar)- to V slowly and with difficulty because of disability # < -qtar-ar(ar)-

  qaner- ‘to speak’  qaneqtaartuq ‘he is speaking slowly and haltingly’ (e.g., because of a stroke)  
  nere- ‘to eat’  nereqtarararaa ‘he is eating it slowly with great difficulty’  
  ayag- ‘to leave’  ayaktara’artuq ‘he is traveling slowly’  
  makete- ‘to rise’  makteqtararalruuq ‘he got up slowly’  
  umyuarteqe- ‘to think’  umyuarteqeqtartuq ‘he is thinking slowly and dully’

  Massiinaq eglereteqtaartuq. ‘The machine is running slowly and with difficulty.’

–qu-1 to V one after another # not used with bases ending in a consonant followed by te; for those bases, -rqe-1 or –qaqe-2 is used instead; < PY pb. qu- or kqu-

  ayag- ‘to leave’  ayakkuut ‘they are leaving one after another’  
  tekite- ‘to arrive’  tekiteqquut ‘they keep arriving one after another’  
  iqlu- ‘to tell a lie’, ‘to deceive’  iqluquuq ‘he is telling lies’  
  nere- ‘to eat’  ner’qui or nerqu ‘he is eating them one after another’

  Allakarragut. . . . Uum Kass’am tua-i-w’ amlleq teguqngluku maa-i. ‘They are different [now] . . . This white man (that is, white culture) is starting to take in, one after another, many [a Yup’ik youth] these days.’ (QAN 2009:100)
–qu² to hunt with N or at N # < PY + pb. qu- ‘hunt with’ (cf. Central Siberian Yupik -qu-)

Waten bomb-áquluki pinrilamegteki, tapqutarluki pinrilamegteki, tua-i táuŋgaam pitgaquluki pitullruamegteki kapurluki-lu. ‘It was because they were not hitting them with bombs, because they didn’t include them [while bombing], but they used to shoot them with arrows and also stab them.’ (QUL 2003:620)

Watua maa-i uum nallíini akinek kalmaanarmiàngqelartut, Ski-Doo-quluteng-lu qagaani pissuraqluteng. ‘Nowadays people have money in their pockets and go with snowmobiles out there hunting.’ (TAP 2004:31)

Tua-i man’a maa-i piicunaitqapigettliarata ilíit imarpiquluteng up’nerkami. ‘This was an essential implement hunters could not do without when they hunted out in the ocean during the spring.’ (CIU 2005:4)

{-qu see -rqu}

?qucuk little bit of N; little thing that is V # only marginally productive; < -qu-cuk

penguq ‘hill’
imaq ‘contents’, ‘pus’
akula* ‘space in between’
ukineq ‘hole’
ilutu- ‘to be deep’
aavangtalkak ‘burl’

penguqucuk ‘little tiny hill’
imaqucuk ‘pus’ (specifically)
akulqucuk ‘crack between boards’; ‘missing card between two cards in a hand’
ukinqucuk ‘tote hole at bow of kayak’ (lexicalized)
ilutuqucuk, ilutunqucuk ‘indentation’
aavangtalkucuk ‘onion bulb–shaped dome on Russian Orthodox church’

?qupak # non-productive; meaning undetermined; forms with this postbase are highly lexicalized; < qu-vak

ii ‘eye’
anaq ‘feces’
? cetuaq ‘beluga’, ‘white whale’
nacaq ‘hood’, ‘hat’

iiqupak ‘seed’
aquapak ‘prune’ (NUN usage)
alliqupak ‘bedding skin’, ‘mat’
cetuqpak ‘gray whale’
nacaqupak ‘male lapland longspur’

?quq one that is V: one that is like N # non-productive; this is a common ending on anatomical terms, and is also found on a number of other words (listed below); cf. -luq; > -lqurraq*, -qucuk, -qupak, -nqurraq*; < PE pb.

quir yuite- ‘to lack people’
cikutite- ‘to lack ice’
carr’ite- ‘to be clean’
epu ‘handle’
aci ‘bottom’
quessa- ‘to be disinclined to act’

yuilquq ‘wilderness’
cikuilquq ‘open hole in ice’; ‘fontanelle’
carr’ilquq ‘meadow’; ‘clean place’
epulquq ‘stem of plant’, ‘vein in leaf’
acilquq ‘root of plant’
quessanquq ‘lazy person’
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<td>qerra-</td>
<td>‘to rise’</td>
<td>qerranquq</td>
<td>‘blister’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tegge-</td>
<td>‘to be hard’</td>
<td>teggalquq</td>
<td>‘rock’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqsaq</td>
<td>‘abdomen’</td>
<td>aqsaquq</td>
<td>‘stomach organ’, ‘gizzard’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alarte-</td>
<td>‘to err’</td>
<td>alarcaquq</td>
<td>‘appendix’ (anatomical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uiive-</td>
<td>‘to go around’</td>
<td>uivquq</td>
<td>‘knot in wood’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cetuk</td>
<td>‘fingernail’, ‘toenail’</td>
<td>cetumquq</td>
<td>‘claw’, ‘hoof’</td>
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<tr>
<td>agluq</td>
<td>‘roof beam’</td>
<td>agluquq</td>
<td>‘jaw’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciun</td>
<td>‘ear’</td>
<td>ciutemquq</td>
<td>‘snail shell’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitngik</td>
<td>‘heel’</td>
<td>kitngilquq</td>
<td>‘heel of sled runner’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qater-</td>
<td>‘to be white’</td>
<td>qatenquq</td>
<td>‘white spot’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tungu-</td>
<td>‘to be black’</td>
<td>tungunquq</td>
<td>‘black spot’; ‘bearded seal’ (NI, HBC usage)</td>
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<td>penguq</td>
<td>‘hill’</td>
<td>penguquq</td>
<td>‘raised area in tundra’</td>
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<tr>
<td>urug-</td>
<td>‘to melt’</td>
<td>urunquq</td>
<td>‘spot on top of a mound of earth from which snow has melted’</td>
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<td>tuqu-</td>
<td>‘to die’</td>
<td>tuqunquq</td>
<td>‘dead tree’, ‘branch’, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>iqeql</td>
<td>‘corner of mouth’</td>
<td>iqelquq</td>
<td>‘little finger’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uya</td>
<td>‘neck’ (non-anatomical)</td>
<td>uyaquq</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>akquq</td>
<td>‘knot in wood’</td>
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<td>ciisquq</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>melquq</td>
<td>‘feather’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ircaquq</td>
<td>‘heart’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nasquq</td>
<td>‘head’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qamiquq</td>
<td>‘head’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ilquq, il’quq</td>
<td>‘brain’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tatangquq</td>
<td>‘cartilage in fish head’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pequq</td>
<td>‘scruff of neck’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yaquq</td>
<td>‘wing’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aklanquq</td>
<td>‘part of seal’s front flipper bone’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>teq’uq, etquq</td>
<td>‘urine’</td>
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<td></td>
<td>uquq</td>
<td>‘seal oil’</td>
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When words ending in the postbase -quq are expanded by suffixes that begin with vowels, the final q, rather than being dropped, may be changed to rr; for example, ‘on his knee’ is either ciisquani or ciisquurrani; in the second variant, the u is voiceless; where such a u is subject to rhythmic lengthening, the ure becomes the voiceless.
labialized back velar fricative \( \text{ʊrr} \); for example, on its wing is either \( \text{yaquani} \) or \( \text{yaqurrani} \); if \( u \) is not subject to rhythmic lengthening, and is preceded by a consonant and a vowel (rather than two consonants as in \( \text{ciisqurrani} \) above), then the \( \text{urr} \) may optionally become \( \text{ʊrr} \); thus, ‘on its neck’ is \( \text{uyaquani, uyaurrani, or uyaurrani} \).

@–\text{qur}- to V using repeated actions to accomplish the act; to be V-ed by repeated actions # only marginally productive; takes intransitive endings only

\begin{itemize}
  \item ane- ‘to go out’
  \item iter- ‘to go in’
  \item iterte- ‘to bring in’
  \item tain- ‘to come’
  \item taite- ‘to bring’ (in)
\end{itemize}

\text{-qutaq see -kutaq}

–\text{qva} area far in the direction of N # used with demonstrative adverb bases and positional bases; must be used with an unpossessed plural localis, terminalis, vialis, or ablative-modalis case ending; > -\text{qvaq}, -\text{qvaqanir-}

\begin{itemize}
  \item yaa(ni) ‘yonder’
  \item uka(ni) ‘near’
  \item ciu ‘front part’, ‘time before’
  \item iquk ‘end’
\end{itemize}

\text{–qvaq*} area far in the direction of N # functions like -\text{qva}, but denotes greater distance, nearness, etc., than that postbase; < -\text{qva}-?

\begin{itemize}
  \item yaa(ni) ‘yonder’
  \item uka(ni) ‘near’
  \item ela- (root)
\end{itemize}

\text{-\text{qvaqanir- see -\text{vaqanir-}}}

\section*{R}

+(a)r- to say or “go”... (word or sound) # the (a) is used after a consonant

\begin{itemize}
  \item aa
  \item uu
  \item waqaa
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item aartuq ‘he is saying “aa”’
  \item uuuntuq ‘it is going “uu”’
  \item waqaaraanga ‘he said “waqaa” (hello) to me’
\end{itemize}
-r’aya’aq — -rpagnite-

**POSTBASES**

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<td>ess’artuq ‘he is saying “ess”’</td>
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<tr>
<td>cama-i</td>
<td>cama-irnga ‘say “cama-i” to me’; ‘shake hands with me’; cama-irraa ‘he shook hands with him’; cama-iirutuk ‘they shook hands, said hello’</td>
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–r’aya’aq multitude of Ns; lots of Ns # gemination of the r of this postbase occurs unless it is preceded by a vowel cluster; NSU; from Inupiaq

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<td>angsaq</td>
<td>angsar’aya’at ‘a great many boats’; angsar’ayani ‘in a great many boats’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qimugta</td>
<td>qimugter’aya’at ‘lots of dogs’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qiiq</td>
<td>qiiyay’a’at ‘lots of gray hair’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuk</td>
<td>yug’aya’at ‘a multitude of people’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavik</td>
<td>cavig’ayanek pingqertuq ‘he has lots of knives’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{-ri- see -i-}

{-riri- see -iri-}

{-rluq see -r(tur)luq}

{-rgalnguq see -ngalnguq}

{-rgate- see -ngate-}

–rpaa(aq∗) great N; oldest N (with kinship terms) # < -rpak-ar(aq∗); NUN

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<tr>
<td>ataneq</td>
<td>atanerpaar ‘highest boss’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alqaq</td>
<td>alqerpaaran ‘your oldest sister’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anngaq</td>
<td>anngarpaaaraat ‘their oldest brother’</td>
</tr>
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–rpaga- to V hard at intervals # < -rpag-a-

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<td>quser-</td>
<td>quserpagaut ‘he is coughing hard repeatedly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nere-</td>
<td>nerepagsaut ‘he is repeatedly eating a lot’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

–rpagninarqe- to smell strongly of N # takes intransitive endings only; < -rpaga-ninarqe-

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<tr>
<td>uquq</td>
<td>uquurpagninarquq ‘it smells strongly of seal oil’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ena issurirpagninarquq nulirqa kenian issurimek. ‘The house really smells of seal since my wife is cooking seal.’

–rpagnite- to smell or taste strongly of N # takes intransitive endings only; HBC; < -rpaga-nite-

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>neqerrluk</td>
<td>neqerrlugpagnituq ‘it smells strongly of dried fish’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-rpak large N; big N # and -rpag- to V hard; to be very V # = -vak, -pag-, -rpag-, cf. -pag-/ -rpag-; > -paarrluk, -qupak, -rpagar-, -rpagnite-, -rpagninarqe-, -rpallar-, -rpallr(aq*), -rpalluk, -rpau-, -rpi-; < PE pb. vay(-)

nuna ‘land’, ‘village’
kuik ‘river’
angyaq ‘boat’
nanvaq ‘lake’
nutek ‘gun’
[e]na ‘house’
eneq, neneq ‘bone’
tenglug- ‘to punch’
kaig- ‘to be hungry’
cikik ‘squirrel’ (NS only)

Also, irregularly:
nanvaq ‘lake’
marayaq ‘mud’

With nouns for periods of time, this postbase yields adverbs meaning ‘all N or the present N’:

With color and (other certain other adjectival) bases, this postbase means ‘very V or N thing’ or ‘large expanse of V or N’ or ‘all V or N’ often functioning as a predicate:
-rpakar—-rpalluk

**cungag(liq)** ‘green thing’  
cungagpak ‘very green thing’, ‘large expanse of green’, ‘all green’

**kavir(liq)** ‘red thing’  
kavirpak ‘all red’

**qater-** ‘to be white’  
qaterpak ‘all white’

**manig-** ‘to be smooth, flat’  
manigpak ‘all smooth, all flat’

**nepsarqe-** ‘to be noisy’  
nepsarpak ‘all noise’

**tungu-** ‘to be black’  
tungurpak ‘all black’

**qercur-** ‘to be white’  
qercurpak ‘all white, brightly white’

**tan’ger-** ‘to be dark’  
tan’gerpak ‘crowberry’ (lexicalized)

Tua-i-llu elliin tangeviarluku tauna anqiyiaaq, murilkaa kavirpak kegginaa, . . . ‘She looked a little more closely at that infant and saw that its face was all red, . . .’ (ELN 1990:38)

Ik’iki nepsarpak mikeluungangluut ngel’allagaluteng aarpagaluteng, ‘So very noisy; they seemed to be children laughing out, shouting, being noisy.’ (MAR 2 2001:16)

Angyarpagmek piliyugtuq. ‘He wants to build a big boat.’

Kiaggpak calillruunga neqiligvimi. ‘I worked all summer at the cannery.’

Carayagquit pissurait. ‘They are hunting the big bears.’

Iirpauluni, qercurpak-gguq tuarpiaq. ‘She had big eyes, appearing brightly white’ (MAR1 2001:92)

Imuuguten-qaa qangvarpak niiskengaqa qakmani qelatuli? ‘Are you that one I’ve been hearing out there all this time, who conjures with the spirits?’ (MAR2 2001:33)

–rpakar- to V so much; to V for so long # = -pakar/-vakar-; NUN

**nere-** ‘to eat’  
caluten nerpakarciq? ‘why are you eating so much?’

**puqig-** ‘to be smart’  
caluni puqigpakarta? ‘why is he so smart?’

–rpallar- to make the sound of N # non-productive; < -rpak-?-*

**canek** ‘grass’  
canegpallartuq ‘there is a sound of grass rustling’

**meq** ‘water’  
merpallartuq ‘there is a sound of water splashing’

**vek** ‘grass’  
vegpallartuq ‘there is a sound of grass rustling’

–rpall(aq*) very large N # < -pak-ller(aq*)

**angyaq** ‘boat’  
angyarpall’er ‘very big boat’

**ingriq** ‘mountain’  
ingripall’raat ‘very high mountains’

**tauna** ‘that one’  
taunarpall’er ‘that great big one’

–rpalluk one that is primarily or mostly N # cf. –pallug-/-vallug-; < -pak-lluk; < PE pb. valuy(-)

**qaugyaq** ‘sand’  
qaugyarpalluuguq ‘it is mostly sand’

**meq** ‘water’  
merpalluk ‘mostly water’
-rpau- to be a large N; to have a large N # the second translation is used only in certain areas (Nelson Island, the lower Kuskokwim) and usually only with body part nouns; < -rpak-u

qaneq ‘mouth’ qanerpauguq ‘it is a large mouth’; ‘he has a large mouth’; ‘he is a tattletale’

it’gaq ‘foot’ it’garpauguq ‘it is a large foot’; ‘he has large feet’

-rpi- to have a large N # < -rpak-i–

aqsaq ‘stomach, belly’ aqsarpiunga ‘I have a large belly’

angyaq ‘boat’ angryarpiq ‘he has a large boat’

@–rqe-1 to V one after another; to V time after time; to V all of them # used only with bases that end in te (which is dropped); with other bases -qu- is used instead; see also -qaqe-2

at’e- ‘to put on clothes’ arqai ‘he put them on one after another’ (either put on one layer of clothing over another or tried on one garment, then another)

tuqute- ‘to kill’ tuqurqai ‘he killed them one after another’

anete- ‘to put out’ anerqai ‘he put them outside (or took them out of a box) one after another’; aneqluki ‘putting them out one after another’

iterete- ‘to put in’ iterqai ‘he put them in one after another’

tupagte- ‘to wake’ tupagqai ‘he woke them up one after another’

mumigte- ‘to turn over’ mumigqai ‘he turned them over one after another’

igte- ‘to fall’ igqut ‘they are falling one after another’

avte- ‘to separate’ avverqai ‘he split them up one after another’

niite- ‘to hear’ niirqai ‘he heard about all of them’; niiqluki ‘hearing about all of them’

ciqite- ‘to dump’ ciqirqista ‘one who dumps things’

tut’e- ‘to step on’ turqai ‘he stepped on them one after another’; tuqluki ‘stepping on them one after another’

–rqe-2 to intentionally or deliberately cause one to V (often repeatedly) # a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see –ni-; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); < PE pb. крэ–

qia- ‘to cry’ qiarqaa ‘he intentionally made her cry’

tupag- ‘to wake’ tupagqaa, tuparqaa ‘he woke her intentionally’ (vs. tupagtaa ‘he woke her up, intentionally or otherwise’)

segg’ar- ‘to become awake’ segg’arqaa ‘he woke her up intentionally’

Also, irregularly:

nere- ‘to eat’ nerqaa ‘he fed it’
-rqu, -rqu N times # used with numerical bases and usually with an ablative-modalis ending (occasionally with localis)

atauciq (ataucir-) ‘one’
ataucirqunek ‘once’ (note singular ending)

malrur (malrur-) ‘two’
malrurqunek ‘twice’ (note dual ending)

pingayur (pingayur-) ‘three’
pingayurqunek ‘three times’ (note plural ending)

arvinlegen (arvinleg-) ‘six’
arvinlegqunek, arvinlerqunek ‘six times’

qavcirqunek ‘how many times’, ‘several times’

amlleret (amller-) ‘many’
amllerqunek ‘many times’

Qanrutellrung’erpenga malrurqunek nalluyagutaqa. ‘Even though you told me twice — two times —, I forgot it.’

Tangellruaqa ataucirurrarmek. ‘I saw him only once — one time.’

Ataucirqurraungraan ceniresseskiu. ‘Even though it is only one time, visit him.’

Ataucirquumi aug’umek tuunrilriamek tangertua. Alingelqa tauna avausuitaqa. ‘Once I saw spirit power being invoked. I’ve never forgotten the fright I felt.’ (AGA 1996:54)

–rraaneq past time of V-ing # used only with possessed ablative-modalis case endings, to mean ‘since the time of V-ing’. There may be a subject of the embedded intransitive verb (in the absolutive case) or a possessor of the derived noun in the relative case, or a subject of the embedded transitive verb (in the relative case); cf. –natkaq; < -rra-neq; cf. see also Practical Grammar . . . of Yup’ik (p. 320)

Waniwa Taprami waniwa cumiksaureskemci uum wani Marayam tupagterraanranek. ‘I have paid attention to you people of Stebbins ever since Marayaq (Henry Bighead) woke you up.’ (TAP 2004:100)

Imumirpak pingnatungerraaneerpeneq inqulunuk neregarkpakaqevkuk . . . ‘Ever since you began subsistence activities you have included us and given us food to eat . . .’ (ELL 1997:16)

Tuakenirnek-llu Elngum kinguqlingterraerrunek iquklunuk nerevkarpakaqevkuk . . . ‘Ever since you began subsistence activites you have included us and given us food to eat . . .’ (ELL 1997:16)

–rraar- to V first; to V before doing something else; after V-ing # with bases ending in te, the terr that results from adding this postbase may be optionally replaced with q; > -qarraar-; < PE pb. Ikalar-

nere- ‘to eat’
nerreraara ‘eat first!’

inarte- ‘to lie down’
inarterraarluni or inarqaarluni ‘lying down first’

mer- ‘to drink’
merraarlii ‘let me drink first!’ (i.e., before doing something else)

ayag- ‘to leave’
ayaggaarluni ‘after leaving’

kegge- ‘to bite’
keggraarluku ‘after biting him’

at’e- ‘to put it on’
at’erraarluku or aqararluku ‘after putting it on’

mit’e- ‘to land, alight’
mit’erraarluni or mijaarluni ‘after landing’

erte- ‘for dawn to come’
erterraarcelluku or eqarcellu ‘after dawn broke’

Tuntuq tuquqararluku amilliurarp. ‘After killing the caribou, we skinned it.’
Allanret ayaggaarcelluki nerellruukut. ‘After the strangers left, we ate.’
-rraq* just a little N; a little bit of N; a few N; and –rrar-to V a little; to just barely V # > -lqurraq*, -nerraq*, -nqurraq*; < PE pb. ُلَلَنَس

**nacaq** 'parka hood'

**nacarraq** 'cap', 'hat' *(in contrast to 'hood')*

**cuyaq** ‘tobacco leaf’

**cuyarraq** ‘a little bit of tobacco’

**murak** ‘wood’

**muraggaat** ‘little pieces of wood’; ‘a few pieces of wood’

**qavcin (qavcir-)** ‘how many’, ‘several’

**qavciroaat** ‘just a few’; **qavciroarneq pingqertua** ‘I have just a few’

**ca** ‘thing’

**carrarmek** (of) ‘just a little bit’

**nuna** ‘land’

**nunarraq** ‘a small area of land’

**kuik** ‘river’

**kuigqaat** ‘a small river’

**kemek** ‘meat’

**kemggaat** ‘a little bit of meat’

**meq** ‘water’

**merr’aq** ‘a little bit of water’; ‘holy water’

**ingriq** ‘mountain’

**ingriroaq** ‘a little mountain’

**imangaq** ‘blackfish’

**imangarraq** ‘a few blackfish’

**cavik** ‘metal’, ‘steel’, ‘knife’

**caviggaat** ‘knife’, ‘pocketknife’

**kenir-** ‘to cook’

**kenirroaq** ‘he cooked a little food’

**qavarr-** ‘to sleep’

**qavarrartua** ‘I barely slept’

**yuk** ‘person’

**yugg’aq** ‘on ordinary person’

**Pingayu** *rrar neqtellruunga.* ‘I caught only three fish.’

**Kii** *rrar ma maantaurtua.* ‘I am here all alone.’

*This postbase can be used with postural roots, with certain other verb bases, and with roots with the quantifier/qualifier construction:*

**inar**- ‘lying down’ *(postural root)*

**inarrmek** *(also inarmi)* ‘(he) while lying down’

**cikmir-** ‘to close the eyes’

**cikmiraq** *(you) with your eyes closed’

**quuyur-** ‘smiling’ *(root)*

**quuyurarrrmeng** *(they) while smiling’

–rrlainaq* nothing but N; all N; solely N; mostly N # and –rrlainar- to constantly V; to only V; to act solely by V-ing; to do nothing but V # < -rrlaq-inaq

**eneq** ‘bone’

**enerlaiqaq** ‘skeleton’, ‘very skinny person’

**qaugyaq** ‘sand’

**qaugyarlaiqaq** ‘desert’, ‘sand spit’, ‘all sand’

**nere-** ‘to eat’

**nererrlaiqaq** ‘they eat only them’

**ellallir-** ‘to rain’

**ellallirrartuq** ‘it rains constantly’

**cave-** ‘to row’

**caverrlaiarluni** ‘solely by rowing’

*This postbase is used sometimes following (!) the equalis case ending:*

**Yugtun** ‘in the Yup’ik language’

**Yugturlaiqaq** ‘only in Yup’ik’

**Kass’atun** ‘in the English language’

**Kass’aturlaiqaq** ‘only in English’
Uyangqataarnaurtuq. Ala-il Kan’a melqurrlainaq ungagglainaq. ‘He would slowly peek down with apprehension. Eek! The one down there; all (covered with) fur and (covered with) all whiskers.’ (MAR1 2001:92)

Aturangqerrluteng yup’igtarrlainamek pilugungqerrluta, ivrucingqerrlutallu. ‘We had solely Yup’ik clothing, skin-boots, and wading boots.’ (KIP 1998:105)

Urluverrrlainartegggun pissualllruut. ‘They hunted using only bows.’

. . . kiaigivimtna avatiitni piyuarrlainarluta naunrarcuraqluta-ll’. ‘. . . around our summer camp we just walked, and looked for salmonberries.’ (KIP 1998:149)

Maaten pia imna ellii Kass’aturrlainaq kiingan qantuluni. ‘Then she saw her relative, the one who spoke only in English but understood Yup’ik.’ (PRA 1995:416)

–rrlak major N # non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized; occurs mostly in place names;
> -rrlainaq*; < PE pb. -lay

agyaq ‘star’
qemiq ‘hill’
alarneq ‘mistake’
ingriq ‘mountain’
Nanvarnaq large lake near Nunapitchuk
cingik ‘point’

Agyarrlak ‘Polaris’, ‘the North Star’
Qemirrlak place near Mekoryuk on Nunivak Island
Alarnerrlak place on the Yukon
Ing’errlak ‘Roberts Mountain’ on Nunivak Island
Nanvarnarrlak place near Nunapitchuk
Cingiggglak ‘Cape Mendenhall on Nunivak Island’

–rrluar(ar)-to be a little bit V # < -rrluk-ar(ar)-

assiite- ‘to be bad’
kaig- ‘to be hungry’
age- ‘to be big’
alike- ‘to fear’

assiiterrluartuq ‘it is a little bad’
kaiggluartuq ‘he is a little bit hungry’; kaiggluarallruuq ‘he was a little bit hungry’
angerrluartuq ‘it is a little bit big’
alikerrluararaa ‘he is a little scared of him’

–rrlugaq* good old N; dear old N; shabby old N # NUN, HBC, NS, NI; < -rrluk-aq*; > -ngirta’rrlugaq*

apa ‘grandfather’
ema (root) ‘grandmother’
acak ‘paternal aunt’
angyaq, angsaq ‘boat’
nuna ‘village’

aparrlugaq ‘grandfather’ (endearing form)
marrlugaq ‘grandmother’ (NUN, HBC, NI; not NS)
acagglugaq ‘good old aunt’
angyarrlugaqa, angsarrlugaqa ‘my good old boat’
nunarrlugarmiut ‘people of the dear old village’ and old village site in southwest part of Nunivak Is.

kuyurrlugaq ‘large variety of sculpin’
tutgarrlugaq ‘grandchild’ (in certain areas)

yaakucugglugaq ‘giant bird’ (NUN usage)
Unyuuq, unyuuq imarmiutaarlugaaq, pamyuliik arulamirutkamek, neqemnun ikavet qer’aqrutnayallikevnga nauwa. ‘You down there, old mink, you with a tail that can serve as a stirrer, perhaps you could take me to my food across there.’ (CIU 2005:262)

Cillamelvirlun’ unuakunam waten, angutngunerrlugan’ imkut, pekengyunrilata. Piqanrituq- gguq, tåigaken kiugn’ an’uq, qayarlugaq! ‘One morning she was having an outing, since her darned brothers would not make a move. Without warning, a shabby old kayak came out from upriver there.’ (CEV 1984:75)

–rrluk N that has departed from its natural state (often, though not always, with an undesirable connotation) # and –rrlug-, –rrluge- to be dirtied with N; to be somewhat V; to be afflicted in one’s N or in respect to N; to have bad N # verb-yielding form takes intransitive endings only; see also -lluk; > -lliqe-, -maarrluk, -paarrluk, -vaarrluk, -rrluar(ar)-, -rrluagaq*; < PE pb. łuy–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nuna</td>
<td>‘soil, dirt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anaq</td>
<td>‘feces’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iqmik</td>
<td>‘chewing tobacco’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neqa</td>
<td>‘fish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angyaq</td>
<td>‘boat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuik</td>
<td>‘river’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anerneq</td>
<td>‘spirit’, ‘breath’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakek</td>
<td>‘mucus’ (obsolete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marayaq</td>
<td>‘mud’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qipe</td>
<td>‘to twist’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imeg</td>
<td>‘to fold up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tepsarqe</td>
<td>‘to stink’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it’gaq</td>
<td>‘foot’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qamiquq</td>
<td>‘head’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anerneq</td>
<td>‘breath’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qemiq</td>
<td>‘backbone’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangviaq</td>
<td>‘seal cracklings’ — strip of seal blubber from which oil has been rendered (Y form)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When used with a base ending in ve, this postbase appears as in the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngeva</td>
<td>‘mucus’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanve</td>
<td>‘to sprinkle out’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngewvlugtuq</td>
<td>‘he has a runny nose’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanewvluk</td>
<td>‘light snow or rain’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Postbases

\[ \text{-ruqa}^* \quad \text{-r(}u)r\text{l}uq^* \]

\[
\ldots \text{imna } \text{qiiveururluni } \text{Qalemaq}, \text{ aanii-llu } \text{ircaqur} \text{rugartellinilria, ellii-llu } \text{unaqserrganani, taq} \text{suqluni-llu.} \ldots \text{that poor Qalemaq was trembling and their mother’s heart was palpitating — her mother was having difficulty with her heart —, and she herself felt very washed out and tired.’ (ELN 1990:27)}
\]

\[-rtuumar- \text{ see } -\text{tuumar-}\]

\[\text{-ruqa}^* \quad \text{many Ns; multitude of Ns } \# \# \# \text{-} \text{ruk}\text{-aq}^3\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kuik} & \quad \text{‘river’} & \quad \text{kuigugaat} & \quad \text{‘many rivers’} \\
\text{angyaq} & \quad \text{‘boat’} & \quad \text{angyarugaat} & \quad \text{‘many boats’} \\
\text{meq} & \quad \text{‘water’} & \quad \text{mer’ugaaq} & \quad \text{‘lots of water’} \\
\text{yuk} & \quad \text{‘person’} & \quad \text{yugugaat} & \quad \text{‘many people’} (\text{note the unexpected lack of gemination here, unlike in other forms derived from yuk})
\end{align*}
\]

Avelngarugaat uitalturt nemteñi. ‘A multitude of mice live in our house.’

Asverugarmek tangellruukut qikertami. ‘We saw lots of walruses on the island.’

Qimguterugangertua. ‘I have lots of dogs.’

Uquriami-ll’ paluyugnaunan’ tua-i qaini tamana uqrugaq amllessiyaagan. ‘And since she was fat, she wasn’t about to starve since there was so much fat on her body.’ (ELL 1997:154)

\[-r\text{uk} \quad \text{large N (non-productive meaning); poor old N; lousy old N (somewhat productive meaning)} \# \# \# \text{only marginally productive; see section on “Postbases of Endearment or Denigration” in Introduction to the Postbases} \> \text{-ruqa}, -\text{riyak}; < \text{PE pb. ruy}\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nanvaq} & \quad \text{‘lake’} & \quad \text{Nanvaruk} & \quad \text{‘Baird Inlet’; ‘New Hamilton’ (place name; literally ‘large lake’)} \\
\text{kuik} & \quad \text{‘river’} & \quad \text{Kuiguk} & \quad \text{‘Kwiguk’ (place name; literally ‘large river’)} \\
\text{nuna} & \quad \text{‘land’} & \quad \text{nunaruk} & \quad \text{‘large land mass’; ‘hill in flatlands’} \\
\text{angyaq} & \quad \text{‘boat’} & \quad \text{angyaruk} & \quad \text{‘large boat’}
\end{align*}
\]

cf. PE tuluyaq ‘raven’ (as now in Inupiaq/Inuit Eskimo)

\text{tulukaruk} ‘raven’

Nulirran taum nallunriamiu arenqiatellinikii tauna, uiruni tauna, tua-i kenkepiarluku uikelliniki! ‘That wife of his knew his habits and she so loved that big old husband of hers.’ (CUN 2007:90)

Imna tua-i taqukaruk cegg’artuq. ‘That poor old bear became more alert.’ (MAR2 2001:113)

Aren, pitqaqini immaruk tua nalaqaruulliniuq. ‘When he shot him with the arrow, that awful man died.’ (QU 2003:430)

\[\text{-r(}u)r\text{l}uq^* \quad \text{poor dear N } \# \# \# \text{ and } -\text{q(}u)r\text{l}u- \text{ to V (of poor, dear one)} \# \# \# \text{ see section on “postbases of endearment or denigration” in Introduction to the Postbases; this postbase is not used in NUN or NSU; in the rest of Central Yup’ik, excluding HBC, this postbase is realized as } -\text{d}’r\text{luq} (\text{where the apostrophe indicates extra stress); however, when this postbase is added to a base whose final vowel is prime and in position for rhythmic lengthening, the resulting configuration, VCV’d’r\text{luq}, becomes VCV’rluq} (\text{where the apostrophe indicates that the consonant is not geminated). Furthermore, when added to a base ending in } g, \text{ the postbase is realized as } +e’\text{d}’r\text{luq}; \text{in HBC (and nearby areas), this postbase is realized as } -\text{ru}luq \text{ when added to a base whose last vowel}
\]

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is in position for rhythmic lengthening or is preceded by another vowel. Otherwise, it is realized as "—u’rluq (identical with "–åfıuq after a prime vowel for HBC, due to “vowel compression”). When added to a base ending in g, the postbase is realized as +urluq in HBC as elsewhere. Note that the dialect variation in “(ur)-deletion” for this postbase parallels dialect variation in “(ar)-deletion” in postbases where that occurs; < PY pb. rurluq

Examples with bases that do not end in g: Where the last vowel of the base is prime and in position for rhythmic lengthening:

- **nuna** ‘land’ (base nuna-)
  - nuna’urluq, nunaruluq (HBC form) ‘poor dear land’
- **qayaq** ‘kayak’ (base qayar-)
  - qaya’urluq, qayaruluq (HBC form) ‘poor dear kayak’

Where the last vowel of the base is e and is in position for rhythmic lengthening:

- **tuma** ‘trail’ (base: tume-)
  - tume’urluq, tumruluq (HBC form) ‘poor dear trail’
- **kegluneq** ‘wolf’ (base: kegluner-)
  - kegluneu’rluq, keglunruluq (HBC form) ‘poor dear wolf’
- **mingqun** ‘needle’ (base: mingquete-)
  - mingqueteu’rluq, mingquit’ruluq (HBC form) ‘poor dear needle’

Where the last vowel of the base is e and is not in position for rhythmic lengthening:

- **nakleng** ‘poor thing’
  - nakle’urluq, naklu’rluq ‘poor dear thing’ HBC
- **caite**- ‘to lack things’
  - caite’urlurtuq, caitu’rlurtuq (HBC form) ‘dear one lacks things’
- **qaspeq** ‘parka cover’ (base: qasper-)
  - qaspe’urluq, qaspu’rluq (HBC form) ‘poor dear parka cover’

Where the last vowel of the base is preceded by another vowel:

- **ui** ‘husband’ (base: ui-)
  - uiru’urluq, uiruluq (HBC form) ‘poor dear husband’
- **kaviaq** ‘fox’ (base: kaviar-)
  - kaviar’rluq, kaviaruluq (HBC form) ‘poor dear fox’
- **ii-** ‘to cry one’s breath out’
  - ii’rlurtuq, iirulurtuq (HBC form) ‘poor dear one is crying hard until he gets blue in the face’

Where the base ends in a single prime vowel not in position for rhythmic lengthening (forms with postbase are the same in HBC as elsewhere):

- **angyaq** ‘boat’ (base: angyar-)
  - angya’urluq ‘poor dear boat’
- **aana** ‘mother’ (base: aana-)
  - aana’urluq ‘poor dear mother’

Examples where the base ends in g (forms with postbase are the same in HBC as elsewhere):

- **acak** ‘aunt’ (base: acag-)
  - acage’urluq ‘poor dear aunt’
- **kuik** ‘river’ (base: kuig-)
  - kuige’urluq ‘poor dear river’
- **canek** ‘grass’ (base: caneg-)
  - can’ge’urluq ‘poor dear grass’
- **yuk** ‘person’ (base: yug-; note gemination in yug’et ‘persons’ — occasional alternative form to yuut)
  - yug’e’urluq ‘poor dear person’, ‘pathetic person’ (exceptional form)
Also, the following somewhat irregular or exceptional forms:

- **elpet** ‘you’
  - **elpetek** ‘you’
  - **elpeci** ‘you’
  - **wii** ‘I’, ‘me’
  - **wangkuk** ‘we’, ‘us’
  - **wangkuta** ‘we’, ‘us’
  - **ciin** ‘why?’
  - **ap’a** ‘grandfather’ (less common)
  - **ema** (root) ‘grandmother’
  - **nas’ak** ‘girl’ (very uncommon)
  - **wangkur** ‘poor we’
  - **wangkurut** ‘poor us’
  - **ciin** ‘why?’
  - **ap’a’urluq** ‘grandfather’
  - **maurluq** ‘grandmother’
  - **nasau** ‘young girl’
  - **tan’gaurl** ‘young boy’
  - **tutgarau** ‘grandchild’
  - **anuurluq** ‘grandmother’ (word used in stories)
  - **aughn** ‘that one going away’

- **-ruyak** # non-productive; occurs in the animal and plant names below; < -ruk-yak
  - **uiluq** ‘clam, clamshell’
  - **agluq** ‘ridge beam of house’
  - **aga-** ‘to hang’
  - **anuurluq** ‘grandmother’ (word used in stories)

- **-rvag-** to be very V # NUN; < -rvag-aq²
  - **quya-** ‘to be thankful’
  - **ange-** ‘to be big’
  - **pinir-** ‘to be nice’
  - **puqig-** ‘to be smart’
  - **alie-** ‘to fear’

- **-rvag-** to be very V # > -rvaar-; cf. –pag-/ -vag-, -vak
  - **quya-** ‘to be thankful’
  - **ange-** ‘to be big’
  - **pinir-** ‘to be nice’
  - **puqig-** ‘to be smart’
  - **alie-** ‘to fear’
–(u)saar- to speak the language of N # the (u) is used with all bases except where it would lead to a three-vowel cluster; cf. -miuyaar-; NSU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kass’aq</td>
<td>‘white person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaliq</td>
<td>‘Unaliq (upper Norton Sound) Yup’ik’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malimiu</td>
<td>‘Malimiut Inupiaq’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inupiaq</td>
<td>‘Inupiaq’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kassausaartuq</td>
<td>‘he is speaking English’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaliusaartuq</td>
<td>‘he is speaking the NSU dialect of Yup’ik’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malimiusaartuq</td>
<td>‘he is speaking Malimiut Inupiaq’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inupiasaartuq</td>
<td>‘he is speaking Inupiaq’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{-saaqe- see -yaaqe-}

{-saar(ar)- see -ksaar(ar)-}

{-sagute- see -yagute-, -ksagute-}

{-sailkutaq see -yailkutaq}

{-saite- see -ksaite-}

{-saitelar- see -ksaitelar-}

{-saqlir- see -yaqlir-}

{-saquina- see -yaquina-}

{-sar- see -yar-}

{-saraq see -yaraq}

{-sarar- see -yarar-}

{-sarar(ar)- see -yarar(ar)-}

{-sarpiaar- see -yarpiaar-}

{-sartur- see -yartur-}

{-saurciiqe- see -yaurciiqe-}

{-saurte- see -yaurte-}

–sciigali- to no longer be able to V # = -ciigali-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yurar-</td>
<td>‘to Eskimo dance’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yurasciigaliuq</td>
<td>‘he can’t Eskimo dance any more’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


-sciigate- to be unable to V # = -ciigate-

  yurar- ‘to Eskimo dance’ yurasciigatuq ‘he can’t Eskimo dance’

[-scir- see -cir-]

[-sciryar- see -ciryar-]

[-sciur- see -ciur-]

[-sig- see -qsig-]

[-sigi- see -qsigi-]

%(e)sqe-, –sque- to want one to V; to ask one to V # the “half-retaining” variant, %(e)sqe-, is more conservative than the consonant-dropping variant, -sque-; when the half-retaining variant is added to a base ending in ag, the resulting form undergoes only velar dropping and not vowel raising (see example with ayag- below); this postbase, either variant, is never split by e-insertion; for example, one gets pisqelluku ‘wanting him to act’ rather than *pisseqluku; this is a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see -ni- and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive; when used with –nrite-, the present postbase always comes first; see example with aqume-); > -squma-; < PE pb. ḏqa-

  pai- ‘to stay’ (with)
  paisquq ‘he is asking someone to stay with him’; paisqaa ‘he is asking someone to stay with her’

  aqume(nrite)- ‘to (not) sit down’
  aqumesqenritaa (not *aqumenritaa) ‘he tells her not to sit’;
  aqumesqevkenaku (not *aqumenritesqelluku) ‘telling her not to set’

  yurar- ‘to dance’
  yuraasqaa, yurasqaa ‘he is asking her to dance’

  ayag- ‘to go’
  ayaasqaa, ayasqaa ‘he is asking her to go’

  eqiur- ‘to chop wood’
  eqiuresqaa, eqiushqaa ‘he is asking her to chop wood’

  iter- ‘to come in’
  itresqaa, itesqaa ‘he is asking her to come in’

  Mikelnguq alqaminun paisquq. ‘The child asked that his older sister babysit him.’
  Inerqullruakut atsat neresqevkenaki. ‘He forbade us to eat the berries — forbade us, not wanting us to eat them.’
  Casqessaaqellruanga-kiq? ‘I wonder what she wanted me to do?’
  Caqerluni mauurlurluan ellimeraa mertaaqelluku elakamek. ‘Once her dear grandmother told her to fetch water from the water hole — ordered her, telling her to fetch water.’

%(e)squma-, –squma- to want one to V; to encourage one to V; to wish or desire that one should V # a “compound verbal postbase”; see remarks under -sque-; either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive; < -sque-ma-

  cali- ‘to work’
  calisquamaa ‘she wants him to work’ (vs. calisqaa ‘she asked him to work’ and calisqelluku pia ‘she told him (wanting him) to work’)
ceñirte- ‘to visit’

céñirtesquamaq ‘he would like to be visited’

Caliqumayaaq uini, taŋgaam piyyumittelartuq. ‘She encouraged her husband to work, but he generally doesn’t care to.’

Allaneq qanemciscquma. ‘He wants the visitor to tell a story.’

–ssaag-1 to try to V # < PE pb. car-1

qayali- ‘to make a kayak’

qayalissaagtuq ‘he is trying to make a kayak’

ner- ‘to eat’

ner’ssaagtuq or nerrsaaagtuq ‘he is trying to eat’

kitugte- ‘to fix’

kitugtessaagaa ‘he is trying to fix it’

–ssaag-2 to fetch some N from an easily accessible place # < PE pb. car-2

mukaaq ‘flour’

mukaassaagtuq ‘he is getting some flour’; mukaassaagutaa ‘he is getting some flour for her’

neqa ‘fish’

neqsaagtuq ‘he is getting some fish’

murak ‘wood’

murassaagtuq ‘he is getting some wood’

meq ‘water’

messaaagtuq ‘he is getting some water’ (from a water barrel, faucet, etc., vs. mertartuq ‘he is fetching water from a well, river, etc.’)

–ssaag-3 to be too V # used only with adjectival bases; takes intransitive endings only; Y; = -ssiyaag-; < PE pb. yay-

ange- ‘to be big’

angssaagtuq ‘it is too big’

kayu- ‘to be strong’

kayussaagtuq ‘it is too strong’

–ssaar- to hunt N # takes intransitive endings only; NSU

aqqessgiq ‘ptarmigan’

aqqessgissaartuq ‘he is hunting ptarmigan’

nayig ‘seal’

nayissaartuq ‘he is hunting seal’

pi ‘thing’

pissaartuq ‘he is hunting’

aki ‘money’

akissaartuq ‘he is prospecting’

–ssaaraq old N # HBC

. . . anuuruluum akkurisi pilugullraak-ll’, mikelkelluki. ‘. . . grandmother’s old parka and worn skin-boots were too small for him.’ (CEV 1984:80)

–ssiyaag- to be too V # used only with adjectival bases; takes intransitive endings only; = -ssaag-1; < PE pb. yay-

mike-, mikete- ‘to be small’

mi ksiyaagtuq, miktessiyaagtuq ‘it is too small’

mernur- ‘to be tired’

mernussiyaagtu ‘I am too tired’

kemgite- ‘to be skinny’

kemgitsiyaagtuq ‘he is too skinny’

Tanqissiyaagan aqvaqataragka aqviigka. ‘Because it is too bright, I’m going to get my sunglasses.’
-ssur- — -staili-

POSTBASES

+ssur- to hunt N; to seek N; to check N (game-capturing implement) # generally takes intransitive endings only, but example with pi; NI, HBC, NUN; = -cur-/-sur-; < PE pb. ci(C)ur-

- pi ‘thing’
- nayiq ‘seal’
- taluyaq ‘fish trap’
- kanaqlak ‘muskrat’

+ssuun device for V-ing; device associated with N # NI, HBC, NUN, UK, EG; = -cuun / -ssuun

- tenge- ‘to take flight’
- mertar- ‘to fetch water’
- unug- ‘to be night’

[-sta see -ta]

+(te)staili- to prevent oneself or another from V-ing # the (te) is used with consonant-ending bases; with transitive endings, this postbase may take the form as cited, or the form +(te)stailite-; a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information, see –ni- and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); NSU; < PE pb. tatalili-

- qia- ‘to cry’
- quyer- ‘to cough’
- nere- ‘to eat’
- qavar- ‘to sleep’

[-su- see -yu-]

[-suar- see -yuar-]

[-suar(aq*) see -ksuar(aq*)]

[-sugar- see -yugar-]

[-sugcali- see -yugcali-]

[-sugnaite- see -yugnaite-]

[-sugnarqe- see -yugnarqe-]

[-sugnga- see -yugnga-]

[-sugyaaqe- see -yugyaaqe-]

[-suirute- see -yuirute-]

[-suite- see -yuite-]
[-sukaar(ar)- see -yukaar(ar)-]
[-suke- see -yuke-]
[-suli see -yuli]
[-sunaite- see -yunaite-]
[-sunari- see -yunari-]
[-sunarqe- see -yunarqe-]
[-sunqegg- see -yunqegg-]
[-sunqeggli see -yunqeggli]
[-sunrite- see -yunrite-]
[-suuma- see -yuuma-]
[-suumiir- see -yuumiir-]
[-suumiir(ar)te- see -yuumiir(ar)te-]
[-suumiite- see -yuumiite-]
[-suumir- see -yuumir-]
[-suuq see -yuuq

T

+s(t)a V-er; one who Vs as an occupation (with unpossessed ending); # if used with a verb base that can take transitive endings, this postbase yields a noun that when used with a possessed ending means ‘the one that Vs (or V-ed) possessor’; if the verb base can take only transitive endings, then the resulting noun must be used with a possessed ending, except in the case of lexicalizations; if used with a verb base that can take intransitive endings, then the resulting noun can take either unpossessed or possessed endings with the usual semantic pattern of possession; < PE pb. 68

pi- ‘to do’
pista ‘doer’, ‘servant’;
pistii ‘his servant, or the one who did something to him’
cali- ‘to work’
calista ‘worker’
ikayur- ‘to help’
ikayurtaituq ‘he doesn’t have helpers’
**kuvya-** ‘to fish with a net’
**kuvyasta** ‘net fisherman’

**melqulegcur-** ‘to hunt furbearers’
**melqulegcurta** ‘trapper’

**neqsur-** ‘to fish’
**neqsurta** ‘fisherman’

**neres-** ‘to eat’
**neresta** ‘louse’ *(lexicalized)*

**qimug-** ‘to pull’, ‘eager to go’
**qimugta** ‘dog’ *(lexicalized)*

**tegu-** ‘to take’
**tegusta** ‘policeman’ *(lexicalized)*

**qillerqi-** ‘to tie (people) up’
**qiilerqista** ‘policeman’ *(lexicalized)*

**iterci-** ‘to incarcerate people’
**itercista** ‘policeman’ *(lexicalized)*

**yungcar-, yungcari-, yuungcari-, cungcar-** ‘to medicate’
**yungcarta, yungcarista, yuungcarista, cungcarta** ‘doctor’ *(lexicalized)*

**iinriur-** ‘to deal with medicine’
**iinriurta** ‘nurse’, ‘health aide’ *(lexicalized)*

**kegguciur-, kegguciuri-** ‘to work on teeth’
**kegguciurta, kegguciurista** ‘dentist’ *(lexicalized)*

**keggutairi-** ‘to pull teeth’
**keggutairista** ‘dentist’ *(lexicalized)*

**elitnauri-, elicari-, elissari-** ‘to teach’
**elitnaurista, elicarista, elissarista** ‘teacher’ *(lexicalized)*

**cf. agayu-** ‘to pray’
**agayulirta** ‘clergyman’, ‘priest’ *(lexicalized)*

**irniaqe-** ‘to have (him) as one’s child’
**Agayutem Irniaqestii** ‘Mother of God’ *(Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic term)*

**Note also:**

**suulutaaq** ‘gold’
**suuluciyyurta** ‘goldsmith’ *(in Bible translation)*

**naucetaaq** ‘plant’
**nauceciyyurta** ‘sower’ *(in Bible translation)*

*Also possibly some the following though probably not from this postbase:*

?  
**igta** ‘den’, ‘lair’

?  
**akerta** ‘sun’

?  
**pirta** ‘blizzard’

?  
**qelta** ‘fish scale’, ‘tree bark’

?, **cf. kitugte-** ‘to fix’
**kitugta** ‘daughter’ *(UK usage)*

**Note how this postbase is used in the following:**

**ce** ÷ **irte-** ‘to visit’
**ce** ÷ **irtestii** ‘the one visiting him’, ‘his visitor’

**kegge-** ‘to bite’
**keggestellra** ‘the one that bit him’

**qanrute-** ‘to tell’
**qanrutesteka** ‘the one who told me’

*For past this postbase is followed by **-lleq** rather than being preceded by **-llru-**, and for future it is followed by **-kaq** rather than being preceded by **-ciqe-** / **-ciqe**.*
ceñirte- ‘to visit’  ceñirtestella ‘the one who visited him’ (rather than *ceñirtellrustii)

ceñirte- ‘to visit’  ceñirtestekaa ‘the one that will visit him’ (rather than *ceñirciiqestii)

Tuqutellrua qimugta kegge stellni. ‘He killed the dog that bit him — his own former biter.’
Kipusviliurgentigurcugtuq. ‘He wants to become a storekeeper.’
Ikayurtengqellrukuma ak’a qaquitellruyartua. ‘If I had had helpers, I would have been finished already.’
Taum-llu tua-i arnam, ayaucetestellran nulirran, kakivililuki cali. ‘And that woman, the wife of the one who took her away — the wife of her former abductor —, also made her a needle case.’ (ELL 1997:140)
Atanrem-llu Cain-aq nallunailkuciraa aarcirtuutngusqellulu tuqucugtainun. ‘And the Lord placed a mark on Cain as a warning to the ones who would want to kill him — his would-be killers.’ (AYAG. 4:15)
Ekuaviluten-llu wangnun Agayutmun alairvikestellerpenun tuani qimallerpeni amaqlirpenek Esau-mek. ‘And, build an altar to me, to God who appeared to you — to your former site-possessor for appearing — when you fled your brother Esau.’ (AYAG. 35:1)
Pitaqestelteang-gguq cali nalluyuunaki. ‘The [the spirits of caught game animals] always know the ones who had caught them — their former catchers.’ (CAU 1985:39)
Tua-i ciumuarpakalriaten tegustekagpet wanigg’ teguqataraagten! ‘In as much as you are being so obstinate, the two who will take you (as their captive) — your future takers — are about to take you!’ (ELL 1997:494)

+ta-2 to V or be V to a certain degree; to be that V # used with adjectival verbs; changes base-final (special) te to l; takes intransitive endings only; > -taar1-, -taciq, -tata; < PE pb. tak- and ta-
sugtu- ‘to be tall’  sugtutauq ‘he is that tall’
ange- ‘to be big’  angtauq ‘it is that big’
pinir- ‘to be strong’  pinirtauq ‘he is that strong’
iqkite- ‘to be narrow’  iqkiltauq ‘it is that narrow’
uqamaite- ‘to be heavy’  uqamaittauq (also, irregularly, uqamalttauq) ‘it is that heavy’

Sugtutaunga atamtun. ‘I am as tall as my father.’
*This postbase can be doubled for emphasis:*
Sugtutataug. ‘He is exactly that tall.’

+taagute- to V back and forth; to V reciprocally; to V each other #

ikayur- ‘to help’  ikayurtaagutut ‘they help each other’
cikir- ‘to give to (him)’  cikirtaagutuk ‘they exchange presents’

Iruluiraskumegnuk, kiittuani tua-i kiutaagutngukuk. ‘As we_2 would contend over what month it is, we_2 would start arguing back and forth.’ (CIU 2005:366)
Waten cikirtaagutagatqa imkut-gguq uicungaqellritt wall’u nulialqellriti pitaagutatqulteng. ‘When they gave thing to each other it would be between opposite sex cross-cousins.’ (CAU 1985:26)
Niicameg teggu ircaqurrallagtut, uuleggluteng-llu tangertaagutut qanerluteng, “Ciin wankuta Agayutem waten piakut?” ‘When they heard it, their hearts pounded, and they trembled, and looked at each other and said, “Why is God doing this to us?”’ (AYAG. 42:28)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>elisngaitaartuq</td>
<td>‘he is trying to make others think that he is learned’</td>
<td>elisnga ‘to be learned’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinirtaartuq</td>
<td>‘he is trying to make others think that he is strong’</td>
<td>pinir ‘to be strong’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alingiltaartuq</td>
<td>‘he is acting fearless’, ‘showing off’</td>
<td>alingite ‘to be fearless’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuyurriltaartuq</td>
<td>‘he is acting tame’</td>
<td>nuyurrRITE ‘to be tame’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aariltaartuq</td>
<td>‘he is acting recklessly’, ‘showing off’</td>
<td>aarite ‘to act recklessly’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Itrutai pingayuutaarluki. ‘He brought them in three at a time.’ Ayallruut cetamataarluteng. ‘They left in groups of four.’
@+taciq extent of possessor’s V-ing # used mainly with possessed endings; < -ta2-ciq; > -tassiir-, -tassiigun

- take- ‘to be long’ taktacia ‘its length’
- qastu- ‘to be loud’ qastutacia ‘its loudness’
- ange- ‘to be big’ angtacia ‘its size’

Qailluq asirtacia nallua. ‘He doesn’t know how good it is — the extent of its goodnes.’
Aptellruanga kuigem et’utacianek. ‘He asked me about the river’s depth — the extent of the river’s depth.’

+tairute- (for there) to be no more N # takes intransitive endings only; < -tar3-i:route-

- kuuvviaq ‘coffee’ kuuvviartairutuq ‘there is no more coffee’

+tai-1 (for there) to be no N # takes intransitive endings only; this postbase is the negative of -tangqerr-; < -tar3-ite1-; < PE ta3it-

- tuntu ‘caribou’ tuntutaituq ‘there are no caribou’
- angyaq ‘boat’ angyartaituq ‘there are no boats’
- neqa ‘fish’ neqtaituq ‘there are no fish’

Also, irregularly (in meaning):

- ca ‘what’ cataituq ‘he isn’t here’, ‘he is absent’

+tai-2 to tend by one’s disposition or nature not to V # used with “emotional roots,” this postbase is the negative of -tar-; takes intransitive endings only; < -tar1-ite1-

- takar- (root) ‘shy’, ‘respectful’ takartaituq ‘he tends not to be shy’
- qungvag- (root) ‘ticklish’ qungvagtaituq ‘he is not ticklish’

+taknaggait- for there to be absolutely no N # HBC; < tar3-?-rraq-ite1-

+talek place having N # < -tar3-lek

- yuk ‘person’ yugtalek ‘inhabited place’
- avayaq ‘branch’ avayartalek ‘thicket’
- tuntu ‘caribou’ tuntutalek ‘area with caribou’
- nanvaq ‘lake’ nanvartalek ‘area with lakes’
- cuukvak ‘pike’ (fish) cuukvagtalek ‘place having pike’; also, ‘Chowhoktulik’, a village site almost due south of St. Mary’s
- petmik ‘pit trap’ petmigtalek ‘place with pit traps’; also, ‘Pikmiktalik’, a village site on the coast between Kotlik and Stebbins
- uqvik ‘willow’ uqvigtalek ‘place with willows’; also, name of the place west of Golovin that is the traditional boundary between Inupiaqs and Unaliq Yup’iks

-cf. qikmiq ‘dog’ (as in Sugpiaq, Siberian Yupik, and Inupiaq)
- qipmiq, qi&miq, qimmiq)

qikmirtalek place on Nunivak Is.
**-tange-** (for there) to be N now # *takes intransitive endings only*; > -tar^3^-nge-

- **sun’aq** ‘ship’
  - **sun’artanguq** ‘there is now a ship there’
- **nerelria(q)** ‘eater’
  - **nerelriartanguq** ‘there is now someone eating’
- **kuuvviaq** ‘coffee’
  - **kuuvviartanguq** ‘there is some coffee now’
- **yuk** ‘person’
  - **yugtanguq-qaa?** ‘is anyone here now?’
- **ingriq** ‘mountain’
  - **ingrirtanguq** ‘there are mountains (visible) now’

**+tangqerr-** (for there) to be N # *takes intransitive endings only*; the negative of this postbase is **-taite-**; in the subordinative mood this postbase is replaced by **-tar^3-**; > -tar^3^-ngqerr-

- **neqa** ‘fish’
  - **neqtangqertuq** ‘there are fish’
- **tuntuvak** ‘moose’
  - **tuntuvagtgertuq** ‘there are moose’
- **kipusvik** ‘store’
  - **kipusvigtangqertuq** ‘there is a store’ or ‘there are stores’

The place where there are N may be denoted by a noun in the absolutive case as the subject of the verb, or by a noun in the localis case:

- **Curartangqertuq nunapik (or nunapigm)’. ‘There are blueberries on the tundra.’**

**@:(u)taq^1** device for V-ing # = -n; > -ilitaq, -kutaq, -tuutaq, -viutaq, -yailkutaq

- **inqe-** ‘to coo’
  - **inquitaq** ‘cooing name or phrase’
- **perrir-** ‘to wipe’
  - **perriutaq** ‘towel’
- **ini-** ‘to hang’
  - **initaq** ‘part of a fish rack where the fish are hung’
- **peke-** ‘to make a move’
  - **pekutaq** ‘shovel’ (*lexicalized*)
- **qamur-** ‘to pull’
  - **qamuutaq** ‘pulling device, towline’
- **puyurtur-** ‘to smoke tobacco’
  - **puyurtuutaq** ‘pipe’
- **cama-** ‘to be worked (of metal)’
  - **camataq** ‘metal (copper or brass) and bead forehead ornament’

**+taq^2** thing of N; thing pertaining to N # < PE pb. tar-

- **yuk, Yup’ik** ‘Yup’ik Eskimo’
  - **yugtaq, yup’igtaq** ‘Yup’ik Eskimo thing’; ‘Yup’ik food’
- **kass’aq** ‘white person’
  - **kass’artaq** ‘white man’s thing’, ‘store-bought thing’ or ‘manufactured item’
- **uksuq** ‘winter’
  - **uksurtaq** ‘thing of winter’, such as an animal’s winter coat
- **kiak** ‘summer’
  - **kiagtaq** ‘thing of summer’
- **tamakuciq** ‘that kind of thing’
  - **tamakucirtaq** ‘something pertaining to that kind of thing’
- **Kass’alugpiaq** ‘Russian’, ‘Russian Orthodox’
  - **Kass’alugpiartaq** ‘thing pertaining to the Russian Orthodox religion’

Maaten anyaq tekiqameteggu ellii piuq uciarlun canek kass’artarnek, missuuk-wa maurluata tuyuutii. ‘When the reached the boat she saw that it was loaded with all sorts of store bought things — things of the white man —, and there was a sack with what their grandmother had sent.’ (ELN 1990:56)
...taqumalrianek angyanek, nutegnek, egatnek, aturanek, qantanek allanek-llu kipusvig tartarnek. ’...factory-made boat, guns, pot, clothing, and other store-stocked plates or bowls.’ (CAU 1985:214)

Taumek-gguq Elrirraarcelluki ilait ayagyuat anqet angatarn nek aklungqelalriit wall’u arnat angucetarn nek. ’They say that after the “Elriq” festival some young men had women’s garments, or women had men’s garments.’ (CAU 1985:132)

\[+\text{taq}\] caught N (game animal); N caught by possessor; used mainly with game animal nouns, and usually with a possessed ending: < -te-aq

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yaqulek</th>
<th>yaqulegtkanka</th>
<th>yaqulegtkanka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘bird’</td>
<td>‘the birds I caught’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi</td>
<td>pitaq</td>
<td>pitaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘thing’</td>
<td>‘a caught animal or bird’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also, irregularly:

cange-’ to catch fish’
cangtki ‘the fish he caught’

Kia amillruaki kanaqliit pitaten? ’Who skinned the muskrats you caught — the muskrats, your caught ones?’

Tua-i tauna maurlurluni nerreqluku tamakunek pitaminek. ’And so fed his dear old grandmother with that catch of his.’ (CIU 2005:280)

Anngiit-llu cali piluni angiita-gguq qanrutaa avurraarluni cangtki minek maqaruanek nerevkaritekainek cali taitarkauiluni. ’The old brother also said that he told their uncle that after he gathered the rabbits he’d caught — his caught ones — he’d bring some as food for the feast.’ (PRA 1995:413)

\[+\text{taq}\] N part of something # marginally productive at most

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>equk</th>
<th>equgtaq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘wood’</td>
<td>‘rifle butt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qengaq</td>
<td>qengartaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘nose’</td>
<td>‘central ridge of paddle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pamyuq</td>
<td>pamyurtaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘tail’</td>
<td>‘decorative tail on parka or belt’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[+\text{taq}\] N specifically (exact meaning uncertain); small N # marginally productive at most

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nukalpiaq</th>
<th>nukalpiartaq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘proficient hunter’</td>
<td>‘young proficient hunter’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapraq</td>
<td>taprartaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘skin rope’</td>
<td>‘skin rope (of a specific type)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalikaq</td>
<td>kalikartaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘paper’</td>
<td>‘license, certificate’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\{-\text{taq} see –qtaq\}

\[+\text{tae}\] to tend by one’s disposition or nature to V a lot # used with “emotional roots,” and also to a limited (marginally productive) extent with a few other verb bases; takes intransitive endings only; the negative of this postbase is +taite-; > taite-; < PE pb. t(t)ar-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>qungvag</th>
<th>qungvagtartuq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(root) ‘ticklish’</td>
<td>‘he is ticklish by nature’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takar-</td>
<td>takarturtuq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(root) ‘shy’, ‘respectful’</td>
<td>‘he is shy or respectful by nature’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakleg-</td>
<td>naklegtartuq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(root) ‘compassionate’</td>
<td>‘he is compassionate by nature’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paqna-</td>
<td>paqnatartuq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(root) ‘curious’</td>
<td>‘he tends to be curious’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avaur-</td>
<td>avautartuq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to forget’</td>
<td>‘he is forgetful’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alinge-</td>
<td>alingtartuq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to be afraid’</td>
<td>‘he is cowardly’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-tar-² — -tassiir-  POSTBASES

**+tar-²** to fetch N; to go to get N; to gather N (not food) from nature # non-productive; for some speakers, takes intransitive endings only; < PE pb. tar-

- meq ‘water’  mertartuq ‘he is fetching water’; mertaraa (or, more commonly, mertautaa) ‘he is fetching water for her’
- equk ‘wood’ (Y, NS word) (e)qugtartuq ‘he is collecting firewood’ (used beyond Y and NS)
- vek ‘grass’ (Y, NS, HBC, NUN word) veg tartuq ‘he is gathering grass’ (to use in boots etc.) (used beyond the areas where vek is used)
- ciku ‘ice’ cikutartuq ‘he is getting ice’

Caqerluni-gguq-am tauna tutgara’urluq unuakumi mertaqili pilaucirmituq. ‘One morning, it is said, that dear grandson hauled water as he usually did.’

+tar-³ (for there) to be N # used with subordinative mood endings in place of the postbase -tangqerr- though that postbase may also be used with subordinative endings; > -taite²-, -tairute-, -tange-, tangqerr-

- neqa ‘fish’ neqtarluni ‘there being fish’; ‘there are fish’
- ingrīq ‘mountain’ ingrirtarluni ‘there being mountains’; ‘there are mountains’
  - Kiani qasgim egkuani kenurrartarluni uqumeq. ‘In there, in the back part of kashim, there were oil lamps.’ (CAU 1985:76)
  - Tamaani neqlillratni talicivgtarluni, . . . ‘There, in their fish-camp, there was a fish-smoking shed (shading structure), . . .’ (ELN 1990:17)

{-tarar(ar)- see –qtarar(ar)-}

@+tassiigun, @+taciigun something for determining V # marginally productive; < taciq-?-n
- ayuqe- ‘to be alike’ ayuqeltassiigun, ayuqestassiigun ‘parable, comparison, model for behavior, maxim’ (irregular formation)
- anag- ‘to surpass’ anagtassiigun ‘competition’, ‘contest’
- pinir- ‘to be strong’ pinirtassiigun ‘test of strength’
- ingulayu- ‘to be good at Eskimo dancing’ ingulayutaciigun ‘dance contest’

Maa-i makut ayuqestassiigutngulallret, yugni wangkuta niucgnilalput qalarucimaaqamta. ‘We Yup’ik would heed these models for behavior, object lessons, or maxims — ones that were devices for ascertaining a comparison — when we are told them.’ (YUP 2005:124)

@+tassiir-, @+tassiir-, @+taciir- to test or determine how V (it) is # intransitive use is reflexive (see example with uqamaite-); < -taciq-?-; -tassiigun; < PY pb. taciir-
- pi- ‘to do’, ‘act’ pitassiiraa, pitassiiraa, pitaciiraa ‘he is trying it’, ‘testing it’, ‘tasting it’
- ayuqe- ‘to be alike’ ayuqetassiiraa ‘he is comparing it with something’ (in terminalis case)
- take- ‘to be long’ taktassiiraa ‘he is measuring its length’
amller- ‘to be much’  amllertassiiira ‘he is determining how much there is of it’
iqkite- ‘to be narrow’  iqkiltassiiira ‘he is determining how narrow it is’
uqamaite- ‘to be heavy’  uqamailtassiiira (also, irregularly, uqamaltassiiira) ‘he is weighing it’; uqamailtassirtuq, uqamaltassirtuq ‘he is weighing himself’

Ayuqetassiiira angyani angyamnun. ‘He is comparing — testing how much it is alike — his boat with my boat.’
Anagtassiiigutelluki pivkalallruit, caqelngaralriit tak tassiir luki. ‘They let them hold competitions seeing how long a distance they could hop.’ (KIP 1998:281)

@+tatae one that is V to the same extent as possessor # takes possessed endings; < -ta-n; tateke-
sugtu- ‘to be tall’  sugtutatii ‘one who is as tall as he is’
pi- ‘to be’  pitatai ‘the ones that correspond to him or it in some respect (age, size, etc.); pitataituq ‘it has no equivalent’

@+tateke- to be V to the same extent # takes non-singular intransitive endings only; < -tatae-ke^2; < PY pb.
tatak-
ange- ‘to be big’  angtatkuk ‘they are the same size’
cugtu- ‘to be tall’  cugtutatekut ‘they are the same height’
pi- ‘to do’  pitatekuk ‘they correspond’ (in age, ability, etc.)

Naqeqaarluuki tua-llu pakigluki, sagqurluki waten akultutekuku’urluki piurluki. ‘After they lashed them together (at the ends) and spread them, the separated them by equal widths.’ (PAI 2008:262)

+te^-1 to catch N (game animal); to go to N (place); to obtain N; to spend the N (time); for N (time) to pass # takes mainly intransitive endings (but see example with nuna below); > -taq^3 and possibly –liqe-; < PE pb. t^-2
With words for game animals:
nayiq ‘seal’  nayirtuq ‘he caught a seal’; nayirtelruuq ‘he has caught a seal’
pi ‘thing’  pituq (K, HBC form), pit’uq ‘he caught something’ (Y form)
neqa ‘fish’  neqtuq ‘he caught fish’

Also, the following:
mallu ‘beached carcass’  mallutuq ‘he found a beached carcass’
kumakaq ‘birch fungus’  kumakartuq ‘he is gathering birch fungus’
peksu(q) ‘egg’  peksutuq ‘he found bird eggs’
murak ‘wood’  muragtuq ‘he is getting firewood’
canek ‘grass’  canegtuq ‘he is getting grass’
kuvya(q) ‘gillnet’  kuvyatuq ‘he caught fish with a gillnet’ (lexicalized)
yuk ‘person’  yugtuq ‘he committed murder or manslaughter’
POSTBASES

With words for places:

- **Mamterilleq** ‘Bethel’
  - **Mamterillertuq** ‘he went to Bethel’
  - **Mamterillercugtuq** ‘he wants to go to Bethel’

- **elitnaurvik** ‘school’
  - **elitnaurvigtuq** ‘he went over to the school’

- **nuna** ‘land’, ‘village’
  - **nunatuuq** ‘he went visiting to another village or city’
  - **nunatai** ‘he went visiting them in another village or city’

- **kass’aq** ‘white person’
  - **kass’artuq** ‘he went to the city on a shopping trip’
    (lexicalized)

With words for periods of time:

- **allrakuq** ‘year’
  - **allrakurtuq** ‘he spent a year, a year passed’

- **sass’aq** ‘hour’
  - **sass’artuq** ‘he spent an hour, an hour passed’

Ataucimek allrakurrluni [from allrakurte-luni] ayaumallruuq. ‘He was gone for a year.’
Utaqallruaqa malrugnek sass’arrlua [from sass’arte-lua]. ‘I waited for him for two hours.’
Kipusvigutaa [from kipusvigte-utta]. ‘He went to the store with or for him.’
Upaucianek apcatni ataatit piluni nunnaarrniluteng [from nunaarte-niluteng] taqsuqucamqegtegu
Uksiyaraq. . . . ‘When they asked him if they are moving here, their uncle said that they had
gone to the countryside because they were tired of Uksiyaraq. . . .’ (ELN 1990:39)
Aren, tutgara’urluq-qaa tua-ll’ ciungani pissaqsainani qail’ maklagciiqa [from maklagte-ciiqa]? ‘Oh dear, how is the grandson going to catch a bearded seal without having hunted
previously?’ (QUL 2003:250)

+te-2 to act on one so as to cause it to V # non-productive; many verb bases cannot be used with a transitive ending unless this postbase is inserted immediately after the verb base; with other verb bases, however, the transitive ending without this postbase incorporates the meaning of this postbase (and consequently this postbase is not used with those bases). Thus, it is an apparently unpredictable characteristic of each verb whether or not this postbase is needed to form a transitive; for example, **qip’uq** means it twisted and **nip’uq** means it went out; but to say he twisted it one says **qipaa** (without using this postbase), whereas to say he put it out one says **niptaa** (with this postbase); takes transitive endings (except for reflexive or passive intransitives); follows the base immediately; < PE pb. t-1

- **tuqu** ‘to die’
  - **tuquataa** ‘he killed it’
- **nala** ‘to die’, ‘to wither’
  - **nalataa** ‘he killed it’
- **nipe** ‘to go out’ (fire, light, etc.)
  - **niptaa** ‘he put it out’
- **qame** ‘to die down’ (fire)
  - **qamtaa** ‘he turned it down’
- **ane** ‘to go outside’
  - **antaa** ‘he put it outside’
- **iter** ‘to go in’
  - **itertaa** ‘he put it in’
- **tatame** ‘to be startled’
  - **tatametaa, tatamtaa** ‘he startled her’
- **uive** ‘to go around’
  - **uivtaa** ‘he turned it around’
- **mayur** ‘to go up’
  - **mayurttaa** ‘he put it up’
- **atrar** ‘to go down’
  - **atrataa** ‘he took it down’
akag- ‘to roll’
akagtaa ‘he rolled it’

tupag- ‘to awaken’
tupagtaa ‘he woke him up’

kiner- ‘to dry’
kinertaa ‘it (impersonal) dried it’ (i.e., ‘it is dry’)

asme- ‘to break in two’
asmattaa ‘he broke it in two’; asmutfuq ‘it got broken’

This list is not exhaustive; with each verb that requires this postbase to form a transitive, this indicated in the entry for that verb base in the bases section of the dictionary.

This postbase is also used with “postural roots; for example:

inar- (root) ‘lying down’
inartuq ‘he lay down, went to bed’; inartaa ‘he laid it down’

ikir- (root) ‘open’
ikirtaa ‘he opened it’

mumig- (root) ‘turned over’
mumigtaa ‘he turned it over’

+te-3 N with respect to possessor # used with the demonstrative adverb bases listed below to change them into positional stems basically shifting the frame of reference to the possessor (though this basic meaning gets somewhat altered as illustrated here); < PE pb. ta

uka(ni) ‘nearby’
ukatiini ‘in the area toward the speaker from it’

ava(ni) ‘over there’
avatiini ‘in the area around it’

yaa(ni) ‘yonder’
yaaatiini ‘in the area beside it’

kia(ni) ‘farther in’
kiatiini ‘in the area farther into the room from it, upriver from it’

uat(ni) ‘by the exit’
uaatiini ‘in the direction of the door from it’

ama(ni) ‘way over there’
amatiini ‘in the area beyond it’

Constructions with this postbase are generally not used where a positional stem exists for the area in question; thus akiani is used for ‘across from it’ rather than *ikatiini from ika(ni) ‘area across’

+te-4 to plan to act at a given time # used with time words

yaaliaku ‘day after tomorrow’
yaaaliakutuq ‘he plans to act the day after tomorrow’;
yaaaliakutaas ‘he plans to act on it the day after tomorrow’ /

unuaqu ‘tomorrow’
unuaqutaanga ‘he plans on doing it to or for me tomorrow’

Nunalguten ikayurcetaalria unuaquteksaunaku ikayuutekaanek aavalingqerqvet. ‘Do not put off till tomorrow your neighbor who comes seeking help if you have something that can be of help now.’ (AYUQ. 3:28)

+te-5 to make the N noise #

tem’iq ‘rumbling noise’
tem’irtellruuf ‘it made, or there is, a rumbling noise’

luquluk ‘sloshing sound’
luquluggluni ‘(it) making a sloshing sound’
@:(u)te-³ to V with another; to V for the sake of; to V reciprocally; to V (it) along with oneself or others #

the meaning of words formed with this postbase depends on the semantic type of the base, on whether a transitive or intransitive ending is used, and on context; > -i:rute-, -kite1-, -kliute-, -yagute-; < PE pb. utu-

With verbs of motion this postbase with a transitive ending ‘means subject Vs object along with himself’, and with an intransitive ending, ‘subject Vs something along with himself’

- ane- ‘to go out’
  anutaa ‘he is bringing it outside’ (with him) (compare
         antaa ‘he is putting it outside’); anutuq ‘he is bringing something outside (with him)’

- iter- ‘to go in’
  itrutaa ‘he is taking it inside’ (compare iterataa ‘he is putting it inside’)

- atrar- ‘to go down’
  atrauta ‘he is bringing or taking it down’

- mayur- ‘to go up’
  mayuuta ‘he is bringing or taking it up’

- ayag- ‘to go, leave’
  ayautaa ‘he is taking it away (with him)’

- tai- ‘to come over’
  taitaa ‘he is bringing it over’

- uterte- ‘to return, go back’
  ut’rutaa ‘he is bringing it back’, ‘returning it’

- tekite- ‘to arrive’
  tekiuta ‘he arrived with it’ (irregular, used instead of
         *tekiyuta)

- tage- ‘to go up from shore’
  taguta ‘he is bringing’, ‘taking it up’

- age- ‘to go over’
  aguta ‘he is bringing’, ‘taking it over’

- inarte- ‘to go to bed’
  inaruta ‘he is taking him to bed’

- igte- ‘to fall’
  iguta ‘he dragged it down with him’

With verbs of communicating, this postbase with a transitive ending means ‘subject Vs to the object’ (for meaning with an intransitive ending, see below):

- qaner- ‘to speak’
  qanruta ‘he is telling him’ (vs. qanraa ‘he is saying it’)

- qalarte- ‘to talk’
  qalaruta ‘he is talking to her’

- quliri- ‘to tell a story or legend’
  qulirita ‘he is telling her a story or legend’ (quliria is also used for this)

- quuyurni- ‘to smile’
  quuyurnita ‘he is smiling at her’

- quutaari- ‘to wink’
  quutaariita ‘he is winking at her’

- qitevte- ‘to speak English’
  qit’vuta ‘he is speaking English to her’

- qalamci- ‘to tell what has happened’
  qalama ‘he told her what happened’

- qanaa- ‘to talk’
  qanaa ‘he is talking to her’

- airrar- ‘to tell a string story’
  airrauta ‘he is telling her a string story’

When used with an intransitive non-singular ending, this postbase often indicates reciprocity:

- kenke- ‘to love’
  kenkutuk ‘they love each other’

- qalarte-, qanaa- ‘to talk’
  qalaruta, qanata ‘they are conversing’
nallunrite- ‘to know’  nallunrilutuk ‘they know each other’
callug- ‘to fight’  calluutuk ‘they are fighting each other’

With an intransitive ending this postbase is used in “detransitive” constructions (see also -i2-) with the following bases (and probably a few others):

ikayur- ‘to help’  ikayuutuq ‘he is helping out’
tegu- ‘to take’  tegutuq ‘he is taking something’
nalaqe- ‘to find’  nalaqutuq ‘he found something’
aqva- ‘to fetch’  aqvatuq ‘he is fetching something’
nucug- ‘to pull out’  nucuutuq ‘he pulled something out’
maligte- ‘to go with’, ‘to accompany’, ‘to follow’  maligutuq ‘he is going with someone’
amu- ‘to pull out’  amutuq ‘he is pulling something out’
ullag- ‘to approach’  ullautuq ‘he approached something’

With a transitive ending this postbase may mean subject Vs for the benefit of object or subject Vs object along with others:

iqvar-, unatar- ‘to pick berries’  iqvautai, unatautai ‘he is picking berries for them’, or ‘he is picking berries with them, or taking them berry-picking’, or ‘he is picking them along with the (other) berries’ (compare iqvarai, unatarai ‘he is picking them (berries)’)

kipute- ‘to buy’  kipuyutaa ‘he is buying something for her’, or ‘he is buying it along with other things’

kenir-, ega- ‘to cook’  keniutaa, egataa ‘he is cooking for her’
enir-, niir- ‘to point’  eniutaa, niirutaa ‘he is pointing something out to her’ (vs. eniraa, niiraa ‘he is pointing to it’, ‘pointing it out’)

qayali- ‘to make a kayak’  qayalitaa ‘he is making a kayak for her’ (qayalia has the same meaning)

neqete- ‘to catch fish’  neqyutaa ‘he is catching fish for her’
arulair- ‘to stop’  arulairutaa ‘he stopped to let her off’, or ‘to pick her up’

With verbs describing natural phenomena, this postbase with a transitive ending means it (subject, natural phenomenon) comes upon or affects object:

erte- ‘to dawn’  erutaa ‘dawn came upon him (while he was outdoors, traveling)’
ule- ‘to flood’  uluta ‘it (river) is flooding it’
aniuullugte- ‘for snow to be soft’  aniuullugutai ‘soft melting snow came upon them’ (i.e., ‘they encountered soft snow conditions while traveling’)
There are some verb bases for which this postbase provides another transitive form with a different object than the form using the base with a transitive ending and without this postbase:

- **igar-** ‘to write’  
  *igautaa* ‘he is writing it down’ *(vs. igaraa* ‘he is writing to her’)*

- **elag-** ‘to dig’  
  *elautaa* *(also irregularly elagutaa)* ‘he is burying it’ *(vs. elagaa* ‘he is digging it’)*

- **qecir-** ‘to spit’  
  *qeciutaa* ‘he spat it out’ *(vs. qeciraa* ‘he spat at her, it’)*

- **milqar-** ‘to throw’  
  *milqautaa* ‘he is throwing it’ *(vs. milqeraa* ‘he is throwing something at her’)*

- **nere-** ‘to eat’  
  *nerutaa* ‘he is eating with her’ *(vs. neraa* ‘he is eating it’)*

Kiagpak ikayuangnaurluku elliin aanani, cali-lлу Irr’aq aipaqaqluku, murilkelluku . . . alqami taqsuqutaqatgu. ‘All summer she tried to help her mother from time to time, keeping Irr’aq company, and tending her . . . whenever her older sisters were tired of her.’ (ELN 1990:41)

Iqvanka-lлу wi tamalkuita cikiutekluki Nev’amun. Quyaluni-lлу tua-i elpet-gguq iqvauteqataryuksaakaaten. Cali iqvaucullruanga, iqvauskanga qayuw elpenun pinaluki piunga. ‘I gave all the berries I picked to Nev’aq. She was grateful and said that she had thought I was going to pick for you. She wanted to take me berry-picking with her again; next time when she take me berry-picking, I intend to send them to you.’ (PRA 1995: 301)

**+te** to apply N (liquid or the like) to (it) *

- **uquq** *(seal) oil’ uqurtaa ‘he applied oil to it’
- **meq** ‘water’ mertaa ‘he put water on it’
- **cungagaq** ‘alder dye’ cungagartaa ‘he applied alder dye to it’
- **puyuq** ‘smoke’ puyurtaa ‘he applied smoke to it, smoked it’
- **nuak** ‘saliva’ nuagtaa ‘he applied saliva to it’
- **merr’aq** ‘holy water’ merr’artaa ‘he applied holy water to it’
- **kavir** *(root)* ‘redness’ kavirtaa ‘he applied red coloring to it’
- **pautaq** ‘powder’ pautartuq ‘he applied powder to himself’
- **taaq** ‘tar, pitch’ taartaa ‘he applied pitch or tar to it, coated it with pitch or tar’
- **uiteraq** ‘ocher’ uitertaa ‘he dyed it with ocher’

**@(u)teke-** to V on account of (it); to V concerning (it) *

- **quya** ‘to be thankful’ quyatekaa ‘he is thankful for it’
- **qia** ‘to cry’ qiatekaa ‘he is crying on account of it’
- **iluteqe** ‘to be griefed’ ilutequatekaa ‘he is grieving over it, feels sorrowful over it’
- **qalarte** ‘to talk’ qalarutkaa ‘he is talking about it’
- **nagte** ‘to get snagged’ nagutekaa ‘he is being held back by it’

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apete- ‘to ask’
angni- ‘to rejoice’
umyuar- ‘to worry’, ‘regret’
qaner- ‘to speak’
pi- ‘to do’
angniite- ‘to be sad’
ilukegei- ‘to be pleased, happy’
tu- ‘to die’

Iriari pitekluki ayagyuumiituq. ‘On account of her children she doesn’t want to go.’
Angniutekaa qetunrami kassuutellra. ‘She is rejoicing over her son’s wedding.’

?teqe- to be affected in some sense with regard to one’s N or one’s V-ing # non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized

aner- (root) ‘breath’, ‘spirit’
ilu ‘inside’
umyuaq ‘mind’
avek ‘half’
nange- ‘to be consumed’
picurli- ‘to produce a cause of trouble’
piyug- ‘to want to act’
elliraq ‘orphan’
nacarrluk ‘bad hat’
mayar- ‘to deprive’

+ter- to V suddenly and willfully # used only with consonant-ending bases; other bases use -ler-; see section of Introduction to the Postbases on ‘Gemination and/or Syncope within the Base with Postbases Expressing Suddenness’; = -ler-; < PE pb. tór-
nunur- ‘to scold’
mer- ‘to drink’

Arnat pinialata kal’egteryaaqellinikii pinikaiyimi. ‘Since women are weak, he (suddenly) brushed her aside, since he is a lot stronger than her.’ (KIP 1998:347)
**-tevkar-**  
-to suffer from N  
*non-productive*

* aner-  
  (*root, as in anerteqe- ’to breathe, to live’, and anerneq ’breath’)*

- **anertevkartuq**  
  ‘he is gasping, breathing shallow but hard’

- **kiirtevkartuq**  
  ‘he is all sweaty’, ‘he is feverish’

@:(u)ttiq  
celebration of V-ing  
*only marginally productive; derived forms lexicalized*

- **anu-** ‘to come/go out’, ‘be born’  
  *anutiira*  
  ‘his birthday’

- **quki-** ‘to make a middle’  
  *qukitiiq*  
  ‘middle of the year’; ‘Fourth of July’

- **taqutiiq**  
  ‘graduation’

- **ikirutiq**  
  ‘an “open house”’

Angniq anutiira elpenun. ‘Happy birthday — celebration of coming/go out (at birth) — to you.’

@–tmun  
N-ward; in the direction described by V  
*used with demonstrative adverb bases (except for “less accessible obscured” demonstrative, akma(ni), pakma(ni), qakma(ni), and cakma(ni)), positional bases, and a number of verb bases; forms adverbs; this is essentially a special terminals ending, which may be called the “second terminals” (see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 102)); usually drops base-final base final te; sometimes –tmun appears as –tmun; > -tmurte*-1-

- **kia(ni)**  
  ‘area upriver, inland, inside’  
  *kiatmun*  
  ‘toward upriver’, ‘inland, inside’

- **uka(ni)**  
  ‘near here’  
  *ukatmun*  
  ‘toward here’

- **na(ni)**  
  ‘where?’  
  *natmum*  
  ‘toward where?’

- **nate-** ‘area where?’  
  *natetmun*  
  ‘toward where?’ (more specifically)

- **ciu-** ‘area in front’  
  *ciutmun*  
  ‘forward’

- **kingu-** ‘area behind’  
  *kingutmun*  
  ‘toward the back’

- **caniq** ‘area beside’  
  *canitmun*  
  ‘toward the side’

- **qula** ‘area above’  
  *quletmun*  
  ‘upward’

- **aci** ‘area below’  
  *acitmun*  
  ‘downward’

- **elata** ‘area outside’  
  *elatmun*  
  ‘toward outside’

- **negeq** ‘north’  
  *negetmun*  
  ‘northward’

- **kenglu, kenlu** ‘contrary’  
  *kenglutmun, kenlutmun*  
  ‘in a contrary direction’

- **aki** ‘area across’  
  *akitmun*  
  ‘transversely’, ‘crosswise’

- **uterte-** ‘to return’  
  *utetmun or utelmun*  
  ‘homeward’, ‘back toward the point of origin’

- **keta** ‘area toward water; area in front’  
  *ketmun*  
  ‘toward the water’, ‘toward front’

- **kelu** ‘back; area away from water’  
  *kelutmun*  
  ‘toward the area in back’, ‘toward the area away from the water’

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ilu- ‘area inside’

- ilutmun ‘inward’

-tumar- ‘all, whole’ (quantifier/qualifier base)

- tamatmun ‘in a direction that will result in getting lost’, ‘in various directions’

kassug- ‘to encircle’

- kassutmun ‘around’

ane- ‘to go out’

- anetmun ‘toward the outside’, ‘downriver’

uive- ‘to go around’

- uivetmun ‘around’

ayag- ‘to leave’

- ayatmun ‘away’

qerar- ‘to go across’

- qeratmun ‘crosswise’

iqlu ‘wrong’

- iqlutmun ‘the wrong way’

ik’iq ‘ugliness’

- ik’itmun ‘toward improper ways’

kepe- ‘to cut across the grain’

- kepelmun ‘across the grain, widthwise’

take- ‘to be long’

- takelmun ‘with the grain, lengthwise’

pai- ‘mouth of river’

- paitmun ‘toward the mouth’

asgur- ‘to go against the current’

- asgutmun ‘against the current, upriver’

pagaani) ‘up above’ (extended)

- pagaatmun ‘across the sky’

nepa ‘noise’

- nepetmun ‘(tending) toward disorder, commotion, strife’

-tmurte-1 to go N-ward; to go in the area described by V # takes intransitive endings only; < tmun-?; < PE pb. tmi(C)ar-

uka(ni) ‘near here’

- ukatmurtuq ‘he is coming toward here’

na(ni) ‘where?’

- natmurcit? ‘where are you going?’

nate- ‘area where?’

- natetmurcit? ‘where (more specifically) are you going?’

ciu ‘area in front’

- ciutmurtuq ‘he is going forward’

iqlu ‘the wrong way, lie’

- iqlutmurtuq ‘he is going the wrong way’

kengu ‘area in back’

- kingutmurtuq ‘he is going backward’ or ‘he is going to the back’

+tnta- to do like N # used only with several (two ?) demonstrative adverb bases

- tuanani, tavani ‘there’; tuaten, tavaten ‘like that’

- tuatnaq, tavatnaq ‘he is acting like that’

wa(ni) ‘here’; waten ‘like this’

- watnaq ‘he is acting like this’

~:(u)tnguarkaq potential/necessary aid to V-ing # < -n-u-arkaq1

yuu- ‘to live’

- yuutnguarkaq ‘a potential aid to life’, ‘something beneficial to life’

elitnaur- ‘to study’

- elitnaurutnguarkauniq ‘it is a potential aid to studying’;
  ‘it is essential to be taught’

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-tngurte- — -tu-

**POSTBASES**

- **tngurte-**, -tmutre- (HBC form) to V unexpectedly; to V after changing one’s mind #
  - **ayag**- ‘to leave’
  - **ayatngurtuq**, **ayatmurtuq** ‘he left unexpectedly’ (he had planned to stay but changed his mind)
  - **ceñirte-**, **cinirte-** (HBC form) ‘to visit’
  - **ceñirtetngurtuq**, **cinirtetmurtuq** (HBC form) ‘he visited after all’
  - **aqsí**- ‘to have a full stomach’
  - **aqsitngurpaa** ‘oh, what an unexpectedly full stomach I have!’
  - **maancima**- ‘to be here’
  - **maancimatngurtua** ‘I am here (though I had not planned to be here that long)’

- **trute-** to miss by passing through the N area, or the N area of it # used with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases only; < PE pb. tsute-
  - **cani** ‘area beside’
  - **canitrutuq** ‘it struck off to the side’, ‘missed by passing to the side’; **canitrutaa** ‘it (projectile) or he (thrower) missed by striking to the side of it’
  - **uka(ni)** ‘nearby’
  - **ukatrutaa** ‘it fell short of it’
  - **aci** ‘area under’
  - **acitrutaa** ‘it missed by going under it’

+ **tu-** to be well endowed with N, to have N to a large extent # and –tu- to V customarily # the form used with nouns is used with “dimensional roots” as well as with a few other nouns; the form used with verbs may be used with any verb base; > -tula*, -tuli, -tuqaq; < PE pb. tu-1 and tu-2
  - **sug-**, **cug-** (root) ‘human height’
  - **sugtuuq**, **cugtuuq** ‘he is tall’
  - **mam-** (root) ‘thickness’
  - **mamtuuq** ‘it is thick’
  - **iqtu-** (root) ‘width’
  - **iqtuuq** ‘it is wide’
  - **qer-** (root) ‘height’
  - **qertuuq** ‘it is high’
  - **aki** ‘value’; ‘(negative) response’
  - **akituuq** ‘it is valuable, expensive’ or ‘he responds negatively or indifferently to being cooed’
  - **imaq** ‘contents’
  - **imartuuq** ‘it is full’
  - **akuq** ‘hem’
  - **akurtuuq** ‘it (garment) is too long’
  - **umyuaq** ‘mental activity’
  - **umyuartuuq** ‘he is a deep thinker’
  - **usvi** ‘wits’, ‘sense’
  - **usvituuq** ‘he is wise’
  - **kuingir-** ‘to smoke’
  - **kuingituunga** ‘I smoke’ (as a habit)
  - **nere-** ‘to eat’
  - **nertui** ‘he eats them’ (customarily)
  - **teptur-** ‘to eat aged fish’
  - **teptutuuq** ‘he eats aged fish’
  - **yurar-** ‘to Eskimo dance’
  - **yuratuuq** ‘he Eskimo dances’
  - **pekete-** ‘to move’, ‘walk’
  - **pektetuq** ‘it moves’, ‘he walks’
  - **taringe-** ‘to understand’
  - **taringetuaqa**, **taringtuaqa** ‘I (can) understand him’

**Tumtuuq suukiiq.** ‘The sock is (too) long for the foot.’

**Yugtun-qaa qantuuten?** ‘Do you speak Yup’ik — do you customarily speak, or are you readily able to speak Yup’ik?’
+tuinar- to always V # NSU; < -tur'-nginar-

qavar- ‘to sleep’
qavartuinartuq ‘he is always sleeping’

quyer- ‘to cough’
quyertuinartuq ‘he is always coughing’

–tuka* possessor’s normal, regular, or customary one to V # < -tu-ke1-

nertukiit ‘their native food; what they customarily eat’
atsat nautukiitni ‘where berries grow’

. . . tuquvailegma nertukemnek qakiiyarmek ing’um amirluaraam canianek nerqerlii.
‘. . . before I die let me eat the silver salmon, which I customarily eat, that is near that small
cloud there.’ (KIP 1998:351)

. . . qanemcitliniluku iliit tauna taumek nukalpiameggnek tuqulriamek
anguyiurtektukmegmek. ‘. . . told one of them about the death of that proficient hunter, who
regularly was their warrior.’ (QUL 2003:686)

+tuli one that is well endowed with N # and –tuli one that customarily Vs; one that is fully capable of
V-ing # < -tu-li1-

aki ‘value’
akituli ‘valuable thing’

umyuaq ‘mental activity’
umyuartuli ‘deep thinker’

teq ‘anus’, ‘bottom’, ‘tail end’
tertuli ‘lynx’ (lexicalized)

naveg- ‘to break’
nav’tuli, navtuli ‘breakable thing’

imange- ‘to leak in’
imangetuli, imangtuli ‘leaky one’

yugtur- ‘to eat people’
yugtutuli ‘people-eater’; ‘cannibal’; ‘lion’ (lexicalized)

elte- ‘to let out air’
eltetuli ‘one that leaks out air’, ‘fricative sound’

+tuqaq one that has N to a large degree # non-productive; <-tu-?, < PE pb. tuq(q)aq

mam- (root) ‘thickness’
mamtuqaq ‘thick one’

ilu ‘interior’
ilutuqaq ‘hollow’, ‘valley’

kemek ‘meat’
kemegtuqaq ‘thigh’, ‘upper leg’ (lexicalized)

cf. equk ‘wood’
(e)qugtuqaq ‘thighbone’, ‘femur’ (lexicalized)

nanvaq ‘lake’
Nanvartuqaq ‘Becharof Lake on the Alaska Peninsula’
(lexicalized)

+tur-1 to V for some duration; to V repeatedly # non-productive; > -tuinar-, -tuitaq, -yartur-; < PE pb. tur-2

piqer- ‘to whack’, ‘hit’
piqerturaa ‘he whacked (at) it’

cikir- ‘to give’
cikirturaa ‘he repeatedly gave him stuff’

kaug- ‘to strike with hand’
kaugturaa ‘he struck it (generally more than once)’

uivaar- ‘to revolve’
uivaarturaa ‘he circled it’
+tur\(^2\) to eat N (food); to wear N (clothing); to use N (limited usage with this meaning) \# takes intransitive endings except in certain lexicalized combinations (as with puyuq below); < PE pb. tur\(^{-1}\)

- kelipaq ‘bread’
- akutaq ‘Eskimo ice cream’
- atkuk ‘parka’
- piluguk ‘skin boot’
- auk ‘blood’
- puyuq ‘smoke’
- qavanguq ‘dream’
- umyuq, umyugaq ‘thought’, ‘mind’
- qayaq ‘kayak’
- penaq ‘cliff’

\{-turainar-\} see \{-urainar-\}

\{-turalar-\} see \{-uralar-\}

\{-tur(ar)-\} see \{-ur(ar)-\}

–turnike- to feel that object can V proficiently \# takes transitive endings only; < -turnir-ke\(^3\)

- yurar- ‘to Eskimo dance’

–turnir- to be able to V proficiently \# takes intransitive endings only; > -turnike-

- piyua- ‘to walk’
- mayur- ‘to climb’
- igar- ‘to write’
- yurar- ‘to Eskimo dance’

+(r)tuumar\(^n\)- to act together with one’s N or Ns \# used only in the quantifier/qualifier construction (see Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 346ff), or in the subordinative mood; the initial (r) of the postbase is optionally used with vowel-final bases; the final (r) of the postbase is used only when the postbase is used in the quantifier/qualifier construction; < -?-ma-; < PE pb. tu(C)uma-

- akluq ‘clothes’
- qimugta ‘dog’

Tekiterruq nuliartuumarmi (or nuliaartuumaluni). ‘He arrived with his wife.’
Ayallruunga irniartuumarma (or irniartuumalua). ‘I traveled with my children.’
Tangrraqa angun qetunrartuumaan. ‘I saw the man with his son.’
Nacarrartuumaarmi (or nacarrartuumaaluni) itellruuq agayuvigmun. ‘He went into the church with his cap on.’

Tua-i-llu aatiita anutuumaan Pili augg’arluku qangqiiret tungtii nun enirluni. ‘And so their father released Pili (from the team) with his harness on, and he pointed in the direction of the ptarmigans.’ (ELN 1990:12)

+tuutaq tool for V-ing # non-productive; < -tur1-taq1

piqer- ‘to whack’, ‘chop’
kaug- ‘to strike’
ayag- (root) ‘support’

Also, irregularly:
mulut’uuk ‘hammer’

U

:-(ng)u- to be N # takes intransitive endings only; an NSU optional variant of this postbase is :-(ng)u-; > -gun, -arkau-, -llgun, -llru-, -llruar(aq*), -nru-, -rpau-, -tnguarkaq, -urte-; < PE pb. nuna ‘land’, ‘village’
ui ‘husband’
Kuigpagmiu ‘Yukoner’
camiu ‘resident of where’neqa ‘fish’
mingqun ‘needle’
qimugta ‘dog’
kuik ‘river’
kuicuar(aq) ‘creek’
nutek ‘gun’
angyaq ‘boat’
asveq ‘walrus’
tukuq ‘host’ (NS, Y word)
kitu- (root) ‘who?’

Also, irregularly:

mulut’uutaq ‘hammer’ (variant)
### Postbases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>yuk</strong></td>
<td>‘person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>yuuguq</strong></td>
<td>(or, irregularly yuguuq) ‘he is a person’, ‘is alive’;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>yuuluni</strong></td>
<td>(or, irregularly yug’uluni) ‘being a person’, ‘living’; to some people the regular forms are lexicalized to mean is alive while the irregular forms are used for is a person, the predictable meaning from this base and postbase combination)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>una</strong></td>
<td>‘this one’ (base: uu-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>uunguuq</strong></td>
<td>‘it is this one’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tauna</strong></td>
<td>‘that one’ (base: tau-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>taunguuq</strong></td>
<td>‘it is that one’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also, somewhat irregularly:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>wii</strong></td>
<td>‘I’, ‘me’ (root wa-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>wanguuq</strong></td>
<td>‘it is I’; <strong>wang’ullruuq</strong> ‘it was I’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>elpet</strong></td>
<td>‘you’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>elpenguuq</strong></td>
<td>‘it is you’; <strong>elpengullruuq</strong> ‘it was you’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ellii</strong></td>
<td>‘he’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>elliinguuq</strong></td>
<td>‘it is he’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tangelqa akwauguq elpenguyuksaakkellruuqa. ‘I thought that the person I saw yesterday was you.’

Aatii eltnaurista nguyugnarquq. ‘His father is probably a teacher.’

Also occurs sometimes following the terminalis or equalis case endings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ilumun</strong></td>
<td>‘in truth’ (terminalis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ilumuuguq</strong></td>
<td>‘it is true’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>elluatuun</strong></td>
<td>‘correctly’ (equalis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>elluatuuluni</strong></td>
<td>‘being correct, justified, righteous’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>im’utun</strong></td>
<td>‘like before’ (equalis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>im’utuunrituq</strong></td>
<td>‘it is not as before’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Una cali waten maavet waten pillerput ellmikuunnrituq. Wiinga tangvallemni ellmikuunnrituq [from ellmikun-u-nrituq]. ‘This trip that we have made here to do this work is not frivolous. In my view it’s not insignificant — not being for no particular reason (ellmikun).’ (CIU 2005:116)

+(ng)uaq imitation N; inauthentic N; thing similar to or reminiscent of N; device for inauthentic V-ing #

and @~+(ng)uar- to pretend to V; to V without serious purpose or without the normal purpose of such V-ing; = -nguaq / -nguar-; < PE pb. ŋ(ŋ)udar- |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>keggun</strong></td>
<td>‘tooth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>keggutnguaq</strong></td>
<td>‘false tooth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nuyaq</strong></td>
<td>‘a hair’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nuyaruat</strong></td>
<td>‘wig’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>angyaq</strong></td>
<td>‘boat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>angyaruaq</strong></td>
<td>‘toy or model boat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ui</strong></td>
<td>‘husband’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>uinguuq</strong></td>
<td>‘lover’, ‘imagined husband’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ui</strong></td>
<td>‘husband’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>asveq</strong></td>
<td>‘walrus’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>asveruaq</strong></td>
<td>‘carved figure of a walrus’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>irniaq</strong></td>
<td>‘child’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>irniaruuaq</strong></td>
<td>‘doll’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ciku</strong></td>
<td>‘ice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cikunguaq</strong></td>
<td>‘glass’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nuna</strong></td>
<td>‘land’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nunanguuaq</strong></td>
<td>‘map’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nunarpak</strong></td>
<td>‘world’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nunarpaguaq</strong></td>
<td>‘globe’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(c)ellin</strong></td>
<td>‘whetstone’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(c)elltnguaq</strong></td>
<td>‘chewing tobacco in a block’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mingqun 'needle'
m水墨 'ice shard' (lexicalized)
anguarun 'paddle'
anguarutnguaq 'three-cornered needle, glover’s needle' (lexicalized)
maqaq 'warmth'
maqaruaq 'snowshoe hare' (lexicalized)
atsaq 'berry'
atsaruaq 'chamomile' (lexicalized)
qugyuk 'swan'
qugyuguaq 'groundsel plant' (lexicalized)
qangananaq 'squirrel'
qanganaruaq 'wormwood plant' (lexicalized)
allngik 'patch on sole'
allngiguaq 'marsh marigold' (lexicalized)
iqmik 'chewing tobacco'
iqmiuguaq 'dried prune' (lexicalized)
ciun 'ear'
ciutnguaq 'dried fruit', particularly 'dried apricot or apple' (lexicalized)
tuutaq 'labret'
tuutaruaq 'rose hip' (lexicalized)
kaviap 'fox'
kaviaruaq 'aft keel support of the kayak' (lexicalized)
nakakuk 'bladder'
nakacuguaq 'light bulb' (lexicalized)
paraluq, qup'lu 'maggot'
paraluruat, qup'lunguat 'rice' (lexicalized)
meleg- 'to suck'
meleguaq 'cigarette' (lexicalized)
"asgur- 'to go against current'
asguruaq 'parka ruff' (lexicalized)
at'e- 'to put on clothes'
asnguaraa 'he is trying it on'
apete- 'to ask'
apnguaraa 'he is asking her just to see what she will say'
cali- 'to work'
calinguartuq 'he is just pretending to work'; 'he is doing arts and crafts' (i.e., making things or models of things for decoration rather than their original use)
manar- 'to fish with a hook'
manaruartuq 'he is fishing just for fun' (i.e., where he knows he isn’t likely to catch anything)
tangerr- 'to see'
tangrruartuq 'he is having a vision, hallucination'; 'he is seeing something in his mind’s eye'; 'he is watching a movie'; tangruaq 'movie', 'vision', 'hallucination'
niite- 'to hear'
nisnguaraqa 'it is as if I can hear him'; 'I hear him in my mind'; 'I hear him though he’s not here'
cavuci- 'to make an oar'
cavucinguartuq 'he made a temporary makeshift oar'
? naanguartuq 'he is playing with toys'
? qecaruuaq 'tripe' (unless not from this postbase)
inuk Inupiaq word corresponding to yuk 'person'
inuguaq 'doll' (NS, Y, K usage)
-ucir- — -un

POSTBASES

suk Sugpiaq word corresponding to suk 'person'
suguaq 'doll' (BB usage)
cf. PE qikmiq 'dog' (as in Sugpiaq, Siberian Yupik, and Inupiaq qipmiq, qinmiq, qimmiq)
qikmiruaq 'pussy-willow catkin'
cf. PE uka’dix 'hare' (as Sugpiaq uka’iq, Siberian Yupik ukaziq, Inupiaq ukalliq)
ukasiruaq, ukayiruaq 'cottongrass'
cf. PE uy’guy ‘bearded seal’ (as in Inupiaq uy’zik)
uguguaq 'furry caterpillar' (cf. Siberian Yupik maklak ‘bearded seal’ and maklay’aaq ‘caterpillar’)
uguguaq
Cikillrui irniani luussitaaruaqnek. ‘He gave his children a toy (wooden) horse.’
Elitauryaruyaqeqllria-am utertuuq. ‘He went away to school all right — but not seriously (as judged by your subsequent action) —, but he came home (before school was over).’
Ayagyugarpakallruuten, tamaantauraa. ‘You kept wanting to go — seemed (and perhaps only seemed) — to want to go so badly, now stay there!’ (written to one who is homesick).

{-uci-te- see -ci-te-}

{-uci- see -ciq}

{-uci-te- see -ci-te-}

{-uma- see -ma-}

{-umaar(ar)- see -maar(ar)-}

{-umari- see -mari-}

:(ng)ucir- to have lots of N # < -un-lir-

irniarucirtuq 'he has lots of children'

irniaq ‘child, offspring’

angyaucirtut ‘they have lots of boats’

angyaq 'boat'

kemgutii ‘his supply of meat’ (in his freezer or cache)

kemek 'meat'

canegucirtuq ‘She has a large supply of grass (for use as insoles in boots)’
canek 'grass'

ngun, :-(ng)un supply of N; owned N # generally used with a possessed ending, this postbase serves to distinguish what one owns as his property from what one inherently possesses, or to distinguish what one owns for sale or rent from what one owns for personal use; note that underlying engu becomes au with the first form of this postbase (see the examples with neqa, ena, and ca); > -ucir-, -utelleq; < PE pb. nuto-

kemek 'meat'

kemgutii ‘his supply of meat’ (in his freezer or cache)

(compare kemga 'his flesh', ‘the meat on his body’)
### POSTBASES

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<td>‘thing’</td>
<td>cautai ‘his possessions’, ‘his belongings’</td>
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Mertaasqaanga mer’utput nangyarpia. ‘She asked me to haul some water because our supply of water is almost depleted.’

{-un see -n}

| ?ur- | to V purposely by several actions # non-productive; < PE pb. (C)ur- | naveg- ‘to break’ | navguraa ‘he is wrecking it’; navgurtuq ‘it is wrecked’, ‘it has been wrecked’ |
| alleg- | ‘to tear’ | allguraa ‘he is tearing it up’ |
| kaleg- | ‘to brush against’ | kalguraa ‘he is strumming it’ (guitar, etc.) |
| kepe- | ‘to cut’ | kepuraa ‘he is cutting it up into sections’ |
| qupe- | ‘to divide’ | qupuraa ‘he is dividing it up’ |
| eke- | ‘to put in a container’ | ekurai ‘he is putting them in’ |
| kuve- | ‘to spill’ | kuvuuraa ‘he is spilling it out over an area’ (note the irregularly doubled u) |

@+’(g/t)ur(ar)- to keep on V-ing; to continue to V; to V though no one else does; to be a little V (with adjectival verbs); to V leisurely (addition NSU meaning) # affects bases ending in te by changing the te to q; note that in NSU this postbase and -ar(ar)te- are the only ones in which (limited) “(ar)-deletion” occurs; > -aur(ar)-, -urainar-, -uralar-; < PE pb. ður(ar)-

| cali- | ‘to work’ | caliurtuq (Y, K, NI, CAN, BB form), caliurretuq (HBC form), caliu’rtuq (NUN form), caliurrertuq ‘he keeps on working’ (NSU form); caliurluni (general form), caliureluni (HBC, NSU form), caliu’rlnuni (NUN form) ‘keeping on working’; caliurlrnuuq ‘he kept on working’, ‘he worked at his job’ |
| kiu- | ‘to answer’ | kiugurarai ‘he kept answering them’ |
| nere- | ‘to eat’ | ner’u’rtuq ‘he keeps on eating’; ner’urait ‘they keep on eating’ |
ceñirte- ‘to visit’  ceñirqu’rtuq ‘he continues to visit’

iluteqe- ‘to feel grieved’  ilutequ’urtuq (general form), ilutequrretuq ‘he continues to feel grieved’ (HBC form); ilutequ’urluni (general form); ilutequreluni ‘continuing to feel grieved’ (HBC form); ilutequullruuq ‘he continued to feel grieved’

qavar- ‘to sleep’  qavartu’rtuq ‘he keeps on sleeping’

Caliuq quuyurnurluni. ‘He is working, smiling all the while.’
Inarqu’rciqua. ‘I’ll (still) go to bed even though everyone else stays up.’
Qalamcillrani ngel’arturluni niicugniurtuq. ‘When he was telling a story she listened, laughing the whole time.’

With adjectival verbs, this postbase means to be rather V; however, with adjectival verbs ending in ite the postbase -ar(ar)- (q.v.) is used instead.

take- ‘to be long’  tak’u’rtuq ‘it is a little long’

iqtu- ‘to be wide’  iqtuurtuq ‘it is a little bit wide’
kumlate- ‘to be cold’  kumlaqu’urtuq ‘it is a little bit cold’
akurtu- ‘to be long’ (garment)  akurtuullruuq ‘it was a little bit long’

@+(g/t)urainar- to finally V after desiring to do so but being prevented by circumstances # changes base-final te to q; < -ur(ar)-inar-

ayag- ‘to leave’  ayagturainartuq ‘he is finally leaving after not being able to’
nere- ‘to eat’  ner’urainartuq ‘he finally got a chance to eat’
inarte- to go to bed  inarqurtuq ‘he finally was able to go to bed’

@+(g/t)uralar- (K, BB form), @+(g/t)ur(ar)lar- (Y form), @+(g/t)uratu- (HBC, NI form) to always V # changes base-final te to q; < -ur(ar)-lar- or -tu-

anuqlir- ‘to be windy’  anuqlirturaltuq, anuqlirtu’rlartuq, anuqlirturatuuq ‘it is always windy’

ceñirtaar- ‘to visit around’  ceñirtaarturaltuq, ceñirtaartu’rlartuq, ceñirtaarturatuuq ‘he is always visiting around’

:~(ng)urte- to become N; to expose the N of (it) # mostly takes intransitive endings (but see example a below with transitive endings); cf. -u- > -qainaurte-, -yaurte-; < PE pb. n(n)ur-

yungcarista ‘doctor’  yungcaristenfurtuq ‘he has become a doctor’
arrsaq ‘poor person’  arrsaurtellruuq ‘he became poor’
tukuq ‘host’ (Y, NS only)  tukuurtuq ‘he has become rich’ (lexicalized; used even in areas where tukuq is not used)
nukalpiaq ‘young man’  nukalpiarurtuq ‘he is becoming a young man who is a good provider, a proficient hunter’
yuk ‘person’
yuurtuq (also yugurtuq) ‘he became a person’, ‘was born’
angukara’urluq ‘old man’
angukara’urluurtuq ‘he has become an old man’
eneq ‘bone’
enrurrulu ‘exposing its bones’
kemegglainaq ‘solely flesh’
kemegglinaurtaa ‘he exposed its flesh (made it solely flesh)’
pista ‘servant’, ‘slave’
pisterngurtai ‘he made them slaves’
alerquun ‘law’
alerquutngurtaa ‘he made it a law’

Qetunraa agayulirtngurtenga nqciqniuq. ‘Her son said that he would try to become a priest.’
Kiitmuani-gguq kemgurlua tallegnerurtuq. ‘And then soon, his poor flesh became (covered with) scratches.’
Makumiungurciiqua. ‘I shall become a resident here.’
Angutngurcami meciirutuq. ‘Because he had became an (old) man his vision had become weak.’
Tua-i qasgim ilua neqngurrluni. ‘And the inside of the kashim became (full of) food.’ (CAU 1985:130)

{-usaar- see -saar-}
{-uta- see -taq1}
{-ute- see -te-2}
{-uteke- see -teke-}

:(ng)utelleq, -(ng)utelleq empty container that held N # < -un-lleq

ciku ‘ice’
cikuutelleq ‘empty container that held ice’
kayanguq ‘egg’
kayanguutelleq ‘empty egg carton’
kaassaq ‘gasoline’
kaassautelleq ‘empty gas can’
mukaaq ‘flour’
mukaarutleq ‘empty flour sack’

{-utiq see -tiiq}
-vaarrluk — -vak

POSTBASES

V

{-va see -qva}
{-va see -paa}
{-vaalug-, -vailug- see -paalug-}
{-va- see -qvaaq}

–vaarrluk big N; huge N # NSU; = -paarrluk; < -vak-aq²-rrluk
angsaq ‘boat’                  angsvavaarrluk ‘huge boat’

{-vag- see -pag-, -rvag-}

@vak / ?vak big N; large N # the first form of this postbase is productive, but only with noun bases ending in te (which is dropped) following a vowel; the second form is not productive; = rpak; > -vaarrluk; < PE pb. vav(-)

Productive use:
angun ‘man’                   angulvak ‘big man’
tengssuun ‘airplane’          tengssuulvak ‘big airplane’
issran ‘grass bag’            issralvak ‘big grass bag’

Non-productive occurrences:
iraluq ‘moon’                  iralvak ‘full moon’; iralvagtuq ‘there is a full moon’; ‘the moon is shining brightly’
qamiquq ‘head’                 qamirvak ‘big head’
arqaq ‘woman’                  arenvak ‘big woman’
pelatekaq ‘tent’               pelarvak ‘big tent’
initaq ‘clothes line’          initvak or inilvak ‘long clothesline’
sap’aikiq ‘shoe’                saparvak ‘big shoe’
qimugta ‘dog’                  qimulvak ‘big dog’
tengssuun ‘airplane’           tengssu’rvak ‘big airplane’
it’gaq ‘foot’                  itegvak ‘big foot’
angalkuq ‘shaman’              angarvak ‘big, powerful shaman’
teggalquq ‘rock’               teggarvak ‘big rock’
tuntu ‘caribou’                tuntuvak ‘moose’ (lexicalized)
suraq ‘blueberry’              suravak ‘large variety of blueberry found near Bristol Bay’ (lexicalized)
kakeggluk ‘nasal mucus’, ‘snow’ kakelvak ‘lots of snot’
katgak, katngaq ‘herd’
katengvak ‘big herd’
ataneq ‘boss’
atanvak ‘big boss’
pi ‘thing’
pivakuq ‘he boasts’ *(lexicalized; literally: ‘he has himself as a big thing’)*
palayaq ‘boat’
palesvak ‘big boat’
? ulutvak ‘unborn seal’
? taryaqvak ‘king salmon’
? cuukvak ‘pike fish’
? Kusquqvak ‘Kuskokwim River’
? ulluvak ‘cheek’

. . . nunat taukut tungiit nun ayallinirrit tunturugaat katengviit, katngiit. . . a lot of caribou, a herd, a great big herd, was going in the direction of that village.’ (QUL 2003:290)

{-vakar- see -pakar-}
{-vallag- see -pallag-}
{-vallur- see -pallur-}

+(q)vaqanir- to go or take farther N-ward # *used with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases; the (q) must be used with demonstrative adverb bases, but is optional with positional bases; < -var-(or -qva-)-kanir-

aci ‘area below’
aciqvaqanirtuq, aciqvaqanirtuq ‘he lowers himself’; ‘he is cursing’ *(lexicalized)*; acivaqanira, acivaqanira ‘he is lowering it’

kingu ‘area behind’
kinguvaqanirtuq, kinguqvaqanirtuq ‘he is going farther behind’

qule ‘area above’
qulevaqanirtuq, quleqvaqanirtuq ‘it is going farther upward’

yaa(ni) ‘yonder’
yaaqvaqanirtuq ‘he moved farther away’

uka(ni) ‘nearby’
ukaqvaqanirtuq ‘he moved closer in’

ela- *(root)*
elaqvaqanirtuq ‘he went outward farther’

Angyaq kanarcetsiyaagan kinguqvaqanirtua. ‘I went farther back because the boat was overloaded in the front.’

+var- to go or put N-ward # *used with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases; > -vaqanir-; < PE pb. -var-

qula‘area above’
qulvartuq ‘it is going up’, ‘has been put up’ *(as in a cupboard)*; qulvaa ‘he put it up’

aci ‘area below’
acivartuq ‘he is going down’
-vguar(ar)- — -viar-

**POSTBASES**

- **nata** ‘area where?’
- **qai** ‘area at surface’
- **kia(ni)** ‘upriver, back from the entrance’
- **pama(ni)** ‘area back up there’

- **nata** vguartuq ‘he is going somewhere’; **nata** varcit? ‘where are you going?’
- **qai** vartuq ‘it is coming to the surface’
- **kia(ni)** vartuq ‘he is going farther inside, upriver’
- **pama(ni)** vartuq ‘he is going back up there’

- **nere-** ‘to eat’
- **alike-** ‘to fear’
- **kaig-** ‘to be hungry’
- **nenglir-** ‘to be cold’
- **anuqlir-** ‘to be windy’
- **qanir-** ‘to snow’

- **nere-** vguartuq ‘he is having a bite to eat’
- **alike-** vguarataraa ‘he fears him just a little’
- **kaig-** vartuq ‘he is a little hungry’
- **nenglir-** vartuq ‘it is slightly cold’
- **anuqlir-** vartuq ‘it is a little windy’
- **qanir-** vartuq ‘it is snowing a little’

Tua-ll’ tua-i iliit pillinia, arenqikallrani aptevguaratallinia tauna qavcitellranek. ‘And when the right opportunity arose he quietly asked how many the other had caught.’ (QUL 2003:162)


- **vialuk** shabby N; funny old N; worthless N # and **–vialug-** to V clumsily or sloppily # < PE pb.

- **atkuk** ‘parka’
- **piluguk** ‘skin boot’
- **angyavialuka** ‘my dilapidated old boat’
- **nut’vialuk** ‘a beat-up old gun’
- **yuvialuk** ‘unpleasant-looking person’
- **nere-** ‘to eat’

- **atkuk** vialuk ‘shabby old parka’
- **piluguk** vialuk ‘a pair of shabby old skin boots’
- **angyavialuka** ‘my dilapidated old boat’
- **nut’vialuk** ‘a beat-up old gun’
- **yuvaluk** ‘unpleasant-looking person’
- **nervialugtuq** ‘he is eating sloppily’

**+viar-** to act toward (it) in the area indicated by N # used with demonstrative adverb bases; takes transitive endings mostly

- **ika(ni)** ‘across there’
- **qama(ni)** ‘in there’
- **pika(ni)** ‘up there’
- **kana(ni)** ‘below there’

- **ika(ni)** vialuluku ‘acting toward him or it across there’, ‘saying something to, or motioning to someone across there’
- **qama(ni)** vialuluku ‘talking or motion toward him in there’
- **pika(ni)** vialuluku ‘acting toward him or it up there’
- **kana(ni)** vialuluku ‘acting toward him or it down there’
-viite- to leave no room, space, place, realm for V-ing #

  akiur- ‘to fight back’
  akiurvittuq ‘he is invincible’
  nante- ‘to be somewhere’
  nanelvittuq ‘there’s no place like it’
  ayag- ‘to leave’
  ayagvittuq ‘he has no place to go’

@~+vik place to V; place or time of V-ing #; and +(r)vik place for N # an NSU optional variant of this postbase for verb bases ending in a vowel is +svik; many words with this postbase are lexicalized (as in the list below); may have non-lexicalized uses as well (see example with mit’e-); > -vike-, -viutaq; < PE pb. ʔviɣ-

  cali- ‘to work’
  calivik (also calisvik NSU) ‘workshop, workplace, office’
  nere- ‘to eat’
  nervik (also neresvik NSU) ‘dining hall’, ‘restaurant’;
  ‘table’ (NUN usage)
  kipute- ‘to buy’
  kipusvik, kipuyvik (HBC form) ‘store’
  mit’e- ‘to land’
  misvik, miyvik (HBC form) ‘airport’, ‘landing strip’;
  yaqulgem misväŋkaqaa (or misväŋciqaa) nanvacuar
  ‘the bird will land on the pond’

  kipute- ‘to lie down’
  inarrvik ‘sleeping bag’, ‘bedroom’
  qavar- ‘to sleep’
  qavarrvik ‘sleeping bag’, ‘bedroom’
  agayu- ‘to worship’
  agayuvik ‘church’
  elitnaur-, elicar- ‘to study’
  elitnaurvik, elicarvik ‘school’
  maqivik ‘steambath house’
  maqivi- ‘to prepare fish for storage’
  qulqervik ‘cupboard’
  qemaggvik ‘storage sack or similar container’
  anar- ‘to defecate’
  anarvik ‘outhouse, restroom’
  qecir- ‘to spit’
  qecirvik ‘spittoon’
  qula ‘area above’
  qulqvik ‘cupboard’
  qemagte- ‘to put away’
  qemaggvik ‘storage sack or similar container’
  ane- ‘to go out’
  anvik ‘exit’
  iter- ‘to go in’
  itervik ‘entrance’
Postbases

atanru- ‘to be in charge’

atanruvik ‘nation’ (as in the Bible)

angayuqau- ‘to be the ruler’

angayuqavik ‘kingdom’ (as in the Bible)

amu- ‘to pour out’

amuvik ‘lower bow piece of kayak’

kaliki- ‘to “make” paper’

kalikivik ‘post office’

culuni- ‘to make salted fish’

culunivak ‘saltery’

naulluu- ‘to be ill’ (K, NI, CAN)

naulluuvik ‘hospital’ (K, NI, CAN)

qena- ‘to be ill’ (BB, NR, LI)

qenavik ‘hospital’ (BB, NR, LI)

cauyar- ‘to drum’

Cauyarvik ‘time for drum dancing’; ‘November’

qimugt ‘dog’

qimugtervik ‘kennel’, ‘doghouse’

kalluk ‘thunder, electricity’

kallugvik ‘powerhouse, generating station’

Manarviggaminun tekituq. ‘He arrived at the place where he is going to fish.’

Allanret uitaviatnek taiguq. ‘He came from where the strangers stay — from the strangers’ staying place.’

Kaigyaaqvigpenek kainrirciquten. ‘On account of your being hungry for so long you — from your time, or event, of hungering in vain — will no longer be hungry.’

When used to mean ‘time of V-ing’, rather than taking a relative case noun as a possessor, forms with this postbase may instead take an absolutive case noun as the subject of the embedded intransitive verb (see also remarks on –ciq; see also –natkaq)

Maantauraa aanan uterrvianun. ‘Stay here until your mother returns — to her time of returning’.

@~+vike- to have (it) as the place or site of V-ing; to have (him) as the person toward whom one is V-ing # takes transitive endings only; < -vik-ke-; < PE pb. ovika-

kaiga- ‘to beseech’

kaigavikaa ‘he is beseeching him’, ‘requesting something of him’

aqume- ‘to sit down’

aqumvikaa ‘he sat down on it’

quya- ‘to be thankful’

quyavikaa ‘he is thankful to him’, ‘he thanked him’

(Compare quyatekaa ‘he is thankful for it’)

kuve- ‘to spill’

kuvevikaa ‘he spilled something on her’

Aralairvik’laraqa. ‘I normally stop at her place — have her (place) as my stopping place.’

Aqumvikluku naanguara irniama navvlinia aığ’um ceńingqallrem. ‘The visitor who just left broke my child’s toy by sitting on it — by having it as a place to sit.’

+virte- to go to N # used with demonstrative adverb bases; note that, because of its derivation, the v of this postbase has the sound of English “v” for all Central Yup’ik speakers except those of NUN; takes intransitive endings only; < -vet (terminalis for demo. adverbs)-?; < PY pb. viita-

maa(ni) ‘here’

maavirtuq ‘he is coming here’

pava(ni) ‘back up there’

pavavirtuq ‘he is going up back there’

kia(ni) ‘upriver, inside, inland’

kiavirtuq ‘he is going upriver, inside, inland’
ua(ni) ‘downriver, in area of exit’

uavirtuq ‘he is going downriver, toward the exit’

Akwaugaq ilu’urqa maavirtellruq cakmavirpailegni. ‘Yesterday my cousin came over here before he went downriver.’

@~+viutaq container for N # unproductive; < -vik-taq!

aki ‘money’
akiviutaq ‘wallet’
cuyaq ‘tobacco’
cuyarviutaq ‘tobacco box’
mingqun ‘needle’
mingsusviutaq ‘needle case’

+vkar- to let, allow, cause, or compel one to V # used only with bases that end in a vowel; for bases that end in a consonant, -cete- is used instead; note that with bases that end in te, either postbase may be used; a recent and not universally accepted variant is -vkar- used on both vowel- and consonant-ending bases; this is a “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see -ni- and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive; < PE pb. vkar-

cali- ‘to work’
calivkarraa ‘he is allowing or compelling her to work’
neres- ‘to eat’
nerevkaraa ‘he is letting her eat’ or ‘he is letting someone eat it’
inarte- ‘to lie down’
inartevkarai ‘he had them lie down’, ‘he had them go to bed’

Aataminun qayalivkarraa. ‘He had his own father make him a kayak.’
Qetunrani aataminun qayalivkarraa. ‘She had her father make her son a kayak.’
. . . ayagciqaa nutaan nataqevkarnaitua. ‘. . . I’ll go and I won’t let myself be found.’ (MAR2 2001:94)

{-vke- see -peke-}

–vlaag- to V insufficiently; to not V enough # < PE pb. vlay-

neres- ‘to eat’
nerevlaagtuq ‘he didn’t eat enough’
nerqe- ‘to feed’
nerqevlaaga ‘he didn’t feed it enough’
uuu ‘to get cooked’
uuvlaagtuq ‘it is undercooked’
qavar- ‘to sleep’
qavavlaagtua ‘I didn’t get enough sleep’
ulug- ‘to tan’, ‘soften’
uluvlaaga ‘he didn’t tan it enough’

Qanrutellruitkut neqkitevlaagumallrniluteng. ‘They told us that they had been given insufficient food.’

–vlugte- to V sloppily # cf. -rrluk

neres- ‘to eat’
nerevlugtuq ‘he is eating sloppily’
qaner- ‘to speak’
qanevlugtuq ‘he is speaking sloppily, babbling, griping’
-vsiar-  —- yaaqe-

Postbases

-vsiar-, -vyiar- (HBC form) to V more toward completion; to V even more; to V more thoroughly # < PY-S

vžąąar-

cali- ‘to work’   calivsiaraa, calivyiaraa ‘he is working more on it’, ‘putting on the finishing touches’

nere- ‘to eat’   nerevsiartuq, nerevyiartuq ‘he is eating more’, ‘finishing his food’, ‘he is having seconds’

erur- ‘to wash’   eruvsiaraa, eruvyiaraa ‘he is washing it again after it is already clean enough’

qavar- ‘to sleep’ qavavsiartuq, qavavyiartuq ‘he is sleeping more (e.g., ‘having gone back to sleep after waking up in the morning’)

tekite- ‘to arrive’ tekivsiartuq ‘to go the rest of the way toward one’s destination’

Nernginanrani tengssuun tekican unilluku neq’ni tengssuun paqtua ut’reskuni nerevsiariunaluni. ‘While he was eating, a plane came, and he went to check the plane, leaving his food and intending to eat more (of it) when he returned.’

Tua-i-llu ellin tangevsiarluku tauna anqiiyaaq, murilkaa kavirpak kegginaa, iik-wa cikmiumalutek, . . . . ‘Looking a little more closely at that infant she observed that its face was all red and its eyes were closed, . . . . ’ (ELN 1990:103)

-vyiirte- to V around here and there # NUN

cangu- ‘to turn back’ canguvyirteuq ‘he is wandering around’; canguvyirtenrituq ‘he is not wandering around’

peke- ‘to make a move’ pekevyirteuq ‘he is moving around’

{-vvluk see -rrluk

Y

@~+yaaqe- to V in vain, to no avail, without the intended or expected outcome, fruitlessly # > -kunayaqe-, -laryaqe-, -naqsaqeqe-, -yugyaqe-, -ngnqaqeqe-; < PY-S ya(a)qa-

alinge- ‘to be afraid’ alingyaaqeq ‘he is afraid’ (though there is no cause for fear)

iter- ‘to come in’ iteryaaqeq ‘he came in’ (but did not accomplish the thing he came in to do)

pingnaqe- ‘to try’ pingnaqsaqeq ‘he tried’ (but failed)

Umyuarteqsaqeqa tektnayukluku. ‘I thought he was going to come (but he didn’t).’

Assiryaaqeq tāqgaam assikenritaqeq. ‘It is good (but to no avail) but I don’t like it.’

Qimugtem qilullranga kaugturyugyaqeqellruaqeq. ‘When the dog barked at me, I wanted to hit it (but didn’t).’

902
May precede or follow -llru- with little or no difference in meaning
Tangerrsguyaqaqellruaqa or Tangerrssullruyaqaq. ‘I had wanted to see him (but I didn’t).’

+yag- (for there) to be much N, many N # takes intransitive endings only; productive in NUN, HBC; one non-productive occurrence, in yugyag-, elsewhere; < PE pb. ya(y)-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qimugta</td>
<td>‘dog’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neqa*</td>
<td>‘fish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equk</td>
<td>‘wood’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angyaq</td>
<td>‘boat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuk (HBC, NUN form)</td>
<td>‘person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuk (general form)</td>
<td>‘person’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

–ya(g)aq*,-yagaq* baby N; little N; and –ya(g)ar,-yagar- for dear little one to be V-ing; to V in a cute little way # used mostly with names of animals. However, it may be used with other nouns to mean little, (particularly in BB); in the first cited variant of this postbase, the (g) is dropped if the a before the g is not stressed; if the (g) is dropped, then for some speakers the final q becomes r in the absolutive singular form; see also -kaca(g)ar-; the verb-to-verb forms preserve polarity; see also section of Introduction to the Postbases on “Postbases of Endearment or Denigration”; > -yaya(g)aq*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tuntu</td>
<td>‘caribou’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuntuvak</td>
<td>‘moose’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi</td>
<td>‘thing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angyaq</td>
<td>‘boat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terruaq</td>
<td>‘thing like an anus’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaqulek</td>
<td>‘bird’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kass’aq</td>
<td>‘white person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[e]na*</td>
<td>‘house’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angninr-</td>
<td>‘to be no longer happy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemgite-</td>
<td>‘to be skinny’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qavar-</td>
<td>‘to sleep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aitaupag-</td>
<td>‘to be wide open mouthed’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kuvyamek-l'-am kanavet, civciluteng qaurtuyagalillian tauna kuicualler. ‘They set a net down there because that slough was apparently full of little whitefish.’ (AGA 1996:178)
Tekicamiu qinulliquiug necuaqegtaar man’a, nerr’ayagaq man’a kenurrarluni. ‘When he reached it, he peeked into it and saw a neat little house, a tiny house all lit up.’ (AGA 1996:204)
Postbases

@~+yagute- to reach the state of V # < -?-te3-; > -ksagute-; < PE pb. yyaɣ-

nallu- ‘to not know’  nalluyagutuq ‘he forgot’ (lexicized), ‘he passed out’;  nalluyagutaa ‘he forgot it’
murilke- ‘to observe’  murilkessagulluni ‘becoming aware of the happenings around him’

Some speakers can use this postbase directly with emotional roots (while others use -ksagute-)
takar- ‘shy’, ‘respectful’  takaryagutaa (or takaqsagutaa) ‘he has become respectful toward him’
keneg- ‘loving’  kenegyagutaa ‘he came to love her’

Paqnyaɣagutlemku uitangairucama tua-i paqtaqa. ‘When I became curious about it, because I could not restrain myself, I went to see it.’

@~+yailkutaq, @~+yailkun device to prevent V-ing # < -yar-ite1-qaq (or -n)

c- ‘to do something’  cayailkutaq, cayailkun ‘protection’, ‘armor’
puukar- ‘to bump’  puukaryailkutaq, puukaryailkun ‘bumper’
alleg- ‘to tear’  allegyailkutaq, allegyailkun ‘hem’, ‘reinforcement’
ciku- ‘to freeze’  cikuyailkutaq ‘antifreeze’
nallarte- ‘to hit’  nallarcaiyailkutaq ‘shield’
mecungte- ‘to get wet’ (takes transitive endings)  mecungcaiyailkutaq ‘the thing he has to keep him from getting wet’
mecunge- ‘to get wet’ (takes intransitive endings)  mecungychailkutaq ‘the thing that keeps him from getting wet’
tangerr- ‘to see (it)’  tangerrcaiyailkutaq ‘camouflage’

Kangciramek mecungcaiyailkutarluñi elluulliniuq ella ellarvangraan. ‘With a tarpaulin as a waterproof shield she was comfortable even though it was raining hard.’
Wiinga cayailkuciumaciqaqa; wangnun tusngavkarniaran. ‘I will be surety for him; you can hold me accountable for him.’ (AYAG. 43:8)

+yak thing similar to N; thing that acts as if it were V; small N # only marginally productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized; cf. -ya(y)aq; > -ruyak; < PE pb. tyaɣ

cengaɣ ‘nose’  cengaryak ‘a kind of jellyfish’
calleɣ ‘rust’  calleryak ‘orange thing’, ‘orange color’
qerrir- ‘to sparkle’  qerriryak ‘silver thing’, ‘silver color’
tungu- ‘to be dark in color’  tunguryak ‘gray or brown thing, color’

@~+yalleq during the period of time when possessor is V-ing # used in the absolutive case; the result being a particle of the same sort (though possessed) as such time words as kiak ‘(during) the summer’, and unuk ‘(in the) night’; < -yar-lleq1

Tangriu, pauggaicallerpuk ikayuqikuk elluarrunuk. Aulukestaunanuk uitayallerpuk aulukekiikuk anaanaama. ‘See, she is helping us, treating us well in the time when we would
have no support. Our stepmother is watching over us during the time that we would remain without anyone to watch over us.’ (QUl 2003:524)

Atam erenrem iliini waten-llu nunanialiqluci uitayaqerraarluci, yuralrianun agluci pikuvi, imna nunaniryunricallerci, ellait maliggluki taukut yuralriit piaqavci nunaniryukaninrulamiartuci. ‘See here, one day you’re sad and then after being like that if it happens that you go to a dance, during the time that you would be sad, when you act following the lead of those dancers, you will be relieved of your sadness.’ (QUl 2003:535)

@~+yalqr- to V without recompense; to V soon # > -yalqate-
Pegtesqelluni pian, terr’em taum kiullinia, “Pegcalqaarrngaitamken.” Tulukaruk tua-i tauna iqlungartuq-llu. ‘When he asked him to release him, the sea anemone replied to him, “I won’t release you without recompense.” For, that Raven was a trickster.’ (PAI 2008:406)

“Pegcalqa-a-arngaitamken.” Tuamte-ll’: “Tii-iiq, tii-iiq, pegesnga, pegesnga-raa!” “‘I won’t release you without recompense.” And then: “Sea anemone, sea anemone, release me, release me!”’ (QAN 19995:79) (another telling of the same story)

@~+yalqaate- (or -yalqate- ?) for there to be lots of time before V-ing; to not V be going to V for a while # NUN; < -yalqar-ite1-

patu- ‘to close’  patuyalqaatuq ‘it will not close for a while yet’
kente- ‘for tide to go out’  kencalqaatuq ‘there is a lot of time before the tide goes out’

@~+yanarqe- to be such as to cause one to V # non-productive; < -yar-narqe-

nep(e)te- ‘to stick’  nepcanarquq ‘it is sticky’
qerru- ‘to freeze to death’  qerruyanarquq ‘it (weather) makes one cold’

?yaq (meaning difficult to determine) # non-productive; in many cases it is not possible to determine the base to which this postbase has been attached; some of the following may not actually be from this postbase; < PE pb. yar

talu ‘partition’  taluyaq ‘fish trap’
kuve- ‘to pour’, ‘spill’  kuvyaq ‘fishnet’
qiur- ‘to be bluish’  qiuryaq ‘aurora’
agluq ‘ridge beam of house’  agluryaq ‘rainbow’
kite- ‘to sink’  kic’aq ‘anchor’
qelme- ‘to close one’s eyes’  qelemeyaq ‘eyelash’
mara(q) ‘marshy lowlands’  marayaq ‘mud’
tep’aq ‘something that has drifted ashore’  tep’aryaq ‘driftwood’
nemer- ‘to wrap, bind’  nemeryaq ‘lamprey’
muru- ‘to sink in (to snow, mud)’  muruyaq ‘sinkhole’
?, cf. kegge- ‘to bite’  kegturyaq (NSU, NUN form), egturyaq ‘mosquito’
?, cf. at- (root) ‘down’  atsaq ‘berry’
Postbases

?, cf. kan’a ‘one down there’
kenuyaq ‘copper’

?, cf. qaųgna ‘one in there’
qaųgyaq ‘sand’

?, cf. qai ‘surface’
qayaq ‘kayak’

?, cf. age- ‘to go over’
agyaq ‘star’

? aqsaq ‘stomach’

? angyaq ‘boat’

? miryaq ‘vomit’

? makuryaq, makursaq ‘mosquito’

? angayaq ‘swamp’

? qemeryaq ‘eyelash’

@~+yaqlir- to finally V # <-yar-qliq

cěńirte- ‘to visit’
ceńircaqliraanga ‘he finally visited me’

tupag- ‘to wake up’
tupagyaqunaktuq ‘he finally woke up’

Tangerrsaqlirpaa. ‘Oh, seeing (you) at last!’
Eiclaqliraqa kuimaryaraq. ‘I finally learned how to swim.’

@~+yaquna- do not V (imperative) # this is the future negative optative for the second person; it takes optative second person endings only, and these endings follow immediately after the postbase; some of the optative endings with this postbase are different from the usual optative endings; the 2s ending is k (ng in HBC) rather than Ø; the 2s-3s ending is ku rather than u; and the 2s-1s ending is :nga rather than nga; see also -piiqna-/ -viiqna-, which takes the same endings, and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 203ff); < -yar-?-; > -qaryaquna-; < PE pb. yaqu(na!)

agtur- ‘to touch’
agturyaqunaku ‘don’t touch it!’ (future)

inarte- ‘to lie down’
inarcaqunak ‘don’t lie down!’ (future)

alike- ‘to be afraid of’
aliqsaqunii ‘don’t be afraid of me!’ (future)

Inarcaqunak tekisvimmun; tekiciqiq uunuk qukarpaingan. ‘Don’t go to bed before I arrive; I will arrive before midnight.’

If used in an indirect quotation, it is possible to use the suffix -yaquna- with other than 2nd person subject endings:

Qanruataikut anyaqunata-gguq. ‘He told us that we shouldn’t go out.’
Nutaan tauĝken inercurluki waten, qanikcam-gguq qaingani tekiskata uugnaraat antellritnek anlernek, watqapik-ggu’ atauciuqraan tamakunek neryaqunani. ‘However, they warned them saying not to eat even one of the tall cottongrass tubers which the mice had put out on top of the snow.’ (KIP 1998:333)
Tamakut tamaani pulayararpit, anguq’apiar iteryaqunaki, inercuqaa. ‘She forbade him, telling him never to go down that long path.’ (AGA 1996:168)

@~+yar- would V; to go V-ing; to almost V (NSU meaning) #; > -yalleq, -yanarqe-, -yaqlir-, -yaquna-, -yaraq, -yarar-, -yarpiaq, -yartur, -(s)ciyaraq, -yaikutaq, -yaunte-; < PE pb. yar-

When not used in contrafactual conditionals, this postbase is only marginally productive and is used mainly on bases for activities for obtaining food and other supplies, meaning ‘to go V-ing’.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iqvar-</td>
<td>‘to pick berries’</td>
<td>iqvaryartuq ‘he is going berry picking’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ungu-</td>
<td>‘to drive (herd) game’</td>
<td>ungyartut ‘they are going game driving’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nere-</td>
<td>‘to eat’</td>
<td>neryartuq ‘he is eating berries while picking them’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pissur-</td>
<td>‘to hunt’</td>
<td>pissuryartuq ‘he is going hunting’ (compare pissurtuq ‘he is hunting’, pissuryarturtuq ‘he is going somewhere to hunt’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuteg-</td>
<td>‘to shoot’</td>
<td>nutegyartuq ‘he is going hunting with a gun’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manar-</td>
<td>‘to fish with a hook’</td>
<td>manaryartuq ‘he is going fishing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atsi-</td>
<td>‘to “produce” berries (by picking)’</td>
<td>atsiyartut ‘they are going on a berry-picking trip of several days’ duration’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Used in contrafactual conditionals, this postbase appears on the main verb of a sentence (where it is the final postbase except for -nrite- and -yugnarqe- if they occur) with a dependent verb in the conditional mood; see also Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 296)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yaqulgukuma tengyartua. ‘If I were a bird I would fly off.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaqulgullrukuma tengellryartua. ‘If I had been a bird I would have flown off.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elpenguinukuma tuaten piyanritua. ‘If I were you I would not act like that.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuuvviaq kuvelrunrilkuvgu yuurqallruyaraqa. ‘If you hadn’t spilled the coffee I would have drunk it.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qaillun una mumigcarciu? ‘How would you translate this?’ (conditional implied)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naulluukuma nemecartua. ‘If I were ill I would stay in the house.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@~+yaraq way of V-ing; how to V; method of V-ing; device for V-ing; way of or device for dealing with N
# < -yaraq

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postbase</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>igar-</td>
<td>‘to write’</td>
<td>igaryaraq ‘how to write’, ‘writing system’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mingqe-</td>
<td>‘to sew’</td>
<td>mingeqsaraq ‘how to sew’, ‘the art of sewing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piyua-</td>
<td>‘to walk’</td>
<td>piyuayaraq ‘how to walk’; ‘footpath’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qaner-</td>
<td>‘to speak’</td>
<td>qaneryaraq ‘how to speak’, ‘word’, ‘language’; Qaneryaraqegtaar ‘New Testament’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ige-</td>
<td>‘to swallow’</td>
<td>igyaraq ‘throat’ (lexicalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teve-</td>
<td>‘to portage’</td>
<td>tevyaraq ‘portage route’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mayur-</td>
<td>‘to go up’</td>
<td>mayuryaraq ‘ladder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalvag-</td>
<td>‘to go down through a passage’</td>
<td>kalvagyaraq ‘tunnel entrance to old-time house’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitengnaqe-</td>
<td>‘to try to catch game’</td>
<td>pitengnaqsaraq ‘the way of subsistence hunting’; ‘a particular Monopoly-like board game dealing with subsistence themes’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-yarar- — -yartur-

**POSTBASES**

| piciq  | piciryaraq | ‘fact; something that really occurred’ | ‘manner’; ‘custom’; ‘habit’; ‘tradition’; ‘way of life’ |
| ca-    | cayaraq    | ‘to do something’ | ‘way of doing something’; ‘custom’ |
| tuma-  | tumyaraq   | ‘footprint’, ‘trail’ | ‘trail’ (specifically; lexicalized) |

Nalluaqa kuimaryaraq. ‘I don’t know how to swim — the way to swim.’

Elicungcartuq Yugcetun qaneryaram. ‘He is studying the Yup’ik Eskimo language — the way of speaking like Yup’iks.’

Nalluyagutenrilkilaput ciuliamta piuryarat. ‘Let us not forget our ancestors’ ways of doing things.’

Nauwa niitelialiakut yuut cayarallritnek ayuqenrilngurnek. ‘As you know we’ve heard of the various customs of people.’ (CAU 1985:217)

@~+yarar- to V early # < -yar-?; < PE pb. yarar-

| tupag- | tupagyarartuq | ‘to wake up’ | ‘he woke up early’; tupagyaratuuq | ‘he (habitually) wakes up early’ |

@~+yarar(ar)- to V very early; to V too early; < -yarar-?-|

| tupag- | tupagyarara’artuq | ‘to wake up’ | ‘he woke up very early’; tupagyaratuuq | ‘he (habitually) wakes up very early’ |

@~+yarpiar-, ~+yarpigar- (HBC form) to almost V # < -yar-pik\(^2\)

| igte-  | igcarpiartuq  | ‘to fall’ | ‘it almost fell’ |
| igcete- | igcecarpiaraa | ‘to let fall’ | ‘he almost let it fall’ |
| taringnarq- | taringnaqsarpiaartuq | ‘to be understandable’ | ‘it is almost understandable’ |
| ayuqe-  | ayuqsarpiaara | ‘to be like (it)’ | ‘it is almost like it’ |
| palu-   | paluyarpiallruunga | ‘to die of starvation’ | ‘I almost starved to death’ |

Iglair carpiallruunga uuqnarqellriamek nerengnaqlemni. ‘I almost scorched my throat when I tried to eat the hot food.’

@~+yartur- to go to V; to go in order to V; to be in the process of V-ing # < -yartur\(^1\); < PE pb. yar(tu)k-

| maqi-  | maqiyarturtuq | ‘to take a steambath’ | ‘he went in order to take a steambath’ |
| cefirte- | cefircarturaa | ‘to visit’ | ‘he went in order to visit her’ |
| mit’e-  | mic’arturtuq | ‘to land’ | ‘it is coming in for a landing’ |
| tupag-  | tupagyarturtuq | ‘to wake up’ | ‘he is or was in the process of waking up’ (vs. tupagtuq ‘he woke up’) |
| tekite- | tekicarturtuq | ‘to arrive’ | ‘he is or was in the process of arriving’, or ‘he is or was about to arrive’ (vs. tekituq ‘he arrived’) |
Also, irregularly:

mer- ‘to drink’  meqsarturtuq ‘he went to get a drink of water’
unan ‘to defecate’ anaqssarturtuq ‘he went to defecate’

Aanaka neryarturtuq kelgatni nerevkarilrii. ‘My mother went to eat because the people holding a feast invited her.’

@~+yaurciqe- to start and continue to V # < -yaurte-ciqe-/ciq-  
qanrute- ‘to tell’  qanrucaurciiqmken ‘I’ll start telling you’
makete- ‘to get up’ makcaurciiquten ‘you will start getting up (early)’

Mikelnguyagaq neryaurciiquq neqpianek keggutengkuni. ‘The baby will start eating solids when she gets teeth.’

@~+yaurte- to be able to V now; to have learned how to V # < -yar-urte-; > -yaurciqe-
kuimar- ‘to swim’ kuimaryaurtua ‘I can swim now’
yurar- ‘to dance’ yuraryaurtellruuq ‘he has become able to dance', 'has begun to dance as a regular activity’
piyua- ‘to walk’ piyuayaurtuq ‘he can walk now’

Tang aatavcetun pukunqerkaaryaurteqatallinilriaten. ‘Look, it appears that you are going to learn to eat picking all the meat off the bone like your father does.’ (ELN 1990:4)

Taγgaam-gguq tauna mikelnguaraq ayagmek yuurtellruuq pekcaurcami auursacami pavigliuni cakneq, ca tamalkuan ullagsugluku. ‘However, when that little child was born, from the start he learned to move and learned to crawl very adroitly, so he tended to get into to everything.’ (MAR1 2001:13)

–yaga(g)aq* little baby N # < yak-ya(g)aq*
tuntu ‘reindeer’ tuntuuyayaq ‘a little tiny reindeer calf’
tuntuvak ‘moose’ tuntuvayayaq ‘little baby moose calf’

@~ yu- to be able to V well; to customarily V well # takes intransitive endings only; > -yuli, -yuite-, -yuirute-, -yunarqe-, -yunari-; < PE pb. yu- or òu-  
qaner- ‘to speak’ qanyuuq ‘he speaks well’
qilag- ‘to knit’ qilayuuq ‘she knits well’
pite- ‘to catch game’ picuuq ‘he is a successful hunter’
kegge- ‘to bite’ keggsuuq ‘it tends to bite’
nute- ‘to shoot’ nutyuuq ‘he shoots accurately’
niite- ‘to hear’ niicuuq ‘he hears well’; ‘he is mindful’; ‘he hears and heeds’
kenir- ‘to cook’ keniuyuagcit ‘my, you cook well!’
-yuar- — -yug-

@~+yuar- lest (one) V; in case (one) Vs # used with an indicative ending and with another verb in the same sentence in the optative mood (see also -niar-); < PE pb. yu(C)-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nere-</td>
<td>‘to eat’</td>
<td>neryuaraa ‘lest he eat it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayakar-</td>
<td>‘to flee’</td>
<td>ayakaryuartuq ‘lest he flee’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanluciirte-</td>
<td>‘to lose one’s way’</td>
<td>nanluciircuartuten ‘in case you lose your way’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tauna mikelnluq nayuqiu, igcuar tuq inglernek. ‘Stay with that child lest he fall from the bed.’
Uquutvaguartangqerruq tamaani, ukut yuut apertuaskiki cauciatnek tamakut. ‘In case there are poison water hemlock there, educate those people on what they are.’
Unuurucuaratuen, ampi uterten. ‘Hurry and go home lest night overtake you.’
Paluqtam pillinia, “Pektatugaryaqunak qerainanmegni piqurtuvtuq.” ‘The beaver said to him, “Don’t move around too much as we go across, lest we have a mishap.”’ (CIU 2005:262)
Aaniita tua-i pinaurai, “Neqkanek elagymun quyurcilarci, uksuqan kaigyuartuci.” ‘And so their mother would tell them, “Gather food in the cache lest you be hungry when winter come.”’ (QES 1973:1)

Aqvaquryaqunak, uqua ciqru cuar an, elpet-llu uucuartuten. ‘Don’t run; you might splash its oil and may get burned.’ (MAR2 2001:80)

... tuaqaa Agayun qanellruq, “Napam naucetaarviim qukaanelnguum atsainek ner’arkunritutek, agturmnaaku-llu, tuaten pikuvtek tuquyuartutuq.” ‘... but God said, “You are not to eat the fruit of the tree in the middle of the garden, nor touch it, for if you do, you will surely die.”’ (AYAG. 3:2)

@~+yug- to want to V; to tend to V; to feel V (with “emotional roots”) # and + (ry)ug- to want N; to want to do the appropriate thing with N # when used with “emotional roots” takes intransitive endings only; cf. -yuk; > -yugar-, -yugcali-, -yugnga-, -yugyaaqe-, -yunqegg-, -yunrite-, -yuuma-, -yuumir-, -yukaar(ar)-; < PE pb. yuy-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cali-</td>
<td>‘to work’</td>
<td>caliyugtuq ‘he wants to work’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taqe-</td>
<td>‘to quit’</td>
<td>taqsugtuq ‘he wants to quit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nere-</td>
<td>‘to eat’</td>
<td>neryugaa ‘he wants to eat it’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inarte-</td>
<td>‘to lie down’</td>
<td>inarcugtuq ‘he wants to lie down’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayag-</td>
<td>‘to leave’</td>
<td>ayaguyugtuq ‘he wants to leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanger-</td>
<td>‘to see’</td>
<td>tangersugaa ‘he wants to see her’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akag-</td>
<td>‘to roll’</td>
<td>akagyugtuq ‘it tends to roll’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iqu-</td>
<td>‘to fall over’</td>
<td>iquyugtuq ‘it tends to fall over’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qavar-</td>
<td>‘to sleep’</td>
<td>qavaryugtuq ‘he wants to sleep’, or if he is already asleep, ‘he is sound asleep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takar-</td>
<td>(root) ‘shy’, ‘respectful’</td>
<td>takaryugtuq ‘he feels shy’, ‘respectful’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temci-</td>
<td>(root) ‘amused’</td>
<td>temciyugtuq ‘he feels amused’, ‘finds something funny’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tepa-</td>
<td>‘aged fish head’</td>
<td>tepuyugtuq, teperyugtuq ‘he wants (to eat) aged fish heads’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qimugta</td>
<td>‘dog’</td>
<td>qimugteryugtuq ‘he wants dogs’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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atkuk ‘parka’       atkugytuq ‘he wants (to put on) a parka’
kiiq ‘heat in the air’     kiiryugytuq ‘he feels hot’ (lexicalized)

Also, irregularly:
mer- ‘to drink’       meqsugtuq ‘he is thirsty’
anar- ‘to defecate’       anaqsugtuq ‘he needs to defecate’

@~+yugar- to enjoy one’s V-ing # NS; < -yug-?
    yuu- ‘to live’       yuuyugartuq ‘he is enjoying life’
    nere- ‘to eat’       nersugartuq ‘he’s enjoying eating’
    qavar- ‘to sleep’     qavarsugartuq ‘he enjoyed his sleep’

@~+yugcali- to V heartily; to enjoy one’s V-ing # < yug-(particle cali)
    nere- ‘to eat’       neryugcaliuq ‘he is eating heartily’
    ceningga- ‘to be visiting’

        ceninggaayugcaliungua ‘I am enjoying my visit’

Keniramnek amaqliqa neryugcaliluni nerellruuq. ‘My brother ate my cooking, enjoying it.’

@~+yugnaitar- just before V-ing # used with the subordinative
    tupag- ‘to wake up’     tupagyugnaitarluten ‘just before you woke up’
    ayag- ‘to leave’       ayagyugnaitarluni ‘just before he left’

        Tekicingnaitarlua arulairraarlua nerellruunga. ‘Just before I arrived I stopped and ate.’

@~+yugnairute- to definitely not be going to V anymore # < -yugnar(qe)-i:rute-
    anerteqe- ‘to live’     anerteqsugnairutuq ‘he definitely won’t live anymore’

@~+yugnaite-1 to definitely not be going to V # < -yugnar(qe)-ite-
    ayag- ‘to go’       ayagyugnaituq ‘he definitely isn’t going’; ayagyugnaunani ‘definitely not going’
    nere- ‘to eat’       neryugnaitaa ‘he certainly won’t eat it’

        Muragtun ayuqsugnaituq. ‘It is definitely not like wood.’
        Tauna-gguq kiimi irugni qap’illukek pilria mcituuq unui tamarmeng, nekevyugnaunani
        nengelmi, qumqautarkauluku nekevenkenani. ‘But that one that digs a place for his legs; all
        of his clothing is soaking wet and he can’t stand in the cold; if he stands up he freezes right
        away.’ (WEB 2)

@~+yugnaite-2 to no be such as to make one want to V, or to V it # < -yug-naite-
    nere- ‘to eat’       neryugnaituq ‘it is not appetizing’
-yugnarqe-\(^{-1}\) — -yuite-

\(@\sim+yugnarqe\)^{-1}\ to probably V # this postbase usually comes immediately before the ending; < -yuke-narqe-;
  > -yugnaite-
    atur- ‘to use’ aturyugnarqaa ‘he is probably using it’, ‘I think that he is using it’
    ayagciqe- ‘to be going to go’ ayagciqsugnarquq ‘he will probably go’, ‘I think that he will go’

\(@\sim+yugnarqe\)^{-2}\ to be such as to make one want to V, or to V it # < -yug-narqe-
  naaqe- ‘to read’ Naaqsugnarqellriit ‘things which make one want to read them’ (title of a literary/cultural journal in Yup’ik that was published 1969–1971)

\(@\sim+yugnga\)\ to be able to V K, BB; < -yug-nga-
  naaqi- ‘to read’ naaqiugngaunga ‘I can read’
  atur- ‘to use’ aturyugnga ‘he can use it’

Nalluaqa mingeqsugngacia. ‘I don’t know whether he can sew.’

\(@\sim+yugyaaqe\)\ to want to V, provided it is all right # < -yug-yaaqe-
  kuuvviar- ‘to drink coffee’ kuuvviaryugyaaqut ‘we would like some coffee’
  kuimar- ‘to swim’ kuimaryugyaqua ‘I would like to swim’

Taikan tangerrsugyaaqqa. ‘When he comes I would like to see him.’

\(@\sim-yuirute\)\ to no longer V # < -yu-i:rute-
  kuingir- ‘to smoke’ kuingiyuiruta ‘I no longer smoke’
  assike- ‘to like’ assiksuiruta ‘he no longer likes her’

Uum tan’gurraam aliksuiruta ilurani angliami. ‘This boy no longer fears his cousin because he has grown up.’

\(@\sim-yuite\)\ to never V; to habitually not V# for some Y this is @\sim+yuite-; < -yu-ite\(^{-1}\)-
  kuingir- ‘to smoke’ kuingiyuituq, kuingiryuituq (form for some Y) ‘he doesn’t smoke’, ‘he never smokes’
  maqi- ‘to take a steambath’ maqiyuituq ‘he never takes steambaths’; maqiyuunani (‘he) never taking steambaths’
  alinge- ‘to be afraid’ alingyuituq ‘he is never afraid, is courageous, is bold’; alingyuunani ‘(he) never being afraid’; alingyuunii ‘(I) never being afraid’
  niite- ‘to hear’ niciuituq ‘he doesn’t hear’, ‘is deaf’ or ‘disobediently unresponsive’
  kuimar- ‘to swim’ kuimayuunani, kuimaryuunani (form for some Y) ‘(he) never swimming’
tangerr- ‘to see’
tangyuituq, tangerrsuituq (form for some Y) ‘he doesn’t see’

Kuńingiyuituq tuńgaam iqmituunga. ‘I don’t — I never — smoke, but I do chew tobacco.’
Alikenritaqa qimugtii keggṣuilen. ‘I’m not afraid of his dog because it never bites.’
Pingqessuituq. ‘He / it never has any.’ (note ss rather than y)

ʔyuk thing like N # non-productive; all occurrences highly lexicalized; < PE pb. yuŋ or ṅuŋ

teq ‘index finger’
tekeryuk ‘wingtip feather’
nunaniq ‘joy’
nunaniryuk ‘gray jay’
angeq ‘chewing gum’
angeryuk ‘tree pitch’ (probably originally with meanings reversed from present usage)
angyaq ‘boat’
angyayuk ‘back of bird’
tuntuq ‘caribou’
tunturyuk ‘Great Bear constellation’
tengak ‘pubic hair’
tengayuk ‘throat hair of caribou’

@~+yukaar(ar)- to be ready to V; to be going to V at any moment; to be in a state of readiness to V # < -yug-ʔ-ʔar(ar)-
          qallange- ‘to come to a boil’ qallangyukaartoq ‘it is going to boil at any moment’
tai- ‘to come’ taiyukaartoq ‘he is ready to come here’
teguqar- ‘to grab’ teguqeryukaararaa ‘he is ready to grab it’
naye- ‘to break’ navegyukaartut ‘they break easily’
kuimar- ‘to swim’ kuimaryukaartua ‘I am ready to swim’

@~+yuke- to think or believe that oneself or another is V-ing # “compound verbal postbase”; for polarity information see -ni- and Practical Grammar of . . . Yup’ik (p. 322ff); > -nayuke-, -yugnarqe-
          ayallru- ‘to have left’ ayallruyukaa ‘he thought she had left’
Nutellruaqa kanaqlauyuksaalquku. ‘I shot it thinking, mistakenly, that it was a muskrat.’

@~+yuli one who is good at V-ing; a proficient V-er # < -yu-li¹
          kenir- ‘to cook’ kenityuli ‘a good cook’
pite- ‘to catch game’ piculi ‘a good hunter’
yurar- ‘to Eskimo dance’ yurayuli ‘an excellent Eskimo dancer’
muruua- ‘to sink in snow, mud, etc.’ muraayuli ‘legendary beast that leaves deep tracks in snow and soil’
miluqu- ‘to heave things’ miluquyuli ‘legendary beast that heaves rocks’; ‘identified with monkey or ape’ (lexicalized)
teve- ‘to portage’ tevyuli ‘muskrat’ (lexicalized)
kegge- ‘to bite’ keggsuli ‘pike fish’ (lexicalized), also ‘a dog that bites’
elciar- ‘to burp, to belch’ elciayuli ‘rock ptarmigan’ or ‘ruffed grouse’ (lexicalized)
?, cf. qalemqar- ‘to gobble up food’ qalemtaayuli ‘elephant’ (lexicalized)
@~yunaite- to be impossible to be V-ed; to not tend to induce one to V # this postbase is the negative of -yunarqee-; for polarity information see -narqee- and -naitee-; < -yunarqeeite-

  naaqee- ‘to read’  naaqsunaituq ‘it doesn’t make one want to read it’
  ature- ‘to use’  atuyunaituq ‘it is not good to use, it can’t be used’

  Tauna teguyunaituq yungqertuq. ‘That thing should not be taken; it has an owner.’
  Kemegtyunarqlingwnerni ernerni nunmiutat ungungssit kemgitneker’aarkuunritukut. ‘On days when meat is not to be eaten we may not eat the flesh of land animals.’ (GRA 1951:267)

@~yunari- to be the proper time to V # for polarity information see -narie-; < -yu-nari-

  qavar- ‘to sleep’  qavayunariuq ‘it is the proper time to sleep’;
  qavayunarianga ‘it is the proper time for me to sleep’
  ature- ‘to use’  atuyunariuq ‘it is good to use now’

@~yunarqee- to be possible to V; to tend to induce one to V # < for polarity information see -narqee-; < -yu-

  nere- ‘to eat’  neryunaruquq ‘it can be eaten’, ‘is good to eat’
  inqee- ‘to coo’  ineqsunaruquq ‘he is cute, makes one want to coo to him’
  naaqee- ‘to read’  naaqsunaruquq ‘it is good to read’
  ature- ‘to use’  atuyunaruquq ‘it is good to use’
  ellimer- ‘to tell one to do something’  ellimeyunaruquq ‘it is easy to get him to do things’, ‘he does things when you tell him to’

  Igai atam naaqsunaruquqtaum. ‘That person’s writings are good to read.’
  Caalartuyunaruqukut amllenrilgurmeq qaq’umek avuluku masslatun cali asgiutekluku caalartuyunarqukut, tau’gaam tunurnek neryunaitukut. ‘We are permitted to use a small amount of shortening like butter which is spread on bread, and we can use shortening to fry with, but we must not eat back fat (of reindeer or moose).’ (GRA 1951:268)

@~yunqegg- to love to V; to like very much to V # < -yug-nqegg-

  nere- ‘to eat’  neryunqegotuq ‘he loves to eat’; neryunqeggai ‘he loves to eat them’
  qavar- ‘to sleep’  qavaryunqegotuq ‘he loves to sleep’

  Qavaryunqeggami-wa tua-i unuameq qavalliria. ‘Because he loves to sleep, he is probably sleeping today.’

@~yunqeggli one who loves to V; an avid V-er # < -yunqegg-li-

  nere- ‘to eat’  neryunqeggli ‘one who loves to eat’, ‘gourmand’

  Neryunqeggli ima akwaugaq keellruaaqatukataasqelluku ilalruta. ‘Yesterday I invited the gourmand — one who loves to eat — to have dinner with us.’

@~yunrite- to continue not to V; to not want to V # < -yug-nrite-

  tekite- ‘to arrive’  tekicunrituq ‘he just won’t arrive’; ‘he doesn’t want to arrive’
@~+yuuma- to be able to V (Y, NS, HBC meaning); to be ready to V (K, BB meaning) # < -yug-ma-
  kuimar- ‘to swim’               kuimaryuumaq ‘he is able to swim’ (Y, NS, HBC meaning);
                                 ‘he is ready to swim’ (K, BB meaning)

@~+yuumiir(ar)te- to no longer want to V; to suddenly cease wanting to V # < -yuumir-ir(ar)te-
  nere- ‘to eat’                  neryuumiirtua, neryuumiirretua (HBC form) ‘I don’t want
to eat any longer’

Nalluaqa ciin neryuumiirarucia. ‘I don’t know why he suddenly lost his appetite — suddenly
ceased wanting to eat.’

@~+yuumiite- to not care to V # < -yuumir-ite1-
  kuuvviar- ‘to drink coffee’      kuuvviaryuuumiituaq ‘he doesn’t care to drink coffee’

Kumlanertyuumiitiiluni yun’erra’ar yuurqallruuq. ‘Saying that he didn’t care to eat frozen
fish, the young man had tea instead.’

@~+yuimir- to yearn to V; to desire to V # < -yug-ma-?-; > yuumiite-, -yuimiir(ar)te-
  melugtur- ‘to eat aged fish’     melugturyuumiirtua ‘I yearn to eat aged fish eggs’
                                eggs’

Neryuumiirtua imkunek nerlallemnek imumi man’a waten ayuqlirivailgan. ‘I yearn to eat the
things I used to eat long ago before things changed like this.’

@+yuuq, @+suuq # Used with demonstrative pronoun bases to make singular vocative (calling) forms; in general,
the first form is used in Y and HBC, and the second form elsewhere
  u(na) ‘this one’                  uyuuq, usuuq ‘you here!’
  ing(na) ‘the one over there’     ingyuuq, ingsuuq ‘you over there!’
  pik(na) ‘the one up above’       piksuuq ‘you up there!’
  kan(‘a) ‘the one down there’     kacuuq ‘you down there!’
   (base kat-)                     (base kat-)
  un(‘a) ‘the one moving down      unyuuq, unsuuq ‘you moving down there!’
   there’
ENDINGS
The charts on the following pages show the endings for the various noun cases and verb moods. These charts also appear in Practical Grammar of … Yup'ik, which should be consulted for further information.

The following is a summary of the uses of the moods and cases.

**Verb Moods**

*Indicative:* 1) statements; 2) “yes-no” questions, usually with enclitic = qaa

*Interrogative:* 1) content questions; 2) exclamations with the postbase @5+pag- ǀ ~vag-

*Optative:* 1) commands, requests, suggestions; 2) statements in narrative with the postbase @4 – ḷi- and a third person ending

*Subordinative:* 1) actions or states subordinate to that of the main verb and involving the same subject; 2) requests, commands, suggestions with a second person ending

*Participial:* 1) exclamations, usually with tang; 2) certain special constructions (see maaten and = wa)

*Connective moods* (best described with English translations):

  *First contemporative:* “when (in the past)”
  *Second contemporative:* “while”
  *Precessive:* “before”
  *Concessive:* “although, even though, even if”
  *Contingent:* “whenever”
  *Consequential:* “because”
  *Conditional:* “if, when (in the future)”

**Noun Cases**

*Absolutive:* 1) subject of an intransitive verb; 2) object of a transitive verb

*Relative:* 1) subject of a transitive verb; 2) possessor; 3) “independent relative construction,” see section on roots in Generation Introduction, and Appendix 1, for further information

*Localis:* 1) place at which, time at which; 2) object of a comparison; 3) with postbase @5 + paa ǀ ~vaa and enclitic = lli in exclamations; 4) formal vocative

*Ablative-modalis:* 1) place from which, time from which; 2) indefinite object of an intransitive verb; 3) specifying information about a noun within a verb; 4) secondary object especially with verbs of speaking and giving; 5) instrument (only in some dialects)

*Terminalis:* 1) route; 2) instrument; 3) part of a whole

*Vialis:* 1) route; 2) instrument; 3) part of a whole

*Equalis:* 1) comparison; 2) language specification; 3) price specification
**INDICATIVE MOOD ENDINGS**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>Intransitive</th>
<th>Transitive OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>3rd person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>d</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>k</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>qa</td>
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<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>puk</td>
<td>puk</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>s</td>
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<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>ci</td>
<td>ci</td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>tek</td>
<td>tek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The a of the third person subject transitive indicative marker is deleted with those bases and those endings where the a would lead to a three-vowel cluster. Technically it would be more accurate to say that this marker is +(g)ar-, and to change the subject-object markers accordingly, so that, for example, the 3s-3s marker would be a, the 1s-3s marker would be -ka, the 1s-2s marker would be -mken, and the 2s-1s marker would be +penga.

2. Also rput, rpuk, rci, and rtek.

3. Also agnenga and rpetegnenga.

4. Also vnga, vkut, vkuk, vcia, etc.
**INTERROGATIVE MOOD ENDINGS**

| SUBJECT | Intransitive | | | Transitive OBJECT | | | | | | | 3rd person | 1st person | 2nd person |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd person | s | p | d | s | p | d | s | p | d | s | p | d | | |
| | +’(t)a-tk | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | +’(t)a-tk | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st person | s | p | d | a tanuk⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ~+(t)si⁻¹ @~+ce⁻² | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ~+(t)si⁻¹ @~+ce⁻² | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd person | s | p | d | t | ci¹ tek | | | | | | | | | |
| | ~+(t)si⁻¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ~+(t)si⁻¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1. A resulting ts or ty becomes c; ~+(t)y in HBC.
2. Base final te is dropped by these endings.
3. *fung* in HBC.
4. The 2p ending may be +(t)ess in HBC.
5. Also n’gu.
6. *ne* may be inserted after the g of these endings, giving for example *gneki* rather than *gki*.
7. There are no first person transitive interrogative endings, except that some people do have ~+(t)siken for 1s to 2s “I to you.”
# OPTATIVE MOOD ENDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>Intransitive</th>
<th>Transitive OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>1st person</td>
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<td>3rd person</td>
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<td>ciu</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tegu</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. When these endings are used on a base ending in te, the resulting tl becomes ll.
2. Also %e)Ita.
3. Drops te from bases.
4. With bases ending in a single prime vowel, this ending is Ø; with bases ending in two vowels or e, this ending is (gi); with bases ending in te, this ending is n; but with bases ending in special te, it is lu (except in HBC, where it is n); and with bases ending in a consonant, this ending is a.
5. The 3d-3s ending may also be n'gu, and the others in this row may insert ne after g.
6. Changes te to s but special te to I.
7. With bases ending in a single prime vowel, this ending is u; with bases ending in two vowels or e, this ending is (gi)u; with bases ending in te, this is @gu, changing te to s but special te to I; and with bases ending in a consonant, this ending is guu.
8. May be ken instead of mken.
9. When these endings are used with a base ending in two vowels or e, (gi) may be used before the ending, in which case velar dropping occurs with the 2s-1s ending, causing it to be, in effect, a rather than nga.
When these endings are used on a base ending in te, the resulting tl becomes ll; however, when these endings are used on a base ending in special te- or after the postbase vke-/+peke-, which replaces -nrite- 'no not V', the marker of this mood is @na-, dropping the t and sometimes changing preceding i to u, rather than @~+lu-, and the 2s subject intransitive and 2s object transitive ending is k rather than ten. Furthermore, the 1s object transitive ending and the 1s subject intransitive ending, which are shown on the chart as a (actually :nga), will combine with @na- to give @nii (from @nanga).

2. nung in HBC.
### Participial Mood Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>Intransitive</th>
<th>Transitive</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>1st person</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>nga</td>
<td>ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>kut</td>
<td>vvut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>kuk</td>
<td>vvuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td>vnga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>ci</td>
<td>vcia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>tek</td>
<td>vteagna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. With bases ending in a stop consonant or voiceless fricative followed by *e*, *er*, or *eg*, the marker will be *-llria-* for many speakers. With bases ending in special *te-*, the marker is *@ngur-* for 3rd person subject, *@ngu-* for other subjects (rather than *-lria-*), changing *te* to *l*. With this marker, the 1s ending is *a* (from *nga*).

2. With these endings, the intransitive participal marker is *-lrii-* rather than *-lria-*.  
3. Base final *te* changes to *s*, but special *te* changes to *l*; *e* from this marker is deleted when the person/number marker begins with a vowel.
## Endings of the Connective Moods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>Intransitive</th>
<th>Transitive OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>1st person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The markers of the Connective moods are @~+(t)vaileg- for the Precessive, @~:(ng)aq- for the Consequential, ‘+(g)aqa- for the Contingent, @+ngr(ar)- for the Concessive, @~–ku- for the Conditional, -ller- for the First Contemporative, and @:(ng)inaner- for the Second Contemporative.

1. The final consonant of consonant-ending connective mood markers is subject to velar-dropping while the final vowel of vowel-ending markers is deleted with these third person subject endings.

2. The intransitive endings for the First and Second Contemporative moods are like the localis case endings; that is, they are :ani, :atni, -mni, mteñi, megñi, +peni, +peceni, +petegni, +mini, +meggni, +megni.

3. The 1s intransitive ending is +ma, but all the other first person subject endings are the consonant-dropping type.

4. The forms .vet, .vgu, .vcu, etc. are used with vowel-ending connective mood markers, while consonant-ending markers take the corresponding forms +pet, +pegu, +peciu, etc.

5. All fourth person subject endings begin with n rather than m for the Conditional mood; that is, they are ni, nii, neng, etc. rather than mi, miu, meng, etc.

6. With the First and Second Contemporative moods, ni is inserted between the subject and object components of 4s subject transitive endings, giving miniu, miniki, etc. rather than miu, miki, etc. Some dialects use this ni in other transitive endings as well.
### ABSOLUTIVE CASE ENDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Possessor</th>
<th>Number of Noun</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>dual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unpossessed</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>%(e)t</td>
<td>%(e)k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>(ng)a</td>
<td>(ng)i</td>
<td>%(e)k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>(ng)at</td>
<td>(ng)it</td>
<td>%(e)gket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>(ng)ak</td>
<td>-kek</td>
<td>%(e)gkek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-ka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-put&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-puk&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>%(e)n</td>
<td>-ten</td>
<td>%(e)gken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-ci&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-ci</td>
<td>%(e)gci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-tek&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-tek</td>
<td>%(e)gtek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-ni</td>
<td>-ni</td>
<td>%(e)gni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-teng&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-teng</td>
<td>%(e)gteng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-tek&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-tek</td>
<td>%(e)gtek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Or .vut with vowel-ending bases and +put with consonant-ending bases.
2. Or .vuk with vowel-ending bases and +puk with consonant-ending bases.
3. Or .si with vowel-ending bases and +ci with consonant-ending bases.
4. Or .sek with vowel-ending bases and +tek with consonant-ending bases.
5. Or .seng with vowel-ending bases and +teng with consonant-ending bases.
6. Or .sek with vowel-ending bases and +tek with consonant-ending bases.
### RELATIVE CASE ENDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and Person of Possessor</th>
<th>Number of Noun</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>dual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unpossessed</td>
<td>%:(e)m</td>
<td>%:(e)t</td>
<td>%:(e)k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>s : (ng)an</td>
<td>: (ng)in</td>
<td>%:(e)gken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p : (ng)ata</td>
<td>: (ng)ita</td>
<td>%:(e)gketa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d : (ng)agnek</td>
<td>-kenka</td>
<td>%:(e)gkenka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>s -ma</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:(e)gma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p -mta</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:(e)gemta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d -megnu1</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:(e)gmegnu1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>s -vet/+pet2</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:(e)gpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p -vci/+peci2</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:(e)gpeci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d -vtek/+petek2</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:(e)gpetek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th person</td>
<td>s -mi</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:(e)gmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p -meng3</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:(e)gmeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d -mek</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:(e)gmek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Also -mnuk.
2. The v form is used with vowel- or consonant-ending bases, and the p form is used only with consonant-ending bases.
3. Also -megta or -megteng.
### LOCALIS CASE ENDINGS (and ABLATIVE-MODALIS and TERMINALS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and Person of Possessor</th>
<th>Number of Noun</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>dual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unpossessed</td>
<td></td>
<td>%~mi</td>
<td>%~ni</td>
<td>%:e(gni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>:(ng)ani</td>
<td>:(ng)ini</td>
<td>%:e(gkeni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>:(ng)atni</td>
<td>:(ng)itni</td>
<td>%:e(gketni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>:(ng)agni</td>
<td>-kegni</td>
<td>%:e(gkegni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-mni</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:e(gemni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-mteñi</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:e(gemteñi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-megni¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:e(gmegni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-vni/+peni¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:e(gpeni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-vceñi/+pecëni¹ ²</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:e(gpecëni²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-vteñi/+peteñi¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:e(gpeteñi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-mini</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:e(gmini)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-meggni</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:e(gmeggni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-megni</td>
<td></td>
<td>%:e(gmegni)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The endings of the ablative-modalis and terminals cases are the same as the endings of the localis case except that in place of the final i of the localis, the ablative-modalis has ek (eng in HBC), and the terminalis has un.

1. The v form is used with vowel- or consonant-ending bases, and the p form is used only with consonant-ending bases.
2. -vcini/+pecini, %gpecini in HBC.
VIALIS CASE ENDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and Person of Possessor</th>
<th>Number of Noun</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>dual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unpossessed</td>
<td></td>
<td>%kun</td>
<td>%tgun</td>
<td>%(e)gnegun&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>(ng)akun</td>
<td>(ng)ikun</td>
<td>%(e)gkenkun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>(ng)atgun</td>
<td>(ng)itgun</td>
<td>%(e)gketgun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>(ng)agnegun</td>
<td>-kegun</td>
<td>%(e)gkegnegun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-mkun</td>
<td></td>
<td>%(e)gemkun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-mtegun</td>
<td></td>
<td>%(e)gmeteggun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-megnegun</td>
<td></td>
<td>%(e)gmegnegun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-vkun/+pegun&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>%(e)gpegun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-vcetgun/+pecetgun&lt;sup&gt;2,3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>%(e)gpecetgun&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-vtegun/+petegnegun&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>%(e)gpetegnegun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th person</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>-mikun</td>
<td></td>
<td>%(e)gmikun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-megtegun</td>
<td></td>
<td>%(e)gmegtegun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-megnegun</td>
<td></td>
<td>%(e)gmegnegun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Also %(e)gkun.
2. The v form is used with vowel- or consonant-ending bases, and the p form is used only with consonant-ending bases.
3. Also -vciuggun/+peciuggun, %(e)gpeciuggun.
### EQUALIS CASE ENDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and Person of Possessor</th>
<th>Number of Noun</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unpossessed</td>
<td><strong>singl</strong></td>
<td><strong>plur</strong></td>
<td><strong>du</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd person</strong></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>(ng)atun</td>
<td>(ng)ictun</td>
<td>(ng)agtun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>(ng)acetun</td>
<td>(ng)ictun</td>
<td>(ng)agtun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>(ng)agetun</td>
<td>-kegtun</td>
<td>-kegtun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st person</strong></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>-mtun</td>
<td>-mcetun</td>
<td>-megtun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>-mcetun</td>
<td>-mcetun</td>
<td>-mcetun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>-mcetun</td>
<td>-mcetun</td>
<td>-mcetun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd person</strong></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>-vtun/ +petun(^1)</td>
<td>-vcetun/ +pecetun(^1)</td>
<td>-vtegtun/ +petevtun(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>-vcetun/ +pecetun(^1)</td>
<td>-vcetun/ +pecetun(^1)</td>
<td>-vcetun/ +pecetun(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>-vtegtun/ +petegtun(^1)</td>
<td>-vtegtun/ +petegtun(^1)</td>
<td>-vtegtun/ +petegtun(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4th person</strong></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>-mitun</td>
<td>-megcetun</td>
<td>-megtun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>-megcetun</td>
<td>-megcetun</td>
<td>-megcetun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>-megtun</td>
<td>-megcetun</td>
<td>-megcetun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The v form is used with vowel- or consonant-ending bases, and the p form is used only with consonant-ending bases.
ENCLITICS
Enclitics are additional suffixes that follow the inflectional ending of a word. There may be zero, one, two, or (rarely) three or more enclitics on a word. Enclitics are normally written separated from the rest of the word and from each other by hyphens (except as noted below), but they are cited in this dictionary’s listings and in derivations with the equals sign, “=”.

With the exception of the enclitic =llu ‘and’ and =i, which functions as a “verbal pointer”, an enclitic affects the meaning of the entire sentence (or clause) in which it occurs, and not just that of the single word to which it is attached. If a sentence has an enclitic (other than the two mentioned above), then that enclitic usually occurs on the first word of the sentence (or clause). Most enclitics do not translate well with a single English word or phrase; rather, their meaning derives from the contexts and grammatical constructions in which they are used. Consequently English translations are omitted from the following discussion of enclitic morphophonemics.

The morphophonemics of enclitic attachment differs in certain ways from that of postbase or ending attachment.

A stop consonant preceding one of the enclitics =am, =kiq, =mi, and =tuq may optionally be replaced by a fricative, t being replaced by s, q by r, and k by g. If this occurs, the hyphen is omitted in writing. For example, an’uq-am may become an’uram, ukuk-mi may become ukugmi, and tailituq may become taillistuq. Such a process does not occur with other enclitics.

The enclitics =qaa, =kin, and =wa (or =gga) begin with geminated consonants if they are used with words that end in vowels. Thus nuna-qaa and piksailama-wa are pronounced as if they were written nunaq’aa and piksailamaw’a. Other enclitics do not entail such gemination. The enclitic =qaa, when used with a word ending in q, results in a cluster of a released q from the base of the word followed by a second q from the enclitic, anyaq’qaa (though for some people the q in question ends one syllable and begins the next without being released in between, anyaqaqaa). Analogous situations with =tuq and words ending in t, or with =kin and word ending in k, are avoided by the process discussed above.

If an open syllable precedes the sole or final enclitic of a word, and if that open syllable is due to receive stress, “stress retraction” (see general introduction) does not occur, and the vowel of that open syllable is lengthened (note that, in a sense, =qaa, =kin, and =wa never follow an open syllable because they close the preceding syllable, as discussed above). Thus, for example, kuigpagmi-llu is pronounced with mi long; that is, stress is not retracted from the syllable mi; however, it differs from *kuigpagmiillu in that in kuigpagmi-llu the syllable -pag- does not get secondary stress.

The boundary between a word that ends with a vowel and an enclitic that begins with a vowel (=i or =am) acts like a consonant. Thus pika-i is pronounced as if it were written pika’i (where k is not geminated, and a is rhythmically lengthened).

The rather complex and varied morphophonemics of enclitic attachment, including other particulars concerning syllable boundaries within a word vs. word/enclitic boundaries vs. word boundaries, is the motivation for writing enclitics with hyphens.1

Several enclitics, =ata, =atam, =tanem, and =tang, in pronunciation, may be regarded as particle bases rather than enclitics, and this is reflected in

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1 For a full discussion of the different sound contours at these boundaries, see O. Miyaoka’s paper in Krauss 1985.
the fact that they are sometimes spelled with the hyphen and sometimes as independent words.

Note that certain enclitics do occur as a part of certain bases, often without their distinctive boundary sound contours (and therefore written a hyphen), and this is noted with “>” as, for example, at the entry for =wa, is given “= cunawa, iciwa, qayuwa, waniwa”. These particle bases are to be found in the bases section of this dictionary.

Protoforms, if any, are given preceded “< PE pb.” or “< PY pb.”, since the Comparative Eskimo Dictionary (Fortescue et al. 1994) lists enclitics together with postbases.

Finally, enclitics of the form CV are often truncated in speech and writing. In the standard writing system, the deleted vowel is replaced with an apostrophe; thus, elpeni-ll’ (from elpeni-lli) and nereksailama-w’ (from nereksailama-wa).

In the following discussion, a back-and-forth conversation has the components numbered: (1) “Ciin aitaurpakarcit?” (2) “Qavarniama-wa.” ‘(1) “Why are you yawning so much?” (2) “It’s because I am sleepy.”’

=am used for emphasis or contrast in narrative or conversation # > ampi, tauγgaam, =llam; < PY pb. (η)am
Kitek-am apiaciura! ‘Go ahead and make lunch (it’s past time for it)!
Qimugtem-am nerrlinia. ‘The dog has indeed eaten it (something it shouldn’t have eaten, or something we didn’t think it had eaten).
Mernungua-am ak’a ‘I’m getting tired already. (though I shouldn’t be).’
Tua-i-am igaa. Aqsing’ermi-am tuaten ataaam ayagtuq. Ayaangginanermi-am tangertuq ataaam maklagmek. Maklak-am tuaten uivaartarrraarlluku aturturrraarlluku ikgiliu. And, he swallowed it (though it was big). ‘Even though he was full, he went on like that again (despite his fullness). As he went on he saw a bearded seal (in addition to the other things he had encountered). After circling and singing to the bearded seal, he swallowed it (lo and behold).’ (UNP1)
(1) “Cukangnaqvakarcit?” (2)
“Ataku-wa caliarkanka amllerata, amllerilliniut-am ayaumallemni.” ‘(1) “Why are you in such a hurry?” (2) “It’s because I’ve got so many things to do this evening, and (what’s more) they’ve increased while I’ve been away.”’ (YUP 1996:35)
(1) “Nauwa qetunraan?” (2)

“Ciin?” (3) “Qamigaquma unuaq maligcugnayuklua maligtesqessaaqua.” (4)
“Anellruuuq-am tyima.” (5) “Qaku uterciiqa?” (6) “Unuumavkenaku-am uterrngaitellilria.” ‘(1) “Where is your son?” (2) “Why?” (3) “I thought he might want to go with me tomorrow when I go seal hunting, so I was going to ask him to come with me.” (4) “He went out already (so you can’t ask him now.)” (5) “When will he return?” (6) “He probably won’t come home until late at night (when it’s too late for you to ask).”’

=amta again # > tuamta-llu
Tekicami-am tua-i itrami pia, “Wa-q’amta, tua-i-mta-qaa nauluunguten utermun?” ‘When he arrived, he asked her, “What’s up again? Are you starting to feel sick again?”’ (YUP 2003:422)

=ata look in bases section; may be treated as either a particle base or an enclitic

=atam look in bases section; may be treated as either a particle base or an enclitic

=gga see =wa

=ggem indeed # implies contrast or reservation, either in relation to what the listener has said, or to the situation as it is at the time of speaking; used only in
conversation, not in narratives

Quunillruuq-ggem tanem unuaq.
‘Well, it was calm this morning (even though it isn’t now).’

Waten-ggem imna qanerlallruuq. ‘He used to talk this way, remember (in contrast to the way he talks or acts now).’

Ak’a-ggem apiaciullruunga. ‘I already made lunch (but you did not notice).’

Ak’a-ggem ayagnillruat. ‘They said he left already (at least, so I thought, though there is evidence that he has not left).’

(1) “Nauwa neqka?” (2) “Estuulum-ggem qaingantellruuq.” (1) “Where is my food?” (2) “Well, it was on the table (it definitely was there, even if it isn’t now).’

Kenkellruitkut-ggem. ‘They did love us once (no matter how they feel toward us now).’

(1) “Keluqvaareni-ggem enillruyulkuci.” (2) “Keluqvaarkun enillruyaaqkut usserqelriim taïga am un’un kuigem ciïiin cinaqsigivkaraakut.” (3) “Kuik-ggem un’a carvaniyuitellruuq.” (4) “Malruk al’rrakuk kiturtuk carvanerpagyaurtellruuq.” (1) “I thought you built your houses farther back from the shore (but I see that they are close to the shore).” (2) “Indeed we did build our houses back from the shore, but the eroding shoreline has caused us to end up nearer the shore.” (3) “The river down there didn’t have any current (at least I thought so, but this conflicts with what you tell me).” (4) “Two years have passed; the current became strong.”

Kiartaa-gguq melqut makut. Eglertuq tua-i, “Yuugua-ggem wanirpak. Kasguyugpakaama yuilqumi uitanalua piunga.” ‘When he looked (at himself he was covered with fur. Continuing on he thought to himself, “I was indeed human a while ago. Since I am so embarrassed, decided to live in the wilderness.”’ (AGA 1996:42)

=gguq one said; it is said # used to report what a particular person said, functioning like an indirect quotation in English; used to report what has been said by others if the speaker cannot claim complete authority for his statements; > wagg’uq; < PE pb. nu(C) u(x) or yu(C)u(x)

Ampi-gguq. ‘He said to hurry.’

Ca-gguq? ‘What did he say?’

Ciin-gguq? ‘Why (would you say)?’

Alqerpet-gguq ikayurliten. ‘Ask your older sister to help you — say to your sister that she should help you.’

Tua-llu-gguq nunat ukut uitalriit. ‘There was, so it is said, this village.’

Neryartuquina-gguq. ‘He said you come to eat.’

(1) “Tauna-gguq qanikciurun tailluku qalqapak pivkenaku.” (2) “Ciin-gguq qalqapak piyunritau? Aturyullrua-ggem.” (3) “Aturngairuta-gguq qalqapak.” (1) “He said to bring that shovel, not the axe.” (2) “Why doesn’t he want the axe (what does he say about it)?” (3) “He said that he doesn’t need the axe any more.”

(1) “Kaigtua-gguq qanruskiu aanaka.” (2) “Kaigtuq-gguq qetunraan.” (3) “Aptevkenani-gguq nerli.” ‘(1) “Tell my mother (saying that) I’m hungry.” (2) “Your son is hungry (he says).” (3) “He may eat without asking — I say; tell him that.”’

=i used with demonstrative adverb bases to form exclamations that operate as “verbal pointers” or “predicative demonstrative forms” # < PY pb. i

Pagaa-i, tang, tengssuun! ‘Up there, look, the airplane!’ (from pagaa(ni))
yaa-i ‘(turn your attention or consideration) over there.’ (from yaa(ni))
maa-i ‘(see, or consider) around here, or
coming this way, or now at present, or soon approaching in space or time’ (from maa(ni); also in maa-irpak ‘nowadays’

ava-i ‘(fix your attention on) the space or time span we’ve come through, the past (from ava(ni))

Maaten piuq aciani Pili yaa-i

inangqalria. ‘When she observed she saw that Pili was lying down underneath it over there.’ (ELN 1990:59)

Also occurs in other words, some of which do not come from demonstrative adverbs, and some of which do but that have special meanings:

Ala-i! ‘Oh my!’ (expression of surprise, fright)

Cama-i. ‘Hello.’ (expression used when shaking hands upon meeting for the first time, or seeing someone for the first time in a long while) (cf. cama(ni)?

Tua-i. ‘Enough, that’s all.’ (often used with =llu, thus tua-i-llu, ‘and then’, or with =qaa, thus tua-i-qaa, ‘is this all/enough?’; or with =wa, thus tua-i-wa ‘just because’) (from tua(ni))

=ima look in bases section; may be treated as either a particle base or an enclitic

=kin I wish # used with optatives; see also

=tuq

Up’nerkaliyaqerlii-kin. ‘I wish I could go spring camping.’

Tamaantelta-kin wanirpak. ‘I wish we were there right now.’

=kiq I wonder # used to form rhetorical questions; < PE pb. k(k)i(C)a(a)

Kinkut-kiq allanret tekittellruat? ‘I wonder who the strangers are who arrived?’

Qavcinun-kiq kaugta ‘What time is it, I wonder?’

Kaigtuq-kiq. ‘I wonder, if he is hungry.’

for future time this enclitic calls for the postbase-ni Irr- (instead of ciqe/-ciqee-):

Maani-kiq qavcini ernerni uitaniarta?

‘How many days, I wonder, will he be here?’

 Camek-kiq nerniacerta? ‘What, I wonder, will we eat?’

Umyuarqecliniuq, “Qailun-kiq ayuqniarta tauna.” ‘He thought, “I wonder what that one will like.”’

(YUU 1995:77)

Ayagnginanemegni cayaqlirutek nulirran aptaa, “Nateqvaqapiarmi-kiq tayima kingunenggercit?”

‘Finally while they were traveling his wife asked him, “Where exactly, I wonder, is your home?”’ (UNP2)

with the postbase -pag/-pag- this enclitic means I sure think so:

Maqarpagtus-kiq makut. ‘I’ll bet these are warm!’ (CIU 2005:338)

Ak’ak’ uqamaipagtuq-kiq. ‘My gosh, it must have been heavy!’ (AGA 1996:52)

Aanaka taun’ umyuqaqela’arqa, waten-kiq tayima kaigluta-llu piaqama iluteq’alrruyaqvaqtuq. ‘I do think of my mother; whenever we went hungry, my goodness, would she ever feel sad at those times’ (KIP 1998:139)

=llam alas; I wish it were not so # <

=llu=am

Maantenrituq = llam. ‘He isn’t here; I wish he were.’

Ayagtut-llam. ‘Too bad; they left.’

Tua-i-wa caruyagmek-llam niitnilaavet imkulriaten, murirllumen takuyarpakarlra igiga ciquallermek imiqegka. ‘Because, alas, you said that you kept saying that you hear something threatening, when I was watching out so much, I got a chip in my eyes.’ (CUN 2007:108)

Tamaani yuilqumi tamarmeng qanemyuugartut Moses-aamun Aaron-aamun-llu, qanerlute, “Tuqutellrunrilikikut-llam Atanrem Egypt-aami, neqkalirluta assirlluta nerlalltemiri. … ‘There in the wilderness they all complained to Moses and Aaron, saying, “Alas,”
the Lord did not kill us in Egypt when at least we had ate sufficient food (before we came here to suffer from hunger). ‘ (ANUC. 16:3)

=lli oh!; gee whiz! # used (on the first word of the sentence with the exclamation-yielding -postbase -paa / -vaa when the thing to which the exclamation refers is expressed by a noun in the localis case; > angli-lli, =llam; < PE pb. li

Assirpaa-lli qasperpen! or Qasperpeni-lli assirpa! ‘Oh my, how nice your cloth cover parka looks!’

Elpeni-lli cugtuva! Oh my, how tall you are!

also used in Y with -nar(qe) and the plural form of -rpak to form certain exclamations: Kapegcugnarpit-lli! ‘How dreadful!’ Quyanarpit-lli! ‘Thank you very much!’

=llu and; also # used on the final word (only) of two or more conjoined words; > tuamta-llu, wall’u; < PE pb. lu

Arnat angutet-llu yurartut. ‘The men and the women are dancing.’

Nasa’urluut-llu aquigut. ‘The girls too are playing.’

Nulirqa-llu aturciqapuk. ‘We, (I) and my wife, will use them.’

Manallruut iqvarluteng-llu. ‘They fished and picked berries.’

Kiputellruit nutget, imat cali-llu aklut. ‘They bought guns, bullets, and clothing.’

=mi on the other hand; how about?; but # used in questions; < PE pb. mi

Kaigtua. Elpet-mi? I’m hungry. How about you?’

Casiti-mi? or Casismi? ‘And, what are you doing?’

Caqatarcit-mi? ‘On the other hand, what are you going to do?’

Ciin-mi? ‘But why?’

=naa intensifier

Itrutini-gguq arnassagaam tangerqaamiu pia, “Arenqiapaa-ll’-naa, cassurluten waniw’ ugyuuq itercit?” ‘As soon as she entered, the old woman saw her and said to her, “Oh dear, oh my, for what purpose did you come in here?”’ (YUU 1995:81)

=qaa used with the indicative mood to form ‘yes-no’ questions; also occurs independently as an exclamatory particle (see in bases section); > waqaa ; < PE pb. q(q)a(a)

Kaigtuten-qaa? ‘Are you hungry?’

Aatan-qaa tekituq? ‘Did your father arrive?’

Kina-qaa taillruuq? ‘Did someone come?’

=tanem look in bases section; may be treated as either a particle base or an enclitic

=tang look in bases section; may be treated as either a particle base or an enclitic

=tuq I wish; I hope # used with optatives; see also = kin; < PE pb. tu(3)

Nerlaput-tuq. or Nerlapustuq. ‘I wish we could eat them.’

Ayaglii-tuq. ‘I wish I could go.’

Assiqili-tuq cilliit tayima. ‘I hope their weather is good.’

Ceriireskilamci-tuq ayagpailegma. ‘I hope I visit you before I go.’

=wa, =gga (HBC, NI form) used when answering questions with a verb in the consequential mood, when making statements where the verb is understood from context (usually with the same verbal idea as a preceding sentence), and for making statements involving probability where the verb is in the participial mood with the postbase -lli- ‘maybe’ (that construction calls for this enclitic); thus, this enclitic implies that there is more involved than that which is explicitly stated; > cunawa, iciwa, nauwa, qayuwa, waniwa

(1) “Ciin kaigpakarcit?” (2) “Nereksailama-wa.” (1) “Why are
you so hungry?” (2) “(It is) Because I haven’t eaten.”

Kuigem-llu taum akiani akemkut uitaluteng taliciviit. Kiakaraitni-wa tamakut taliciviit, qulvarviit. Taukut-wa taliciviit amatiitni nanvacuar. … Akiani-wa tamatum kuicuaraam ak’allaat qungut. Elitnaurvik-wa taum misviim kiatini. Taum-llu elitnaurviim ukatiini elitnauristet enait. Ketiitni-wa taukut kipusvik taugaam net kiatitni. Taukut-wa nunamta uatiit vi kalikivik. Keluani-wa taum kalikiviim kallugvik. Akuliigni-wa taukuk ervigivik. ‘And, on the other side of the river are the fish-drying shelters. A little upriver of the fish-drying shelters, are the elevated caches. Beyond the fish drying shelters is a little lake. … Across from that stream are old graves. The school is upriver of the airport. This side of the school are the teachers’ houses. On the river side of them is the school, but it is on the upriver side of the houses. On their downriver side is the post-office. Behind the post-office is the electric plant. Between those two is the laundromat.’ (PRA 1995:107-108)

Taluyat imumi neqketullruaput uksurpak. Kiagmi-llu taluyarpiit. Neqsuutet. Kuvya-wa. Qaluq-wa. ‘We had fishtraps for (providing us with) food all winter. And in the summer, large fishtraps. Fishing devices. Also we had the fishnet. And we had the dipnet.’ (QAN 2009:190)

(1) “Naucitaaliyugyaaqua assilrianeng.” (2) “Ciin-mi piksaicit?” (3) “Ayagnerkaitneng-gga kiputeksailama.” (4) “Ciin-mi kiputeksacit ayagnerkaitneng?” (5) “Nauvigkaat-gga kitugterraarluku kipuciqellirlianga” ‘(1) “I would like to plant some pretty flowers.” (2) “Why haven’t you done so?” (3) “(It is) because I haven’t bought the materials for it.” (4) “But why haven’t you bought the materials?” (5) “(The explanation is) I’ll probably buy them after I fix a place for them to grow.”’

Umyuaqeciqsaqellikii-wa maavet neryartullerkani. ‘He will probably remember (if conditions are right) to come here to eat.’

Tekitellruillriiit-wa. ‘They’ve probably arrived.’

Ayagciqlilria-wa. ‘He will probably leave.’
UNVERIFIED WORDS FROM OLDER SOURCES
UNVERIFIED WORDS FROM OLDER SOURCES

In compiling this dictionary, all available older vocabularies, wordlists, and dictionaries were consulted. Most of these are unpublished manuscripts. Most of the words in these sources are still in use and had already been included in the dictionary files before the publication of the first edition in 1984. Other words were recognized from the old sources by native speakers and, after being rewritten the modern orthography, were included in the dictionary’s bases section. Some of the remaining “mystery” words have been found in the Yup’ik texts published before the first edition of this dictionary was concluded, and so the modern spellings of those words have been put in the present edition’s bases section and they have been removed from the lists of “mystery” words.

Some words in these sources, however, remain mysterious. Either they still have not been recognized by the Yup’ik speakers who have been consulted, or, though recognized, they are not in areas ascribed to them in the old sources. The lists in the following section contain this residue (approximately 400 words), which cannot be included in the bases section. Some might represent erroneous elicitations,¹ some that are recognizable from Inupiaq or Sugpiaq may have been elicited from bilinguals in one of those language and Central Yup’ik,² some might represent actual Central Yup’ik words with the meaning ascribed to them that simply have not (yet) been verified,³ some represent words that were indeed used at one time but have passed out of use and perhaps out of the memory of all living speakers, and others are simply so roughly spelled that they cannot (or have not) been seen for words that are already in the dictionary.

Further research might yield more information about some of the remaining words on these lists; someone might recognize them, provided they have not passed out the memory of living speakers. In some cases, however, they may never be recognized or explained.

In the lists here, words are given as they were written, but with Cyrillic transliterated to Roman characters. One should be aware that early writers employed orthographies very different from today’s standard orthography, generally both underdifferentiating and overdifferentiating Yup’ik sounds as well as being internally inconsistent. Also, some of the lists were copied one or more times, with errors undoubtedly creeping in at every stage. To get more of a sense of how each list’s writer has represented the language, one should consult (photocopies of) the full lists, which are held by the Alaska Native Language Archives at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

The older sources (about 1820–1870) are often of special interest because they give evidence of dialect change or movement of dialect traits over the past 150 or more years. More information on present-day Yup’ik dialects can be found in the General Introduction to this volume and in the book *Yup’ik Dialect Atlas and Study* (Jacobson 1998).

Judging from the first known recorded vocabulary of Yup’ik by James King (see the frontispiece), compiled on Captain Cook’s expedition of 1778, it appears that the basic lexicon has changed little in the area of Norton Sound and the mouth of the Yukon.⁴

¹ See page xxiii of *Grammatical Fundamentals of the Inuit Language* (Barnum 1901) concerning how the lack of a mutual language or poor interpretation (or none) can lead to this kind of error.
² In the past, when most trade was entirely in native hands and when English or even Russian did not serve at a lingua franca, there were more cases of such bilingualism and more cases of individuals or groups from on area living in another.
³ Several times recognizably the same items appears two or more different lists with the same meaning ascribed to it, and these certainly are good elicitations. They usually cannot be accepted just on the basis of their presence in these lists because their spellings there does not determine their pronunciation and hence their modern spelling.
⁴ The movement of some Nelson Islanders to Stebbins (and the movement of people from all over the St. Michael)
In contrast, the Yukon and Norton Sound case, the old lists (Wrangell 1839, Orlov and Pinart 1871 from Bristol Bay (labeled “Aglurmiut,” a dialect now restricted to Egegik) and the Kuskokwim reveal certain words and traits strikingly like those of present-day Nunivak in these places. Historical accounts say — though somewhat confusedly — that the “Aglurmiut” were formerly widespread in the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay, for a while coexisting alongside other Kuskokwim (and Bristol Bay) Yup’ik people, and in general being replaced (dialectically) by those other people everywhere except in the general area of the north Alaska Peninsula, which is where Egegik is located. The word lists back up the historical accounts. Concerning the place of the Aglurmiut dialect, the writer of these lines has written about it in detail in Yup’ik Dialect Atlas and Study (Jacobson 1995:xv–xviii), and interested readers should consult those pages. The oldest source for Aglurmiut and the only early source for Nunivak, Krhromchenko 1824, presents Nunivak as being closer to GCY than NUN is today, suggesting that perhaps Aglurmiut influence came to Nunivak after that time. For example, akerta is given for ‘sun’ in Nunivak (as in modern GCY), whereas puqlaneq is given for ‘sun’ in Aglurmiut (as in modern NUN (and EG)). Iraluq is given for ‘moon’ in Nunivak (as in modern GCY (and EG)) rather than tanqik, as in modern NUN and other early lists for Aglurmiut and Kuskokwim. Evidently there has indeed been much movement of people, or at any rate of dialects.

It remains to add here that the only early textual evidence of Aglurmiut, Sbornik Tserkovnykh Pesнопений и Molitvocloviy na Aglegmyutsko-Kuskokvimskom Narechiy (Russian Orthodox Church, 1896) and Three Liturgical Gospel Readings (Orlov, 1897), which clearly displays the diagnostic traits for EG, clearly state these texts to be “Kuskokwim-Aglurmiut dialect.” Thus they show that indeed the Aglurmiut dialect (now substantially EG) was formerly used or known in the Kuskokwim as well, confirming the evidence of the old lists.

An interesting example of language change presented by these lists is a word for “eye” found on two of the lists, Wrangell 1839 (as uitatek, ‘eyes,’) and Orlov-Pinart 1871 (as uitassuuteqka, ‘my eyes’), both literally meaning ‘devices, for being open-eyed’, from uite- ‘to open the eyes’. Despite the fact that this word has not been verified, its occurrence on two lists gives credence to it. It is similar to other descriptive instrumentals used for anatomical terms in core GCY. In fact, a similarly formed term, uitsat, is used in East Greenlandic Eskimo.7

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5 See General Introduction on the EG dialect.
6 See General Introduction footnotes on the EG dialect.
7 East Greenlandic, like core GCY, is prime ground for evidence of name-of-deceased taboo word substitution.
The “Aglegmute” and Nunivak lists are explicitly attributed to Adol’f Karlovich Ètolin in a manuscript by K. T. Khlebnikov (1830), but because they have been published in various editions (see bibliography) as the work of Khromchenko, they are cited here under the latter’s name.

The original list by Khromchenko contains 135 Russian items with Yup’ik equivalents from three areas. Eleven remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(A) = “Aglegmute” (i.e., Egegik)
(S) = Stuart Island (i.e., Norton Sound)
(N) = Nunivak

(1) old man inuslyugak (A) [probably inugglugaq; cf. Yup’ik inuguaq ‘doll’, Inupiaq inuk ‘person’]
(2) scoundrel avak (A) [cf. Inupiaq agak ‘scoundrel’]
(3) bidarka [a boat] pukhtan (A) [cf. pugtaun ‘float’]
(4) wolf chuvutkha (A)
(5) death naksinakh-kilyok-piyatatut (N)
(6) white ikuk (S)
(7) red taigligoli (N)
(8) black chumykhtok (N)
(9) dark blue amzhak (S), chumykhtok (N)
(10) poorly ixchu (S)
(11) to dance lilygvok (S)

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; these words are respelled in the modern orthography:

(12) heat qallatuq (A) [now limited to ‘boiling water’; also in Wrangell and Orlov-Pinart]
(13) person suk (A) [now only Sugpiaq and some Yukon]
(14) sun akerta (N) puqlaneq (A) \{reverse of modern distribution; as in Orlov-Pinart\}
(15) bear paugnyaq (A) [now only NUN; also older Sugpiaq; also in Orlov-Pinart]
(16) twenty cuinag (A) [now only NUN and HBC]

Nunivak entries end in stops rather than in fricatives as they do now.
UNVERIFIED WORDS

WRANGELL 1839

Original list contains 350 Russian items with Yup’ik equivalents from the Kuskokwim. Sixteen remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(1) stars mittit or mittat [cf. Sugpiaq mit’aq ‘star’]
(2) bank, shore agavnyk
(3) rain kitok [cf. Sugpiaq qiteq ‘rain’; also in Orlov-Pinart]
(4) coals khumavit
(5) old man uchinuk [cf. Sugpiaq ucinguq ‘old woman’]
(6) head nibagan
(7) ears nayutyk
(8) hands yagagutyk [cf. yag’arte- ‘to suddenly reach out’]
(9) tongue alyanuk [perhaps for alungun ‘tongue’]
(10) kill chikalizgyu
(11) smelt kpukachat
(12) cup valyuk
(13) marmot kal’ganakhtuli [cf. qalrir- ‘to make noise (of animal)’]
(14) tallow anygnak
(15) hawk naptak
(16) egg tukukak [cf. tuker- ‘to hatch’]

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; these words are respelled in the modern orthography:

(17) moon tanqik [now only NUN; also in Orlov-Pinart]
(18) sun puqlaneq [now only NUN; also in Khromchenko and Orlov-Pinart]
(19) eyes uitatek [lit. ‘devices to be open-eyed’; not used now; also in Orlov-Pinart]
Original list contains 600 Russian items with Yup’ik equivalents from two areas. Eighteen remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(C) = Cenarmiut (i.e., Norton Sound)
(K) = Kusquvagmiut and Kuigpagmiut (i.e., Kuskokwim and Yukon)

Many words appearing on Zagoskin’s list were evidently taken from Wrangell and are omitted here.

1. water ttanag (C) [cf. taangaq ‘liquor’; Sugpiaq ‘water’; also in Dall]
2. air uyuchuyugyak (K) [also in Turner]
3. craggy mountains chiglyat (K) [perhaps for cirmik ‘high mountains’]
4. tree kabugak (K) [also in Dall]
5. red clay kivagok (K)
6. blue clay ignukhat (K)
7. white ktsuglyak (C)
8. blue ttsykhtuk (C)
9. otter pikhchukhchet (K) [cf. NSU pirtuqciaq ‘otter’]
10. hawk issigit (C,K)
11. eagle owl umunyk (C,K)
12. Asian smelt kachiglyuk (C)
13. kettle kulyuuptsun (K,C)
14. bead pyukuten (C), pyukushen (K)
15. friend shnyaga (C)
16. a fool nkin (K,C)
17. pain kyshik (C)
18. noise naguinak (K,C)

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; respelled here in the modern orthography:

19. cloudberry aqevsik (K) [now only NS and HBC]
UNVERIFIED WORDS

ADAMS 1851

Original lists contain about 900 English words with Yup’ik translations, from North Sound. Seventy-eight remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable.

(1) stone arrowhead klaim.e.uk, klim.e.uk [cf. ‘flint’]
(2) iron arrowhead chí.o.lak, cheé.o.luk
(3) crested auklet tub.i.uk, tub.e.uk
(4) cranberry chí.chîng.ite, cheè.chîng.ete
(5) beaver’s tooth ki.ok
(6) bead, white kut.niś.so.wike, kut.neś.ko.week
(7) black oḱ.chuk, ok.chuck
(8) blue ko bó.e.luk
(9) box cho.loó.uit.uk
(10) brass pet.ó.puk, pat.ó.puk [cf. Pt. Hope Inupiaq patukpak ‘brass’; also in Nelson]
(11) bury (a man) nîk.to.òr.tok, nîk.to.ór.tok
(12) by and by, presently en.e.lá.tok, an.ar.lár.tok
(13) Lapland bunting (longspur) tig.gît.tig.wuk, tîg.gît.tîg.wuk, pig.git.tig.wuk
(14) rough-legged buzzard [hawk] put.tó.o.uk, puttoó.uk
(15) snow bunting e.má.o.slik, e.már.o.slik
(16) cask kú.s.o.tà.o, kus.o.tár.o-chîk.uk
(17) chart, map kun.às.luk, kun.ârs.luk
(18) compass we.wâ.o.o.took, wé.wö.o.o.took
(19) coffee kek.ò.gîk, kak.ko.gik
(20) daylight (before) tas.kài.ten, tars.kái.te̱.e
(21) dawn ke.ùt.stok, ka.út.stok (cf. NUN quaq)
(22) die (v.) ka.wîk.ta, kar.wiḱ.tar
(23) dry (he dries) tok.a.zè.ut, tôk.ar.zâ.ut
(24) long-tailed duck éd.le.â.gûk.lû.lûk, âd.le.guk.lû.luk
(25) pintail ush.ling.uî.w.i.nuk, ush.ling.e̱.w.e.nuk, nah.ling.e̱.w.e.nuk
(26) blue-eyed or Fischer’s eider [spectacled eider] öông.oóo, oong.oó, ong.oó [also in Nelson]
(27) teal ting.e.zô.me.ok, ting.a.zô.má.ok
(28) American widgeon ting.e.zón.á.a, ting.a.zó.me.ár
(29) ermine in summer dress muk.a.la.góon, muk.ar.lâr.goón
(30) white-throated duck mi.chô.chik pai.i.nuk, mi.chôk.chok pái.i.nuk, me.chôk.chok pí.e.nuk
(31) flint keř.lîn.i.uk, kookliḿ.e.uk [cf. ‘arrowhead’]
(32) fox, black, silver ug.a.nok ók.took, ug.a.nok ók.tok
| (33) fungus from birch       | kat.i.chok, kut.i.chok       |
| (34) go (he goes)           | paš.ti.lite, pars.te-te-ké.tar |
| (35) goose                  | nuka.chá.uk, nukar.chár.uk    |
| (36) silver gull [herring gull] | pek.ká.uk [also in Nelson, as ‘Kotzebeue’s gull’] |
| (37) halo (lunar)           | o.wús.oar.ajík, u.wús.o.ar.ajík.took |
| (38) hem in sewing          | muk.tá.uk, nuk.tár.uk         |
| (39) a plain seam           | i.řik, e.řik [perhaps for itek ‘toe covering on skin boot’] |
| (40) live, dwell            | a.mi.loc.líng.me, ař.me.loc.líng.mar |
| (41) line or thong          | nef.sík., nat.sík             |
| (42) mosquito               | můk.i.tok, múk.e.tok          |
| (43) noise                  | ka.ǹò.tít tung.a..nuk, kár.no.tít tuńg.ar.ko.nuk |
| (44) old man                | ing.ék.e.nok, ing.a..nok |
| (45) plank                  | níg.ük, níg.út               |
| (46) plaster                | pá.tón, par.ton [from Russian betón] |
| (47) poison                 | ten’.i.kok, taň.e.kok         |
| (48) ptarmigan in summer    | ko.pák.tok, ko.park.tok       |
| dress                      | cher.pék.loo.uk, cher.pik.lur.ak |
| (49) northern phalarope     | cher.pék.loo.uk, cher.pik.lur.ak |
| (50) rabbit                 | pól.shó.į, pôle.shó.ė [perhaps from Russian bolshoi ‘big’] |
| (51) repair                 | pí.go.lat, pè.go.lart         |
| (52) rushes                 | puk.ė.o.o.lík.it              |
| (53) blue-throated warbler  | só.o.kuk                     |
| or restart [bluethroat]     |                                 |
| (54) small                  | aî.me.zò.luk, i.me.zó.luk      |
| (55) spoil (v.)             | pai.ė.ka, pi.ék.ar            |
| (56) stands, he             | ok.e.poôte.tuk, ok.a.poó.ka.tuk |
| (57) spring (s.)            | et.tór.uk.ta, a.tór.uk.ter    |
| (58) sandpiper, diminutive  | cloó.mia, clo.me.ár           |
| (59) watch (v.)             | neiň.no.o.pite, nań.no.pete    |
| (60) window glass           | tek.uk.it, tak.uk.it          |
| (61) wish, he does          | tok.e.zik.ut, tok.a.zík.ut     |
| (62) stage over house       | o.quá.űn, o.quař.un           |
| (63) yellow                 | i.ɡú.i.rok, e.ɡuí.i.rik       |
| (64) seal aorta (abdominal) | tuk.mia. tuk.mé.ar [also in Nelson] |
| (65) sixteen                | o.gai.tai.ók.tok              |
| (66) forty                  | áko.koak                     |
| (67) January                | eť.tai.sok, at.ti.sok         |
| (68) February               | kil.i.ṳn.uk, kil.e.un.nuk    |
| (69) March                  | o.k.a.sík, ok.ar.zík [cf. Siberian Yupik ukaziq ‘hare’, Yup’ik ukasiruaq ‘cottongrass’] |
(70) April  no.wōk
(71) May  chá.wik, char.wik
(72) June  to.pūk.ta, to.pūk.tar
(73) July  cher, che [cf. cii ‘sheefish’]
(74) August  a.mūk.uk
(75) September  muk.si.oūt.wa, muk.se.ō.tuar
(76) October  yí.rūn, yé.run
(77) November  kí.aki, kit.ar.ké [perhaps for kitaki ‘go ahead’]
(78) December  pet.é.g.o.muk kín.a.pfa, pat.á.g.o.muk kin.ár.pe.a [perhaps for patagmek ‘hurry’]

DALL 1866

Original list contains 275 English items with Yup’ik equivalents from two areas. Ten remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(NS) = Norton Sound
(Y) = Yukon

(1) hot  kūtsū̀ŋ’uk (NS)
(2) arms  etuk (NS)
(3) bag, tobacco bag  stamazū́tik, stamásduka (Y) [also in Nelson]
(4) cache  kágit (Y)
(5) heavy  kūhū́́ (NS) [cf. Siberian Yupik uuhuuk, said when about to lift something heavy]
(6) his  emū́luh (Y)
(7) I do not know  snikha’hituk (NS)
(8) water  tanuk (NS) [cf. taangaq ‘liquor’; Sugpiaq ‘water’; also in Zazoskin]
(9) wood  kūbū́chuk (Y) [also in Zagoskin]
(10) window (lodge) [sic]  táhruk (Y) [also in Adams]
Unverified Words

ORLOV-PINART 1871

Probably compiled prior to 1871.
Original list contains 470 Russian terms with Yup’ik equivalents from two areas. Eighteen remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(A) = “Aglegmute” (i.e., Egegik)
(K) = Kusquvagmiut (i.e., Kuskokwim)

(1) it is raining      kitýkhtuk (K) [cf. Sugpiaq qitertuq ‘it is raining’; also in Wrangell]
(2) humpback salmon  lyukának (A) [cf. Sugpiaq luqaanak ‘humpback salmon’]
(3) cod              amútak (A) [cf. Sugpiaq amutaq ‘cod’]
(4) loche, burbot     takínshít (A)
(5) frog             kavchatúli (K)
(6) sheep            kúgak (K) [cf. quugaarpak ‘legendary creature’]
(7) fawn             kulyávák (A) [cf. Inupiaq kulavak ‘cow caribou’]
(8) otter           ákuyak (K) [cf. Sugpiaq aaquyaq ‘otter’]
(9) mink            palyugnalgyágak (A) [cf. paluqtaq ‘beaver’]
(10) fire            náylya (K)
(11) charcoal        k’yánik (A) [cf. Sugpiaq kianiq ‘charcoal’]
(12) tarboosh, fez [hat]  tūyutk (A)
(13) hat            ályugag (A) [cf. Sugpiaq all’ugaq ‘hat’]
(14) rain parka    kanákhluyuk (A) [cf. Sugpiaq kanaggluk ‘gut rain parka’]
(15) thanks         anýnguvik (K)
(16) dance!         chgá (A)
(17) rope           umnak (A) [cf. umnaq ‘rope’]
(18) thong          aivgak (K)

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; these words are respelled here in the modern orthography:

(19) summer is hot    kiaq qallatuq (A) [verb now limited to ‘boiling water’; also in Khromchenko and Wrangell]
(20) it is night       taalegiuq (A) [now only NUN]
(21) bear              paugnaq (A) [now only NUN, also older Sugpiaq; also in Khromchenko]
(22) sun               puqlaneq (A) [now only NUN; also in Khromchenko and Wrangell]
(23) moon             tanqik (K) [now only NUN, also Sugpiaq; also in Wrangell]
(24) why              caluten (A) [now only NUN]
(25) my eyes          uitessuutegka (K) [lit. ‘devices to be open-eyed’, not used now; also in Wrangell]
(26) fingers          cugaraat (K,A) [now only NUN and HBC]
(27) dance!           assigten (K,A) [now only NUN]
(28) needle          cikuq (K) [now only NUN]
(29) twenty          suinaq (K,A) [with initial s now only Sugpiaq and some Yukon]
Original list contains about 4,000 Yup’ik words from the Norton Sound area with English translations. Fifty-one remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(1) agúk hluk  
feast, festival

(2) a kwó hlîn hûk  
basal connection of fingers and toes

(3) a kók tok  
he runs down (as a boot-heel) [sic]

(4) a líq ta ka  
I take off

(5) a lûq ta ka  
I live

(6) a lûm chíq ta ka  
for nothing, gratis, in vain

(7) igá lûk shît  
web of toes

(8) ìkog yú tûk  
toggle for a bag, “housewife” [container for women’s implements] [also in Nelson]

(9) i líq tok  
pretty, handsome

(10) i lûn gûk  
dog, Eskimo dog

(11) ìlí tûk  
dry stalk of grass (Bromus)

(12) ìkûk  
dry stalk of sourdock (Rumex)

(13) ìq chît  
dandruff [cf. Inupiaq iqsu ‘dandruff] and irciq “blackhead” (EG)

(14) ká chûk  
Indian birch bark canoe

(15) ka lû lûk  
jadeite whetstone

(16) ka mûk hlît  
worm (marine)

(17) káukqût  
flour (probably of Kanaka [Hawaiian] origin) [cf. Inupiaq trade jargon kaukau ‘food’]

(18) ki hlíg á nun  
it spilled (any substance)

(19) kív zhît  
gunwads

(20) kîp hûnûk  
hand of tobacco [cf. kepneq ‘something cut off’]

(21) kîfq ńî kwa  
I do not understand

(22) kîfq qqwok  
badly done

(23) ko lînk  
chasm, abyss over which the souls of the dead pass

(24) kó nay tok  
bad

(25) kûq at  
seal spear (without float)

(26) kuć lwáí ûk  
small marine fish

(27) kûm gît  
species of grass (Bromus)

(28) lûq a kó tak  
amulet, charm

(29) mûk tû á yûk  
decoy for birds

(30) mûng ú lûk  
stone adze [also in Nelson]

(31) mû ká pai uk  
horned owl (Bubo)

(32) mîn tau yáq ta ka  
I disregard, not notice

(33) naq hlàq fûk tok  
moon (at meridian)

(34) na lá ka chûk  
root (of plant) [cf. nala- ‘to die (of plants)’]
(35) nú gu tâ gûk  
patella, knee cap

(36) nú ghat  
forked point (for arrow) [cf. nuuk 'point']

(37) nú pi chûk  
marine fish (Liparis)

(38) nú gí vîk  
belt toggle

(39) pit hûg yûk  
flea (also in Nelson; cf. petgeo 'dandruff')

(40) pûng nûk  
buck (deer) [cf. Inupiaq panỳiq 'male caribou']

(41) pû’ twa  
I blow (with breath) [also in Nelson]

(42) ta tá tuk  
grebe

(43) tu bú tûk  
awl, bodkin [also in Nelson]

(44) úq tú kut  
they go to be of a party

(45) úm zhu kîčl ĭg ik  
friendship

(46) u úq ka ku  
I lance

(47) u yûng zhûk  
heat rays [also in Zagoskin]

(48) u lût vit  
a marine polyp

(49) u lú chi kwáq tok  
it skips (like a fish)

(50) wá luk  
a polishing stone

(51) yûq pî皝 un  
fishline

NELSON 1877–1881

Original list contains about 6,000 Yup’ik words from various areas with English translations. One hundred thirty-one remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section. Unless otherwise indicated, words are from St. Michael and thus are a mixture of NS and Y. Dialect abbreviations for words from other areas are as in the main section of the dictionary.

(1) a-g’ú-nîń-û-g’âk  
small wooden food tray used by women

(2) a-nû-chîn-û-g’âk  
small wooden food tray, or dish

(3) a-úm-tâ  
stranger

(4) a-wá-hlu-á-go-tlhîk  
hat

(5) a-kî-log-û-lîk  
stone pipe bowl

(6) a-kîlí-û-shâl-i-gît  
buckskin hunting shirt

(7) a-lú-shâ-gûkî-tok  
he slips down

(8) ânm-î-lhn  
plug for closing opening in seal float

(9) ânm-i’n-i-lûk  
food (berries and snow and deer fat mixed)

(10) ânm-’u-chuk  
match

(11) â-tuń-ât  
Bonaparte’s gull (Larus philadelphia)

(12) âj-tâł-û-g’ît  
game of tossing on the walrus hide [also in Barnum]
(13) ä-jūkh-ch-tak ring-and-stake game; this term is also the name of the ring
(14) ä-ku-ïlh-kōk scurvy grass
(15) a-myuk-kuk bark of tree
(16) ān-kn-tōk prize in the net-and-dart game
(17) ä-tsî-kîn-îk a busybody
(18) ä tôk-hîlk sculpin
(19) aî-tûk tide crack in ice
(20) aî-ûk-whûk (K) bow
(21) aî-tûg-û-nûk idler [cf. aïtar- ‘open-mouthed, yawning’]
(22) ai-yâ-g’ûk first autumnal festival and also the name of a wand used in the attendant ceremonies
(23) au-gwâ-go- tôk stringer log for supporting roof of houses
(24) châ-kô-tîk horn cup
(25) châ-gû-tûk goods (meaning articles of trade)
(26) chî-chîn-ûk titlark (Anthus ludovicianus)
(27) chis-kû-mî-ûk knee walking game [cf. ĉisquq ‘knee’]
(28) chí-tak tubular marmot trap
(29) chí-bvíkh-tok it is humming or buzzing
(30) chí-’u-l’a slow
(31) chíîn-î-nûk arrow used for large game [cf. cîngîk ‘point’]
(32) chíîn-î-tûn-îlîk mica schist rock
(33) chu-k’sú-tû-lîk generic name for snipe
(34) chu-lukh-tât generic name for owls
(35) chu-lukh-ta-gî-xlîk blackberry
(36) chu’n-îlî-gh’î-mâh (NUN) red
(37) chu’n-uû-g’aun game of head pushing [cf. cung’uq ‘forehead’]
(38) chí-’a-ghâk rawhide thread
(39) gnî-ki-dî-nûk small rock sculpin
(40) gnâ-kh’-tok he groans [also in Barnum]
(41) hlîf-ta-gûk willow
(42) hlûn-kô (NUN) he is well
(43) i-ïlî-gokh-tok he is shot
(44) i-tûlî-chî-tûk large, round grass bag [also in Barnum]
(45) it-khá-g’aun game of foot pulling [cf. it’gáq ‘foot’]
(46) ì-djokh-chaun herb tea
(47) în-shûkh-tok (K) he works
(48) kas-o’-g’aun game of arm pulling [cf. káyu- ‘to be strong’]
(49) kâ-bó-ka-ghûn head for salmon spear [cf. Inupiaq kapqaun ‘spearhead’]
(50) kâ-gokh-pûk rare
(51) kâ-jû-u-mûk corner post of house
(52) kä-hlûḱ repeating rifle
(53) käl-ú-tûk spoon-shaped nozzle to water bag [cf. qaluutaq ‘dipper’]
(54) kā-tí-kok a bluff
(55) kaú-gû-myú-út fillet [headband] worn by men [cf. qauraq forehead’]
(56) khâ-l’á-chî-û ivory plug for repairing skin floats
(57) khî-liṅ arrowhead chipper [cf. (c)ellin ‘whetstone’, Inupiaq kiglin ‘arrowhead chipper’]
(58) khó-nûk (K) bead [also in Barnum]
(59) ki-hlûg-û-nûk tracheal branches in the lungs [cf. qillerneq ‘knot’]
(60) ki-hlûk-ku-tá-g’ûk game of twin tag [cf. qillerqe- ‘to tie’]
(61) kî-chîk loop used in the tug-of-war game [cf. qecik ‘leather’]
(62) kî-í-lá-chit (K) bark
(63) kî-nî’-lhîk steamboat [cf. keneq ‘fire’]
(64) kî-û-khlît finger mask
(65) ko-íg-û-lûk-tûk (K) mouse (Evotomys rutilus)
(66) ko-ku-chut’ three-pointed bird arrow
(67) ko-ôkh-ток it is drifting
(68) ko-pá-tûk pickled scurvy grass
(69) kû-î-kh-pûk clay pot [cf. kuupik]
(70) kûkh-kon-tun marrow extractor or spoon
(71) kûkh-taú-îk vent of oil bag, also the nozzle of water bag
(72) kûp-hîthl-kok strait
(73) k’a-po-kî-hu-g’at vest
(74) lá-hlûk doorway into house from underground
(75) luǵ-ú-lukh-tûk net in the net-and-dart game
(76) lu-gá-ku-tăt pendant ornaments to needle case
(77) mî-li-gû-û-gait-l-kû-tîk secondary keel in boat
(78) mû-gôk-ha-ca-tâ’ war chief
(79) mûm’-ú-û-u game with grass ball
(80) mûn-û-lîk adze with stone or iron head [also in Turner]
(81) mûn-û-lûk stone ax head [also in Turner]
(82) nai-í-g’u-wûk spear-guard on side of kayak
(83) nû-gûk-h-nûk rod or slender stick
(84) nó-kûj’-un game of pole-pulling [cf. NSU nuqeyun ‘device for pulling’]
(85) no-kû-’taun game of loop-pulling [cf. nuqete- ‘to pull’]
(86) nu-gí-wîk (NSK) belt fastener
(87) nu-û-lû-nûk sugar-loaf hill [cf. nulluq ‘buttock’]
(88) nû-lî-û-yû-k a temporary wife obtained by interchange [cf. nuliayaaq ‘little wife’]
(89) nû-g’ô-hî-g’a-nûk net-and-dart game
(90) o-lokh-wâ ridge of mountains
Unverified Words

(92) pañ'-ái-gauń  kayak race [cf. paanger- ‘to use a double-bladed paddle’]
(93) pät-k’ú-tük  hockey stick and ball
(94) pä-tukkh-pút  brass [cf. Pt. Hope Inupiaq patukpak ‘brass’; also in Adams]
(95) pē-gū-nū-g’ít  seams in the cover of a skin boat
(96) pē-kak  Kotzebue’s gull (Larus Kotzebue) [also in Adams]
(97) pít-hugh̃-i-ük  flea [cf. petgeq ‘dandruff’; also in Turner]
(98) pó-gū-jù-ük  ptarmigan net [cf. Inupiaq puuruaq ‘ptarmigan net’]
(99) pū-g’ú  weights on edges of cover to smokehole
(100) stā’-mā-shū-ún  tobacco bag [also in Dall]
(101) tāl-i-mi-hlūk  landing place for boats
(102) tī-gū-kai-ugh̃-ū-ł̩  impudent fellow
(103) tī-gu-ūk  wrinkle on brow [cf. teguaq ‘crimp in boot sole’]
(104) tū’-gu-ūn  tent pole
(105) tu-buń (NSK)  large bodkin [also in Turner]
(106) tu-bū-thlīk  woman’s coat
(107) tū-chi-hlūk  labret hole in lip [cf. tuutaq ‘labret’]
(108) tuhl-kă’  sinew backing on bow
(109) tu-ṽ-ū-vi-ā  rail around inside of kayak
(110) tukh̃-chīhl-khū-tai  lashings around manhole in kayak
(111) tu-nū-g’u-ā  ridge on top of kayak
(112) tú-nu-chu-gaun  (game) neck-pulling [cf. tunucuk ‘back of neck’]
(113) tu-nū-shūk  bow strengthener (bone or ivory) [cf. tunucuk ‘back of neck’]
(114) tú-tu-ālł-ū-g’łt  first autumn festival
(115) tú-tu-ūk  house visiting by naked men in ai-ya-g’uk festival
(116) tūk-mīk  fish bladder [also in Adams]
(117) tūkh-hū-tūk  headdress
(118) tūkh-lū-tūk  tubular marmot trap
(119) tūn-Ł-g’lt  itch
(120) ú-chu-gaŋ’-ā  gonorrhea [cf. ucuk ‘genitals’]
(121) ú-chū-āk  syphilis [cf. ucuk ‘genitals’]
(122) uhł-tā’  game of ring-around
(123) uñ-ū’  Fischer’s eider (Somateria fischeri) [also in Adams]
(124) út-knu-ūk  bone or ivory toggle [cf. utnguk ‘wart’]
(125) u-shūt (K)  valley
(126) ūñ-ā-wīk  rock ptarmigan (Lagopus rupestris)
(127) wi-vi-lūk  wooden dish [cf. uiwe- ‘to resolve’]
(128) yā-lī-kú-juk  game of hurdle jumping
(129) yā-g’ú-tak  game of grasping stick [cf. yagte- ‘to extend arms’]
(130) yū-gūkh-tōk  a sprain
(131) yūk-shā’-gūk  grayling hook
PETROFF 1881

Original list consists of 175 Yup’ik words said to be from a Kuskokwim informant at Iqugmiut, Russian Mission on the Yukon, with English translations. Eighteen remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section. Many of the words appearing on Petroff’s list are clearly taken from Zagoskin (repeating his errors) and are omitted here.

(1) malxúgin seven [cf. Sugpiaq malruungin ‘seven’]
(2) imúlxin eight [cf. BB, Sugpiaq inglulgen ‘eight’]
(3) kuígtchag fireplace
(4) shkálak hand-sleigh, push-sleigh
(5) fḵ’ut spear for seal, reindeer
(6) lán’hluk ivory wedge for splitting wood
(7) ünxuk mallet used with wedge
(8) agláxtuak sock made of skin of unborn reindeer
(9) tskníxtuk cross fox [also in Barnum, as ‘bear’]
(10) tánkayek day (probably day’s journey) [cf. tanqik ‘brightness’]
(11) nalínak noise
(12) anúlnak to tan (urine used)
(13) muíkut calf of leg
(14) muígnut hair on body
(15) kablyúni white man “heavy eyebrows” [cf. Canadian Inuit qavluna’aq ‘white man’]
(16) gitáxta moss on tree
(17) iguík, iguika midnight
(18) tángik underground passage to house; mouth

MUSET 1891

Original lists contain 1,700 words with Yup’ik translations, from the Yukon. Seven remain unidentified or unenterable in the main section.

(1) auger keivvēarun [also in Lonneux]
(2) cale [sic], to fix well a thing kukshuk
(3) fry ippugiākaka
(4) hinges shalēnok [from Russian sharnir; also in Lonneux]
(5) pearl tuāmsok [cf. tuvapak ‘gravel’; also in Barnum]
(6) share unwērto
(7) I walk around makēras
UNVERIFIED WORDS

BARNUM 1901

Original list consists of about 5,200 Yup’ik words from Nelson Island and the Yukon (place of origin not indicated) with English translations. Forty-seven remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(1) á ná’kǎ nǔk
(2) á pū’tsnǔk
(3) ār kǔŋ’kā tōk, ēr kǔŋ’kā tōk
(4) ās sū’tā tūt
(5) āv vā’chā kā
(6) čhā nīr’kāk
(7) čhīng ēnāuq’kāř
(8) ē tāuq’gwē ūk
(9) īl ēk’stāk
(10) īl ēlu’lēr rāk
(11) āng nā ēa’u’gnā, ē gnā ēnāuq’kāř
(12) ēl čhāg’ ’nāk
(13) ēkān tā kō’kā
(14) ēkāp pū’gnā
(15) ēkř čě u’gnā
(16) ēkř’yīk
(17) ē ēnāuq’tā rāk, ē nūk tā rāk
(18) ēkīng’ nā tōk
(19) ēkīt fau ēnāuq’kāř
(20) ēkīt ēnāuq’kāř rōk
(21) ēkī yāq’stāk
(22) ēkī’āk
(23) ē kār’kā tāū
(24) ēkī ēnāuq’kāř gwōk
(25) ēkī ēnāuq’kāř rī ūk
(26) ēkūn’ rēt
(27) ēkūs’kū tīt
(28) ēmē thlūg’ vīk
(29) ēmīt ēnāuq’kā tā’kā tōk
(30) ēna kū’ghūn

nakedness
adultery
it means
native game (tossing one up in a sealskin) [also in Nelson]
my friend
portion of a native house around the entrance hole [also in Nelson]
I combine
an unintelligble word used at the end of stories
basket woven of grass [also in Nelson]
skin bag for holding tools
I moan, groan [also in Nelson]
hill (Yukon delta)
my corpse [cf. qantaq ‘bowl’]
I lick
term used during sorcery
snowbird
one of the constellations
native cup
I gamble
native knife with a small straight blade
a fastener, button, buckle
stream, creek
space around entrance in native house
he is liberal [generous]
hillock, any little mound
beads (native ornaments) [also in Nelson]
hailstones
a basket; methluqcheugna ‘I lay it away’
shallow place where fish sun themselves
deer teeth [cf. naqgun ‘belt’]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unverified Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(31) nă mú’ ták</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(32) năq’ chál kŏk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(33) nă thlē mîs’ kă kă</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(34) nîng chú nŭ tō ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(35) nŭf’ kāūn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(36) nū kém’ chūk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(37) nūq’ tō ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(38) păq tīl ngūt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(39) pē năn kʰ o āũgnā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(40) pîng įnēq tā’tūt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(41) pîrq t̄ kīl’ rā ēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(42) pûk’ kör’ wît</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(43) pū vā láu’ ģna’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(44) sńēk’ tāk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(45) tū ām’ sōk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(46) tūng nî’ kā tō ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(47) yüm’ thlūm chāk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lonneux 1930**

Original main list contains 2,500 English words with Yup’ik translations from the Yukon. Six remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yup’ik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td>kaivvun [also in Muset]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>blister</td>
<td>pattoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>cook</td>
<td>pûvalak [from Russian póvar; also in Barnum]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>hinges</td>
<td>channilat [from Russian sharnîr; also in Muset]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td>ku’rneak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>lumbago</td>
<td>patâreartok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DREBERT ca. 1944

Original list contains 5,000 Yup'ik words from the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay with English translations. Eleven remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable.

(1) augiyagengála
stoop down

(2) ikek
remorse, regret; ikerik feels remorse; ikerin cause of remorse

(3) ilágigale
light canvas

(4) inèriok
is fully developed, ripe, full grown

(5) katlgórtok
makes a gutteral noise as in clearing the throat

(6) kuktók
when a chick is hatched, breaks its shell

(7) pisat
gun wads [from Russian pyzh]

(8) pitkáyugtok
is excited

(9) sumpkak
hunting bag [from Russian súmka]

(10) tarrák
semen

(11) tayátai
they get sunstroke

MARSH 1956

Original list contains 1,500 Yup’ik words from the Upper Kuskokwim with English translations. Thirteen remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable. There are also 1,900 words from Bethel, all identified.

(1) ikumláyyiuq
he is getting better

(2) penquluq
birch bark basket

(3) paXquluq
birch bark basket

(4) sát’leyaq
squirrel

(5) la-t’skiaGaq, láatackiit, láasteskiq
swallow [from Russian lástochka]

(6) kutúkásaq
bone ring at back of head

(7) cikxa
part of stomach

(8) púuvak
oil

(9) ciskayut
worms

(10) kenéqetŋuaq
tonsil

(11) paGaqciluq
mallard duck

(12) àlífaq
paint [from Russian olíva ‘olive [oil]’]

(13) sukna-leq, cukna-leq
gunny sack [from Russian suknó ‘cloth’]
APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1

INFLECTION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>dual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abs.</td>
<td>ellii</td>
<td>ellait</td>
<td>elkek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel.</td>
<td>elliin</td>
<td>ellaita</td>
<td>elkenka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>elliini</td>
<td>ellaitni</td>
<td>elkegni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar for the other cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abs. &amp; rel.</td>
<td>wii/wiinga</td>
<td>wangkuta</td>
<td>wangkuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>wangni</td>
<td>wangkutni</td>
<td>wangkugni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar for the other cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abs. &amp; rel.</td>
<td>elpet</td>
<td>elpeci</td>
<td>elpetek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>elpeni</td>
<td>elpecenti</td>
<td>elpetegni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar for the other cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abs. &amp; rel.</td>
<td>ellmi</td>
<td>ellmeng</td>
<td>ellmek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>ellmini</td>
<td>ellmeggni</td>
<td>ellmegni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar for the other cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 2

INFLECTION OF THE QUANTIFIER/QUALIFIER CONSTRUCTION
(with example bases tamalkur-/tamar-, and kii-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
<th>dual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>tamiin <em>or</em></td>
<td>tamaita <em>or</em></td>
<td>tamarkenka <em>or</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tamalkuan all of it (him <em>or</em> her), it (him <em>or</em> her) entirely</td>
<td>tamalkuita all of them</td>
<td>tamalkurkenka both of them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>tamarma <em>or</em></td>
<td>tamamta <em>or</em></td>
<td>tamamegnuk <em>or</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tamalkurma all of me, me entirely</td>
<td>tamalkumta all of us</td>
<td>tamalkumegnuk both of us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>tamarpet <em>or</em></td>
<td>tamarpeci <em>or</em></td>
<td>tamamegnuk <em>or</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tamalkurpet all of you, you entirely</td>
<td>tamalkurpeci all of you.pl</td>
<td>tamalkumegnuk both of you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>tamarmi <em>or</em></td>
<td>tamarmeng <em>or</em></td>
<td>tamarmek <em>or</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tamalkurmi all of it (he <em>or</em> she), it (he <em>or</em> she) entirely</td>
<td>tamalkurmeng all of them</td>
<td>tamalkurmek both of them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3rd person endings refer to anything or anyone but the grammatical subject; 4th person endings refer to the grammatical subject. See also General Introduction on postural roots, and *Yup’ik Eskimo Grammar*, p. 349.
A demonstrative indicates an entity by its spatial or temporal relationship to the speaker. Yup’ik has both demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adverbs. The demonstrative pronouns are marked for case and number, as other nouns are, but not for possessor; they may be substituted for nouns, except that they cannot be used with most of the postbases that attach to noun bases. Demonstrative adverbs, on the other hand, are marked only for those cases involving spatial or movement orientation; they indicate the area from, at, through, or to which the action of the verb occurs.

Demonstrative adverbs are formed from the corresponding demonstrative pronouns, although not always in a predictable or regular way. Demonstratives have their own system of inflection, shown in the tables in the following pages. For most demonstratives there are vocative forms, used for gaining a user’s attention, and interjectional forms, used to call attention to an area. These forms are also given in the tables.

Demonstrative pronouns in their absolutive singular forms, and demonstrative adverbs in their localis forms, are listed alphabetically in the Bases section of the dictionary. In their relationships to one another, the demonstratives form a system about which one can learn much by seeing them arrayed together, as on the chart on the following page. In this chart we list first the demonstrative pronoun in its absolutive singular form, then, separated by a slash (/), the corresponding demonstrative adverb in its localis form.

In the chart the first vertical column, labeled extended, consists of the demonstratives that are used to refer to an entity or area that is in sight and that is extended to some length, moving from one place to another, or of broad expanse. The extended demonstratives may be characterized as those that refer to an entity or area that requires more than a single glance to be seen. The second column, labeled restricted, includes the demonstratives that refer to an entity or area that is in sight and that is restricted in size and is not in motion (or whose motion is confined to a restricted area). In other words, restricted demonstratives refer to an entity or area that may be seen fully in a single glance. The third column, labeled obscured, includes the demonstratives that refer to an entity or area that is either not in sight or not clearly perceptible.

Each horizontal row gives the extended, restricted, and obscured demonstratives for each distinct area with respect to the speaker (e.g., ‘above’, ‘below’, etc.). The reader will note that the form of the demonstratives is largely related to their position on the chart. In addition, the rows pair off according to the first letter of the demonstratives in these rows (especially in the obscured column).

Each pair of rows in the chart below consists of one row (labeled ’a’) that is relatively more accessible to the speaker and another row (labeled ’b’), which is relatively less accessible to the speaker. The first pair of rows (I) are demonstratives oriented according to the dimension of ‘closer to the speaker (more accessible) vs. closer to the listener (less accessible)’. The second pair (II) are oriented to the dimension of ‘over (more
accessible) vs. across (less accessible)’. The third pair (III) are oriented to the dimension of ‘inside or upriver (more accessible) vs. outside (less accessible)’. The fourth pair (IV) are oriented to the dimension of ‘down below or down the slope (more accessible) vs. downriver or toward the exit (less accessible)’. The fifth pair (V) are oriented to the dimension of ‘up the slope (more accessible) vs. up above (less accessible)’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extended</th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Obscured</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I a) man’a/maani</td>
<td>una/wani</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>near speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) tamana/tamaani</td>
<td>tauna/tuani</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>near listener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II a) aغنga/avani</td>
<td>ingna/yaani</td>
<td>amna/amani</td>
<td>over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) agna/agaani</td>
<td>ikna, ikani</td>
<td>akemna/akmani</td>
<td>across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III a) qaٍgnqa/qavani</td>
<td>kiugna/kiani</td>
<td>qamna/qamani</td>
<td>inside, upriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) qagna/qagaani</td>
<td>keggna/keggani</td>
<td>qakemna/qakmani</td>
<td>outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV a) un’a/unani</td>
<td>kan’a/kanani</td>
<td>camna/camani</td>
<td>down below, downslope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) unegna/un’gani</td>
<td>ugna/uani</td>
<td>cakemna/cakmani</td>
<td>downriver, toward exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V a) paٍgnpavani</td>
<td>pingna/piani</td>
<td>pamna/pamani</td>
<td>upslope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) pagna/pagaani</td>
<td>pikna/pikani</td>
<td>pakemna/pakmani</td>
<td>up above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to these demonstratives, there are several that do not fit well in the chart. They are ukna/ukanı ‘the one coming/toward here’, imna ‘the aforementioned one’, kina ‘who, someone’, and nani ‘where, somewhere’.

The following diagrams illustrate the use of the demonstratives. They also illustrate associations of demonstratives and verbs of motion, and relationships that cut across the pairings shown in the chart above.

In these diagrams, demonstratives are given only in the terminalis case of the adverbial forms, though other cases and/or pronomial forms could have been used with certain adjustments. The restricted forms of the demonstratives are given first, followed in parentheses by the extended and obscured forms.

Figure 1 shows a cross-sectional view up a slope. Pikavet, etc., is ‘toward the area up above’, while piavet, etc., is ‘up the slope’. Note that the verbs of motion associated with these directions are different. Mayurluni, associated with pikavet, is ‘going up above’, while tagluni, associated with piavet, is ‘going up the slope’. On the other hand, a single demonstrative group, kanavet, etc., is used for either ‘toward the area down below’ or ‘down the slope’, and likewise one verb of motion, atrarluni, is used for ‘going down (either way)’.

Figure 2 is a bird’s-eye view showing a river and its mouth, while Figure 3 is a bird’s-eye view of a house and its door. The demonstrative uavet, etc., is used for ‘toward the mouth of a river’ (Figure 2) and ‘toward the door’ (Figure 3); its associated verbs are anelarluni ‘going toward the mouth of the river’ and the relative form anluni ‘going out the door’ (and thus anluni also goes with the demonstrative group keggavet,
Figure 1.

Figure 2.
APPENDICES

Figure 3.

Figure 4.
etc., ‘toward outside’). The demonstrative group kiavet, etc., means ‘inland or upriver’ (Figure 2) and ‘inside or in the door’ (Figure 3); its associated verbs of motion are itarluni and iterluni respectively, related to each other in form. Note that in Figure 2 the downslope, toward-the-river aspect of kanavet is repeated from Figure 1, as is piavet, upslope.

Figure 4 illustrates the difference between the demonstrative group yaavet, etc., ‘toward over there, but not across something’, with the verb agluni ‘going over’, and the demonstrative group ikavet, etc., ‘toward the other side of a river, road, fence, etc.’, with the verb qerarluni ‘crossing over’ or the verb ayagluni ‘departing’.

**Dialect Variations in Reference to the Following Inflectional Charts**

- **NI** uses keggna, pikeggna, and ukeggna rather than ikna, pikna, and ukna.
- **NS and HBC** use tavani, tavavet, etc., where v between a’s is [w], rather than tuani, tuavet, etc.
- **HS and NUN** use iini, iivet, etc., piini, piivet, etc., and qiiini, qiivet, etc., rather than agaani, agaavet, etc., pagaani, pagaavet, etc., and qagaani, qagaavet, etc.
- **HBC and some Y** form vocatives with -yuug rather than -suumq (except after a stop consonant), for example forming uyuuq and ingyuuq rather than usuuq and ingssuuq.
- **NSU** uses augna, paugna, and qaugna rather than aqgna, paqgna, and qaqgna.
- **NSU** uses the prefix ta- (tas- before a consonant) for emphasis or repeated reference with all demonstratives, and not just with man’a, una, maani, and wani (giving tamana, tauna, tamaani, and tavani or tuani) as in the rest of Yup’ik. For example, from ingna, akmani, pikna, and qavani NSU can form taingna, taakmani, taspikna, and tasqavani. Somewhat unpredictable are taingani or tasiani from yaani (underlyingly *ingani), taun’a from un’a, taagani from iini (underlyingly *agani), taugani from uani (underlyingly *ugani), and taugna from augna (and the identical form from uggna).
- **HBC** has lenis v, that is, [w] (see dialect section of General Introduction), only in demonstrative adverbs such as avani, qavani, pavani, and tavani, and for this reason HBC speakers often prefer to write these words with ug: aqgani, qaqgani, paqgani, and taqgani.
- **HBC** uses kiugna, kiug’um, etc., rather than kiugna, kiugum, etc.
- **NUN and EG** has [kw], often written kw, and HBC, some NI (Tununak) and NS have [w], where other dialects have [v].

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### INFLECTION OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Extended (moving, long, or of large extent)</th>
<th>Restricted (stationary, localized, visible)</th>
<th>Obscured (stationary, indistinct, or out of sight)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>abs.</strong></td>
<td>man’a</td>
<td>una</td>
<td>this, the one near the speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel.</td>
<td>mat’um</td>
<td>uum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>mat’umi</td>
<td>uumi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term.</td>
<td>mat’umun</td>
<td>uumun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abl./mod.</td>
<td>mat’umek</td>
<td>uumek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via.</td>
<td>mat’ukun</td>
<td>uukun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eq.</td>
<td>mat’utun</td>
<td>uutun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voc.</td>
<td>macuuq</td>
<td>usuuq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd/d*</td>
<td>maku-</td>
<td>uku-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>abs.</strong></td>
<td>tamana</td>
<td>tauna</td>
<td>that, the one near the listener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel.</td>
<td>tamatum</td>
<td>taum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>tamatumi</td>
<td>taumi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term.</td>
<td>tamatumun</td>
<td>taumun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abl./mod.</td>
<td>tamatumek</td>
<td>taumek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>via.</td>
<td>tamatukun</td>
<td>taukun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eq.</td>
<td>tamatutun</td>
<td>tautun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voc.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd/d*</td>
<td>tamaku-</td>
<td>tauku-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>abs.</strong></td>
<td>augna</td>
<td>ingna</td>
<td>the one over there (also for extended column, the one going away)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel.</td>
<td>ag’um</td>
<td>ing’um</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>ag’umi</td>
<td>ing’umi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term.</td>
<td>ag’umun</td>
<td>ing’umun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abl./mod.</td>
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* Plural and dual demonstrative pronouns are formed by using the usual plural and dual unpossessed nominal case endings with the stems marked pl/d. Thus: makut, makuni, makunun, makunek, makutgun, makucetun, makuut (vocative), and the duals makuk, makugni, makugnun, makugnek, makugnegun, makugtun, makuuk.

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the one up above
who?, someone
the aforementioned one, the
identity of which is known to the listener
the one approaching

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### INFLECTION OF DEMONSTRATIVE ADVERBS

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* The interjectional form is used to point out an object or event.
APPENDIX 4

POSITIONAL BASES

Positional bases are a group of noun bases that do not normally appear without a possessed ending (or special postbase for this kind of base). They denote areas with respect to the possessors. Thus qulii means ‘the area above it’. Despite the fact that the system of positional bases parallels that of the demonstratives to a large extent, positionals are not related in form to demonstratives.

Following is a complete list of positional bases:

aci- area below
aki- area opposite
akule- area between
cani- area beside
ciu- area at the front (with reference to boats, time, etc.)
elate- area outside
ilu- area inside
kelu- area back from water
ketu- area toward water
kingu- area at the back (with reference to boats, time, etc.)
manu- area in front of or at the front (with reference to person)
pai- area at the mouth (with reference to rivers, etc.)
qai- area on the surface
qule- area above
tunge- area toward
tunu- area behind or at the back (with reference to person)

In addition, positional bases can be formed from many of the demonstratives by attaching the postbase +te- to the demonstrative adverb base. Thus from the demonstrative avani ‘over there’ comes avate- ‘area over there (with respect to possessor), area around possessor’.
APPENDIX 5
LISTS OF ROOTS BY TYPE

As discussed in the General Introduction, a root is like a base but cannot be used with an ending to form a word unless one of a certain set of postbases is used between the root and the ending, or between the root and other postbases. Roots are listed here by type as described in the General Introduction.

Deep Roots

at- below, down
ku- flow of liquids
na- lack of knowledge

pu- swelling
qa- vocalizing
tu- impact

Dimensional Roots

The items listed below and marked with * are not strictly roots, as they can function as ordinary nouns, but they are grouped here with the dimensional roots because they take the postbases normally used with dimensional roots. Some “dimensional” concepts such as size or weight are not listed here because in Yup’ik these are not expressed by roots or bases taking dimensional root postbases.

aki- value*
akur- length of a garment*
amel- width, especially of a creek
cace(t)-, cas- (also taces-) fortitude
cug- (also sug-) human height
e lur- (also lur-) width, especially of a garment
ilu- interior capacity or size*
imar- capacity*
iq- width
kanag- leg length
lur- (also elur-) width, especially of a garment
mam- thickness
mar- length, distance overland
mig- loudness of a thudding noise

mis- perceptibility
marlu- depth of a net
nequ- width
qas- loudness
qecig- thickness of a skin, cloth, etc.*
qer-, qur- height
sug- (also cug-) human height
taces- (also cacet-) fortitude
tume- foot length*
tuner- impact
umyuar- mental ability*
usvi-, uyvi- wisdom, cleverness*
uya- width, especially of a river*
Emotional Roots

The items listed below and marked with * are not strictly roots, as they can function as ordinary verbs with the given form being used instead of the normal combination of emotional root and postbase +~ yug-; otherwise, they behave as emotional roots. Note that some “emotional” concepts, such as being angry, are not listed here, because in Yup’ik these are not expressed by roots or bases that take emotional-root postbases.

- **aar-** frightened, endangered
- **alag-** finding something feasible
- **alia-, alai-** lonely
- **ancurtu(r)-** hesitant*
- **asgura-** doubting
- **augtar-** inhibited
- **canga-** disliking
- **caperr-** finding something difficult
- **cikna-** jealous*
- **cumaci-** repulsed
- **ekli-** sexually attracted, lustful
- **elingra-** grateful
- **eq’u-** hating
- **iilla-** amazed
- **ira-, irra-** amazed
- **kama-** suspicious
- **kasngu-** ashamed, embarrassed
- **kapegcug-** dreading
- **kemyu-** relying on someone
- **kencig-** respectful*
- **keneg-** loving
- **kumeg-** attracted to a baby
- **kusgur-, kuygur-** protective*
- **nakleg-** compassionate
- **nalluyur-** unwelcome
- **nangru-** critical
- **nangyar-** afraid of heights
- **neka-** emotionally pained
- **papsi-** finding something a nuisance
- **paqna-** curious
- **peller-** repulsed
- **pengeg-** worried
- **qessa-** disinclined to act*
- **qigcig-** respectful
- **qingar-** rejecting*
- **qitngir-** dazzled
- **qivru-** grieving*
- **quinag-** repulsed
- **qumli-** frustrated
- **qungvag-** tickled
- **qunu-** possessive*
- **qusva-, quyva-** happy
- **quya-** thankful*
- **takar-** shy, inhibited, respectful
- **takumcu-** pitying, compassionate
- **tallur-** shy, inhibited, respectful
- **temci-** finding something funny
- **tengru-** enthusiastic*
- **tunrir-** beholden*
- **tuvqa-** generous
- **ucur-** praising
- **ukver-** believing*
- **ulurya-** afraid of being hit
- **uumi-** frustrated
Postural Roots

The items listed below and marked with * are somewhat irregular as postural roots (see listings in the Bases section). Some “postural” roots, such as rising, are not listed here because in Yup’ik they are not expressed by postural roots.

- aatar- (also aitar-) open-mouthed
- agar- hanging
- aitar- (also aatar-) open-mouthed
- alar- erring
- amag- curving
- angpar-, angvar- open
- aqum- sitting*
- avler- spread-legged
- ayalur- losing balance
- callar- spread open
- cangur- lacking symmetry
- canir- on the side
- caqir- turning
- caqvir- splay-footed, with shoes on the wrong feet
- cetur- with legs outstretched
- ciisqumig- kneeling
- cilig- tilting
- ciug-, civug- with head lifted
- cuqir- having bends
- cuqlur- out of shape
- elgar- settled down
- enlur-, [en]glur- dented
- ever- (also uver-) slanting
- iggag-, igag- leaning against something
- ikig- bending forward with buttocks projecting
- ikir- open
- illug- tilting
- inar- lying down
- irir- tilting sideways
- isser- undressed
- itum- breaking*
- kalug- empty
- kamilar- barefoot
- kanar- bending forward
- katur- gathering
- kiipir- standing on toes
- luqir- slanting
- matar- undressing
- melug- dented
- merig- hemmed
- mumig- turned over
- nanger- standing
- napar- upright
- never- lying on back
- ngel’ur- dented
- nungir- putting on a belt
- palur- lying face down
- qemag- stored away
- qeter- lying on back
- qungcur- flexing knees
- quyur- gathering
- tuig- turned around
- uver- (also ever-) slanting
APPENDICES

APPENDIX 6
NUMERALS

Cardinal Numbers

1 atauciq                    30 yuinaq qula
2 malruk                     31 yuinaq qula atauciq
3 pingayun                   32 yuinaq qula malruk
4 cetaman                    33 yuinaq qula pingayun
5 talliman                   34 yuinaq qula cetaman
6 arvinlegen / arvinelgen    35 yuinaq akimiaq
7 malrunlegen / malrunelgen  36 yuinaq akimiaq atauciq
8 pingayunlegen / pingayunelgen 37 yuinaq akimiaq malruk
9 quinggaunritaaran          38 yuinaq akimiaq pingayun
10 qula, qulen               39 yuinaq akimiaq cetaman
11 qula atauciq              40 yuinaak malruk / malruk ipiaq
12 qula malruk               41 yuinaak malruk atauciq / malruk ipiaq atauciq
13 qula pingayun             50 yuinaak malruk qulen / malruk ipiaq qulen
14 akimiarunritaaran / akimirunrita’ar  .
15 akimiaq                    60 yuinaak pingayun / pingayun ipiaq
16 akimiaq atauciq           100 yuinaat talliman / talliman ipiaq / kavluit (possible loan word) /
egavaq (possible loan word)
17 akimiaq malruk            .
18 akimiaq pingayun          .
19 quinaunritaaran / quinaunrita’ar  .
20 quinaq                     .
21 quinaq atauciq            .
22 quinaq malruk             .
23 quinaq pingayun           .
24 quinaq cetaman            .
25 quinaq talliman           .
26 quinaq arvinlegen         .
27 quinaq malrunlegen        .
28 quinaq pingayunlegen      .
29 quinaq quinggaunrita’ar   400 yuinaam yuun ipia
30 yuinaq qula               .
31 yuinaq qula atauciq       .
32 yuinaq qula malruk        .
33 yuinaq qula pingayun      .
34 yuinaq qula cetaman       .
35 yuinaq akimiaq            .
36 yuinaq akimiaq atauciq    .
37 yuinaq akimiaq malruk     .
38 yuinaq akimiaq pingayun   .
39 yuinaq akimiaq cetaman    .
40 yuinaak malruk / malruk ipiaq  .
41 yuinaak malruk atauciq / malruk ipiaq atauciq
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See also cipete- in the Bases section for another way of forming numerals of more than one word; for example, qula ataucimek ciplituku rather than qula atauciq.
### Ordinal Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinal Numbers</th>
<th>Their 1st, 2nd, etc.</th>
<th>The 1st, 2nd, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>atauciat / ciugliat</td>
<td>ciuqliq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>malruat / aipaat</td>
<td>tungliq / kinguqliq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>pingayuat</td>
<td>pingayuqliq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourth</td>
<td>cetamiit</td>
<td>cetamaqliq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifth</td>
<td>tallimit</td>
<td>tallimaqliq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixth</td>
<td>arvinelgat / arvinlegat</td>
<td>arvinlekliq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventh</td>
<td>malrunelgat / malrunlegat</td>
<td>malrunlekliq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighth</td>
<td>pingayunelgat / pingayunlegat</td>
<td>pingayunlekliq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninth</td>
<td>qulngunritarat</td>
<td>qulnguritaraqliq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenth</td>
<td>quliit</td>
<td>quleqliq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The numerals in the first column are 3p possessor, 3s possessed absolutive. *Angutet pingayuat taillruuq.* ‘The third man came over.’

The numerals in the second column are absolutive singular. *Pingayuqliq taillruuq.* ‘The third one came over.’

### Numerals of Repetition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repetition</th>
<th>ataucirqumek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>twice</td>
<td>malruqugnek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three times</td>
<td>pingayurqunek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four times</td>
<td>cetamurqunek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five times</td>
<td>tallimarqunek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six times</td>
<td>arvinlegqunek, arvinlerqunek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven times</td>
<td>malrunlegqunek, malrunlerqunek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight times</td>
<td>pingayunlegqunek, pingayunlerqunek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine times</td>
<td>qulngunrita’arqunek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten times</td>
<td>qulerqunek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These numerals are in the ablative-modalis case, the cardinal stems having been expanded by the post-base –*rqu*-. *Malruqugnek taillruuq.* ‘He came twice.’
## APPENDIX 7
### CALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Bristol Bay</th>
<th>Kuskokwim</th>
<th>Yukon</th>
<th>Nanisak</th>
<th>Norton Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Iralull'er - the bad month</td>
<td>Kanruyauqiq</td>
<td>Iralull'eq</td>
<td>Tanqiluryak Kinguqliq - second cold month</td>
<td>Iralull'er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Kanruyauqiq - base frost</td>
<td>Kepnercq</td>
<td>Nayircizaruaq - seals mate</td>
<td>Kuiget Aaniit - mother of rivers</td>
<td>Ungurvik - (reindeer) driving time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Kepnercq - cutting time (?)</td>
<td>Tengmiirvigaq - fake time of geese</td>
<td>Nayirciq - baby seals</td>
<td>Taqkat Tanqiat - seals' month</td>
<td>Kepnercq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Tengmiirvik - geese come</td>
<td>Tengmiirvik</td>
<td>Maklagaq - baby bearded seal</td>
<td>Tengaurtet Tanqiat - kittiwakes' month</td>
<td>Tengmiirvik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Kayangut Anutiit - coming of eggs</td>
<td>Qusiirvik - smelt run</td>
<td>Irviviut Tengmiat - birds have young</td>
<td>Tengmiaret Tanqiat - birds' month</td>
<td>Maniit Anutiit - coming of eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Kaugun - hitting (of fish)</td>
<td>Kaugun</td>
<td>Cupvik - break-up</td>
<td>Tengmiaret Irintiit - birds give birth</td>
<td>Kaugun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Ingun - molting (of birds)</td>
<td>Ingun</td>
<td>Taryaqviit - king salmon</td>
<td>Alpairusvik - murre's departure time</td>
<td>Ingun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Tengun - flight (of birds)</td>
<td>Amirairun - shedding of velvet</td>
<td>Nuracurvik - time to hunt calves</td>
<td>Qilhaqaraulik - puffs' departure time</td>
<td>Tengun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Amirairvik - (caribou) shed velvet</td>
<td>Amiraayaaq - little shedding</td>
<td>Amirairviet Tuntut - caribou shedding time</td>
<td>Kakoggliaayaaq - runny nose time</td>
<td>Amiraayaaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Qaariitaarvik - masked festivals</td>
<td>Nulirun - mating (of caribou)</td>
<td>Uksurvik - winter time</td>
<td>Nanvat Cikutiit - ponds freeze</td>
<td>Qaariitaarvik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Cauyarvik - time of drumming</td>
<td>Iralull'eq</td>
<td>Qaariitaarvik</td>
<td>Imam Umgutii - sea closes in</td>
<td>Cauyarvik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Uivik - time of going around</td>
<td>Uivik</td>
<td>Cauyarvik</td>
<td>Tanqiluryak Ciulqiq - first cold month</td>
<td>Uivik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices

APPENDIX 8
KINSHIP TERMS

(from point of view of female)

1. Brother and sister terms are used for parallel cousins (children of one's anaana or ataata).

2. The terms nengauk, ukurraq, nurr'aq, and an'garaq apply to spouses and children of both younger and older siblings.
1. Brother and sister terms are used for parallel cousins (children of one's anaana or ataata).

2. The terms nengaau, ukurraq, usruq, and qangiar(aq) apply to spouses and children of both younger and older siblings.
APPENDIX 9

DIAGRAMS AND MAP

QAYAQ: KAYAK

Notes: 1) All names are given in singular form. 2) See Cup’iq Eskimo Dictionary (Amos and Amos, 2003:276) for variant Nunivak terminology.

Drawing by Tim Sczawinski, after a photograph by Edward S. Curtis, Nunivak Island, 1928.
**IKAMRAQ: DOGSLED**

- **brake:** elgaq, esgaq, saagaq, or kenercissuun
- **towline:** angaqun
- **handlebar:** teguyaraq

Notes: 1) All names are given in singular form. 2) See *Cup’iq Eskimo Dictionary* (Amos and Amos, 2003:276) for variant Nunivak terminology.

*Drawing by Tim Sczawinski, based on a photograph from Eek.*
AKAARTAQ ENA: OLD-STYLE HOUSE


above-ground summer entrance: kepneq
door curtain: amik
AKUK: TRADITIONAL PARKA
The Central Yup'ik region, with Yup'ik names of villages and major rivers. 

*Map by Karen Pearson.*
Yup’ik has about three hundred and fifty loan words, mainly from Russian. A Yup’ik word is considered a loan word from another language if it is used by Yup’ik speakers who do not know that other language, as is the case with loans from Russian, or if, as in the case of loans from English, it has entered Yup’ik to the extent that it has a generally agreed-upon Yup’ik pronunciation that differs from its English pronunciation, even for those who speak both languages.

**Russian Loan Words**

Yup’ik has about two hundred and ten loan words from Russian. Many are in common use in all Yup’ik areas; for example, *caarralaq* or *saarralaq* ‘sugar’. Others, words for uncommon things or words for which there are native Yup’ik equivalents, are quite uncommon; examples are the loan words *al’tuutaq* ‘mercury’ and *tupuluq* ‘axe’. The word for ‘mercury’ is probably restricted to the upper Kuskokwim, where there was a cinnabar (mercury ore) mine; the word *tupuluq* is less commonly used than the native words for ‘axe’, *piqertuutaq* and *qaqlapak*. On the other hand, some Russian loan words are more common in many areas than the native Yup’ik words for the same things; for example, the Russian word *luuskaaq* ‘spoon’ is more common in most areas than the native Yup’ik word for ‘spoon’, *uiluq*.

There are Russian loan words for imported food items, such as flour, bread, butter, pepper, shortening, coffee, and tea; for domesticated animals such as cat, horse, cow, pig, and chicken; for household and personal items such as table, lock, dishpan, soap, candle, cup, spoon, watch, eyeglasses, and matches; for articles of clothing, such as coat, shoes, scarf, suspenders, and socks; and for types of boats, such as steamboat, scow, and ship. There are religious terms, such as *ikon*, *nun*, cross, censer, Christmas, and Easter. The term for ‘white person’, *kass’aq*, is from the Russian word that becomes ‘Cossack’ in English. On the other hand, there are objects that the Russians introduced for which words were created from native Yup’ik sources; for example, the Yup’ik word for ‘saw’, *kegglaq*, and for ‘priest’, *agayulirta*, are not borrowed from Russian.

Most of the loan words are basically nouns. Predictably, Russian loan words are most common in areas of greatest Russian activity, such as Bristol Bay, the Nushagak River, Lake Iliamna, the upper Kuskokwim, and the Yukon. But even areas such as Hooper Bay and Chevak, the lower Kuskokwim, Nelson Island, and Nunivak Island, which had less contact with Russians, still use a great many of these loan words.

All these loan words have entered the Yup’ik language to the extent that they do not incorporate any sounds not previously present in Yup’ik. Russian apical *r*, for example, becomes *l* in Yup’ik; Russian *o* became *u*, as can be seen in *Alussistuaq*, the loan word for ‘Christmas’ from Russian *Rozhdestvo*. Nevertheless, Russian loans tend to be phonologically distinctive in Yup’ik in a number of ways. Russian loans have few back velars, except *q* or *aq*, which have been added to the ends of many Russian words to make them acceptable Yup’ik nouns. Loan words have a high frequency of long vowels, as in *luuskaaq* ‘spoon’ and *yaassiik* ‘box’. They
often begin with sounds or sound combinations that are not very common in native Yup’ik words, for example I as in lumarraq ‘cloth, shirt’, c or s as in caayuq/saayuq ‘tea’, pel or kel as in pelatekaq ‘tent’ and kelucaq ‘lock’, or esk or est as in eskuulutaq ‘frying pan’ and estuuluq ‘table’. The e in estuuluq (and in the three examples preceding it) is a Yup’ik addition to prevent an initial two-consonant cluster, but some Yup’ik speakers will allow loan words to begin with an sk or st cluster, saying for example stuuluq, although this goes against the normal Yup’ik pattern. Some loan words have the second consonant geminated, which is relatively uncommon in native Yup’ik nouns, for example the loan words kass’aq ‘white person’ and cap’akiq/sap’akiq ‘shoe’. There may be a long vowel in a closed syllable, for example pula’avkaq ‘safety pin’, an uncommon occurrence in non-loans. Furthermore, some loan words have gemination before a long vowel but after a vowel, which would otherwise be rhythmically lengthened. This pattern occurs very rarely in native Yup’ik words but (fortunately) can be dealt with in the orthography. Examples are mulut’uuk ‘hammer’, kuluk’uunaq ‘bell’, malagg’ayaq ‘fur hat’, and pelit’aaq ‘stove’. Each of these unusual sound patterns in Yup’ik is an attempt to replicate the sound pattern of the Russian original.

Russian loan words often have several forms or variants in different regions. In particular, many may begin with either c or s and may have either short or long vowels; for example, ‘cup’ may be caskaq, caaskaq, caskaq, saskaq, or saaskaq. In case of initial c/s, NI, HBC, and NUN always use the c variant, while K and BB use the s variant; Y and NS use both, generally following the original Russian. Some words have both p-initial and m-initial variants, for example pilu’uvkaaq, and milu’uvkaq ‘rope’, or both p-initial and k-initial forms, as puukic’aaq and kuukic’aaq ‘button’, and cases in which sounds have been reversed, as in cukunaq and kucunaq ‘cast-iron kettle’. There is at least one case in which a Russian word has come into Yup’ik in several forms, as in muluk’uuq and malak’uuq ‘milk’ (which come from different dialects of Russian).

Some of the words are from archaic or Siberian Russian and are not now, or never were, in widespread Russian use. Words for things that are normally non-singular came from Russian plurals. In the list of Russian loan words, the words are presented according to the Russian alphabetical order of the source words. Transcription follows the Board of Geographic Names system.

Non-Russian Loan Words

Though the majority of loans in Yup’ik are from Russian, there are a number of loans from other languages from English, Aleut, Sugpiaq, Inupiaq, Chukchi and/or Koryak and/or Kamchadal, Athabascan, Saami (Lapp), and Philippine languages.

About seventy words from English have been fully incorporated into Yup’ik, with their phonology adjusted to make them suitable for Yup’ik. Examples are piipiq ‘baby’ and patituussaaq ‘potato’. Other English loans are partially incorporated, with their phonology adjusted, partially adjusted, or not adjusted at all, depending on the speaker using them. Thus, the English word ‘radio’ may be used in Yup’ik as liitiuq, siitiuq (with only the initial i as in English), or as radio-q (with the word pronounced as in English up to the q). Only fully incorporated words such as piipiq have been included as entries in this dictionary. The list of loans from English should be understood to be somewhat arbitrarily compiled, as for different Yup’ik speakers the list would undoubtedly be different, and since Yup’ik is in contact with English, the list of English words being incorporated into Yup’ik is in fact open ended.

Thirty Yup’ik words are borrowings from Aleut. Some loans, for example those for ‘liquor’, ‘tea’, ‘sleeve’, and ‘gunsight’, were probably introduced to the Yup’iks via Aleuts near the time of arrival in Alaska of the Russians; the rest probably entered Yup’ik prior to the Russians’ arrival. Half the Aleut loans are narrowly restricted in use to the Egegik dialect of Yup’ik, near the Aleut area. One may notice the large number of fish and game names from Aleut.

There are about ten words from Sugpiaq, all in
Thirty words are known to have been borrowed from Athabascan. Most of them are confined to the Norton Sound Unaqliq dialect contiguous with Inupiaq territory, and only a few are found south of that area. The Inupiaq loans used in the Unaliq region of Norton Sound include several words in which an Inupiaq apical r has been borrowed, for example, aaŋiga’ar- ‘to be good, nice’. This has set a (minor) precedent for the use of apical r in loans from English in that area.

Four loans are from the native languages of eastern Siberia, Chukchi, Koryak, and Kamchadal. These are kuingiq ‘pipe, cigarette’, qusngiq/quyn-giq ‘reindeer’ (and by extension ‘sheep’, through the use of the word for a sheep-like domestic animal in the Yup’ik translation of the New Testament), and kalikaq ‘paper’. The first two of these, kuingiq and qusngiq, were probably introduced across the Bering Strait by native traders, as these words are also present in Siberian Yupik. Kalikaq may also have been introduced in this way, though it is not present in Siberian Yupik, or it may have been introduced through the Aleutian chain by native Siberians working for the Russians (this word is present in Aleut and Sugpiaq).

Five loans are from Athabascan, and these are fish and game words used in inland Yup’ik. Several words from Philippine languages have been identified. These words are used only in the Bristol Bay area, where they are presumed to have been introduced by Filipino cannery workers around 1900.

One Saami (or Lapp) loan has been found; it deals with reindeer herding. A number of Saami came to the Yup’ik areas around 1900 to set up a reindeer-herding industry. A specific “Lapp game” and a specific style of “Lapp boots” are well known but are referred to in English.

In addition to the identified loans, a number of words appear to be loans, because of either or both their phonology and their semantic content, but their source has not been found (see list). In the following lists, the Yup’ik is translated only if the translation differs from that given for the source word.
RUSSIAN LOAN WORDS

Russian source  
Yup'ik

алáдьи (aládi)  
alaciq, alatiq fried bread
а́нгел (ángel)  
aan'gilaq, aankilaq, an'gilaq angel
архиерéй (arkhieréy)  
allgiliyaq high priest; bishop; pope
байдáра (baidára) or орбайдáрка (baidárka) ‘canoe’, if indeed a loan
пайтalek two- or three-hole kayak
балýк (balýk)  
palak'aaq strip of dried fish
банка (bánka) ‘jar, pot’
paankaq, paankaq, painkaq can, and paankar-, paankaar-, painkar- to can
барáн (barán) ‘wild sheep’
palanaq sheep
баркáс (barkás) ‘launch’
kalpaassaq, palkaassaq, pal'kaassaq sailboat
бáшмаки (báshmaki) ‘shoes’
masmakiq, pasmakiq store-bought shoe
блю́дце (blyúdtse)  
pelagasselaviir- to bless
бóбы (bóby)  
papiq bean
бóче (bózhé) ‘God’ vocative
bóčka (bóchka)
puuasar- to cross oneself
бочóнок (bochónok)
puckaq barrel; keg
булáвка (bulávka) ‘pin’
kula'avkaaq, pula'avkaaq, pulaskaq safety pin
бутýлка (butýlka)
putilkaaq, putiil'kaaq, putilekaaq bottle
бóчка (bóchka)
putiilkaaq, putiil'kaaq, putilekaaq bottle
вáта (váta) ‘wadding’
uaqaq cotton
перевéка (veryóvka)
and/or from English
вéлка (vélka)
uil'kaq, uil'kaaq, uilekaaq fork
винт (vint)
miintaq, uintaq screw; bolt
газ (gaz) and/or from English
kaassaq gas; gasoline
газолéин (gazolín) and/or from English
kaassalinaq outboard motor; motorboat; camp stove; gasoline
гитáра (gitára) and/or from English
and/or from English
perhaps
kitalaq guitar #
горéчий (goryáchiy) ‘hot’
kalaciq bisquit; muffin
gospod’ (gospod’) ‘God’, ‘Lord’
ugaspataq God
госудáрь (gosudár’) ‘sovereign’
uss’utali queen; king
daama (dáma) ‘lady, queen’
tamaaq king in checkers
doska (doská)
tuskaq board; plank
drobó (drobó)
luupiq lead birdshot; BB
drobóvý (drobóvýy) ‘oaken’ perhaps
kelupavik, kelupuvik shotgun
dubóvý (dubóvýy) ‘oaken’ perhaps
tupugaq hardwood; hickory
ха́рить (zhárít’)
assali- to fry; to make pancakes or griddlecakes
ха́ркое (zharkóe) ‘roast’
kal’kuuyaq, salkuuyaq, sal’kuuyaq casserole of meat or fish
with potatoes, onions, etc.
siligaq, siliyaq jelly; jam
жèlé (zhelé)
### Russian source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>الروسي</th>
<th>Yup’ik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>жилет (zhilét)</td>
<td>силен (silin) vest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>задинка (zadinka) ‘back cut of meat’</td>
<td>сетинка (setinikaq) pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>закачик (zakázhchik) ‘client’</td>
<td>сакаассик (sakaassik) church caretaker; secondary chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>змей (zmevýa)</td>
<td>смийяк (smiiyaq) snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>золото (zóloto)</td>
<td>суюлутаг (suulutaq) gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>зубило (zubílo)</td>
<td>чипила (cupilaq) chisel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>икона (ikóna)</td>
<td>икуннак (ikuunaq) icon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>изюм (izúym)</td>
<td>исуумен (isuumaq) prune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Исус (íusus)</td>
<td>Иисус, Иисуссааак (Yiissus, Yiissussaaq) Jesus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кадило (kadílo)</td>
<td>катила (katilaq) censer; incense burner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>казак (kazák)</td>
<td>касаак (kasaaq) white person; Caucasian; priest especially Russian Orthodox priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>казак (kazák) with Yup’ik suffix</td>
<td>касаакааак (kasaaakaq) white man; Caucasian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>камин (kámín)</td>
<td>каминияк (kaminiak) stove for heating and cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>камлійка (kamléyka)</td>
<td>камлийка (kamliikaq) steel animal trap, and кампахаанан, кампахаанар to catch or get caught in a trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кандалы (kandaly) ‘shackles’</td>
<td>кампелааак, кампелаак, кампелаак empty cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>капкан (kapkán)</td>
<td>кампилаак, кампилаак empty cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>капор (kápor) ‘hood’</td>
<td>кампилаак, кампилаак empty cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>касюль (kápsúl’)</td>
<td>кампилаак, кампилаак empty cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>карлиин (karabín)</td>
<td>карлуу (kalantuug) potato</td>
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<tr>
<td>карандаш (karanidach)</td>
<td>карлуу (kalantuug) potato</td>
</tr>
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<td>карман (karmán)</td>
<td>карлуу (kalantuug) potato</td>
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<td>карлуу (kalantuug) potato</td>
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<td>картечь (kartéch’)</td>
<td>карлуу (kalantuug) potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>картофель (kartófel’)</td>
<td>карлуу (kalantuug) potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>квашеный (kváshenyy) ‘fermented’</td>
<td>карлуу (kalantuug) potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кист (kist’) ‘cluster, bunch’</td>
<td>карлуу (kalantuug) potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кнут (knut) possibly</td>
<td>карлуу (kalantuug) potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>козырь (kózyr’)</td>
<td>карлуу (kalantuug) potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>колокол (kólókol) ‘bell’ or</td>
<td>колокол (kólókol) ‘bell’ or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>р’к’рк’ р’к’рк’рк’</td>
<td>колокол (kólókol) ‘bell’ or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>колош (kólosh) ‘Tlingit’</td>
<td>колош (kólosh) ‘Tlingit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>колы (kóly) ‘stakes’</td>
<td>колы (kóly) ‘stakes’</td>
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<tr>
<td>компас (kómpas) and/or from English</td>
<td>компас (kómpas) and/or from English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>компания (kompáníya) and/or English</td>
<td>компания (kompáníya) and/or English</td>
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<tr>
<td>кондырь (kondýr’)</td>
<td>кондырь (kondýr’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>конопатить (konopátit’) ‘to caulk’</td>
<td>конопатить (konopátit’) ‘to caulk’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>конфета (konféta)</td>
<td>конфета (konféta)</td>
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<tr>
<td>конь (kon’)</td>
<td>конь (kon’)</td>
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</table>

### Yup’ik

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian source</th>
<th>Yup’ik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>silin vest</td>
<td>setinikaq, setinikaq, citiinkaq, setiinkaq, sitiinkaq pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cetaq, cetaq, cetaq</td>
<td>sakaassik church caretaker; secondary chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cytinaq, cytinaq, cetaq, setinaq, siqinaq</td>
<td>smiiyaq snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pig</td>
<td>suulutaq gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chisel</td>
<td>cupilaq chisel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icon</td>
<td>ikuunaq icon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raisin, prune</td>
<td>issumaq raisin, isuumaq, isuumaq prune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus</td>
<td>Yiissus, Yiissussaaq Jesus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>censer; incense burner</td>
<td>katilaq censer; incense burner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white person; Caucasian; priest especially Russian Orthodox priest</td>
<td>kass’aq white person; Caucasian; priest especially Russian Orthodox priest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white man; Caucasian</td>
<td>kasssaakaq white man; Caucasian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stove for heating and cooking</td>
<td>kaminiak, kaminaak stove for heating and cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waterproof jacket used with kayak; parka</td>
<td>kamliikaq waterproof jacket used with kayak; parka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jail, and kantalar to jail (him)</td>
<td>kantalaq jail, and kantalar to jail (him)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steel animal trap, and kankaanaar, kankaanar to catch or get caught in a trap</td>
<td>kapkaanaq, kapkaanaq steel animal trap, and kapkaanaar, kapkaanar to catch or get caught in a trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beaded hairnet</td>
<td>kaapaq, kaapaqaq, kaupaq, kaupaqq beaded hairnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty cartridge</td>
<td>kaapcelaaq, kapciliaq, kapcilaq empty cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rifle #</td>
<td>kalap’iinaq, kalav’iinaq rifle #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pencil</td>
<td>kalantaassaq pencil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pocket</td>
<td>kalemaanaq, kalemaanaq, kalmianaq, kalmiaaq pocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>playing card, and kaaltaar, kaaltaar to play cards</td>
<td>kaaltaaq, kaal’taaq playing card, and kaaltaar, kaaltaar to play cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead pellet; shot</td>
<td>kal’ciissaa, kal’ciissaaq, kal’tiissaaq, kal’ciissaaq lead pellet; shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potato</td>
<td>kal’tuuugaq, kal’tuuugguaq, kaltuuuvvilaq, kaltuuuvvilaq potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourdough</td>
<td>quissniaq sourdough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yarn; wool; tassel</td>
<td>kiiitaq, kistaq yarn; wool; tassel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog whip</td>
<td>qenutaq dog whip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>card game similar to trumps</td>
<td>kuuselaq card game similar to trumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oakum; caulking material</td>
<td>kalap’aataq oakum; caulking material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candy</td>
<td>kal’ciissaa, kal’ciissaaq, kal’tiissaaq, kal’ciissaaq lead pellet; shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>store; storekeeper</td>
<td>kap’anisqaaq store; storekeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap with visor</td>
<td>kap’anisqaaq store; storekeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oakum; caulking material</td>
<td>kap’anisqaaq store; storekeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>kuuniq horse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Russian source | Yup’ik
---|---
конькі́ (kon’ki) | kankiiq, kankiitaq ice skate, and kankiir- to ice skate
корова (koróva) | kuluvak, kuluvaaq cow (domestic)
kороль (koról’) | kululiaq king in cards
кожка (kóshka) | kuskaq, kuuskaq domestic cat
кофе (kófe) | kuupiaq, kuuvviaq coffee, and kuuvviar- to drink coffee
кофйник (koféynik) | kuvvinaq coffeepot
краска (kráaska) | kela’askaq paint and kela’askar- to paint
ключ (klyuch) | kelucaq, kelussaq lock; padlock; key, and kelucar-, kelussar- to lock
крэрак (krésthnyy) | kelup’aaq rice one grain
крэст (krest) | keluskaq cup
крэстень (kryóstnuya) | keliotaq cross; crucifix; club in cards
крэшёненье (kreshchenie) ‘baptism’ with Yup’ik suffix | kelussnaq godfather
кубик (kúbik) ‘groats’ | kelessinayaaq one of a certain kind of legendary little people, said to be spirits of the dead and to appear to those who don’t accept Christianity
курица (kúricala) ‘chicken’ | kuupik pot
лампа (lámpa) | kulic’aq (Russian Orthodox) Easter bread
лайдан (ládan) | kupcaaq storekeeper; merchant; trader
лайка (lávka) | kuulicaaq chicken; turkey
лайфка (láfták) ‘dressed hide of sea mammal’ | laampaq, laampaaq lamp
лента (lénta) | laatanaq incense
лозка (lózhka) | laavkaaq, lavkaq, lavkaq frame building; store
лошадь (lóshad’) | laavkak material for skin-boot soles, the yellowish skin of the bearded seal prepared by removing the black outer layer of skin
лук (luk) | lintaq ribbon; bow
малак’уук, малук’уук milk
малаг’аяяк fur hat with earflaps
масло (maslo) | maskalaq masked ceremony taking place in mid-January; Halloween
мастер (mástér) ‘foreman, master’ | masslaq, mass’laq, masslaq, maasslaq butter
машинка (mashína) and English ‘machine’ | maastilaq, mastilaq carpenter
мешок (meshók) | maatuskaq wife of Russian Orthodox priest
миска (miska) ‘basin’ | massiinaq machine; sewing machine; motor, outboard motor
моплится (molít’sya) ‘to pray’ | miissuuk sack
молодёж (molod’ja) | miiskaaq dishpan; large serving dish
молодой (molodój) | maliss’aaq prayer
молодуха (molodúka) | malak’uq, muluk’uq
мультук, мульт’ук, мульт’уук, мульт’уутаq hammer
монашёнка (monáshenka) | manassenkaaq nun

Russian source

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Русский источник

мукá (muká) ‘flour’
мýлó (mylo) ‘shoe’
нáвës (navës) ‘shed’
нáвëска (navëska) ‘loft’
näpíłka (napílka) ‘nap’
nédëlya (nedélya) ‘noodle’
nóx (nózh) ‘knife’
nóžchíček (nózhchíček) ‘small knife’
núžnik (núzhnik) ‘latrine’
óčki (óčki) ‘spectacles’
obéð (obéd) ‘bath’
отпáрírovat’ (otparírovat’) ‘to parboil’
paláťka (paláťka) ‘pillow’
pál’tó (pal’tó) ‘coat’
пáрыхóд (parókhód) ‘steamboat’
Пáсха (Páskha) ‘Easter’
pátkóka (pátkóka) ‘pocket’
pátróń (pátróń) ‘paper’
páyát’ (páyát’) ‘way’
перíña (períña) ‘feather bed’
péřce (péřce) ‘hat’
péška (péška) ‘pawn’
pívo (pívo) ‘beer’
pílá (pílá) ‘button’
pírok (pírok) ‘knife’
плáčok (pláčok) ‘cloth’
пликра (plìкра) ‘coat’
плáčok (pláčok) ‘sadness’
плáčok (pláčok) ‘sorrow’
плáčok (pláčok) ‘towel’ or ‘linen’
потрët (portrët) ‘port’
постёль (postéль) ‘bed’
прávola (právola) ‘wire’
прáшка (práška) ‘spoon’
пули (púli) ‘bullets’
púgova (púgova) ‘pocketbook’
Ро́ждëствó (Rozhdestvó) ‘Christmas’
ртут’ (rtút’) ‘mercury’
руль (rúl’) ‘steering wheel’

Yup’ik

mukaaq flour; bread loaf
miilaq soap
lavísaq, navísaq attic; loaf
naviskaaq, navískaaq loft; attic
napílkaaq, napíl’kaaq, napílkaaq file; rasp
nitíliq week
luussiq, nuussiq cutting knife
nuussicuak scissors
nuussnik outhouse; toilet
ackiik eyeglasses
apiataq lunch and apiatar- to eat lunch
atmalik, valalik a particular card game played by four people
palatkaaq tent
pal’tuuk coat; zippered parka, jacket, and pal’tuug- to put on a coat
pálgu’tuukq steamboat; scow
Paaskaq Easter; Passover
paataqaq syrup; honey
mat’lunaaq, mat’lunaaq cartridge; shell
payari- to weld; to solder
pelunaq mattress
piílsaq pepper
piaskaq piece in checkers, and piaskar- to play checkers
piivaq beer
pílaq saw, and pilar- to saw
píruk pirogi; meat (usually fish) pie
pelatuuq scarf; woman’s headscarf and pelatuuq- to put on a headscarf
pel’łaaq stove
macaaskaq, maciaskaq, mackaq, maciaskak, mataaskaq, pataaskaq suspenders
putuskaq pillow; cushion
pelacinaq string; twine
pel’litaq picture
pustiiliq, pustiilaq mattress
pelulukaq soft wire, such as aluminum wire or solder
meluskaq, peluskaq snuff, and meluskar-, peluskar- to take snuff
púuliq bullet
kuukicaaq, puukicaaq button
Alussistuaq Christmas
al’tuutaq mercury; cinnabar
alulaaq, alunaq tiller; sled handlebar; steering wheel; tail feather of bird, and alulár-, alunár- to steer; to guide
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Russian source

рубáха (rubákhа)  Yup’ik
сáло (sálo)
сáхар (sákhár)
сапоги (sapogи) ‘shoes’
сара́й (sarárь) ‘shed’
свé́чка (své́chka)
сé́тка (sé́tка) ‘net’ perhaps
сй́тэц (sй́тэц)
сковорода́ (skovorodá)
слá́ви (slá́ви) ‘praises’
собáка (sobáка) ‘dog’
солнé́ный (sолнé́ный) ‘salted’
спí́чка (спí́чка)
стá́рosta (stá́ростa)
стакá́н (staká́н) ‘drinking glass’
стекло́ (стекло́)
стол (стол)
струж (струж)
сúдно (сúдно)
суп (sup) and/or from English
сухáрь (сухáрь)
табáк (tabáк) with Yup’ik suffix
táz (táz)
tik (tik)
tý́сьча (tý́сьча)
téчь (téчь) ‘to flow’ possibly
tóëн (tóëн) possibly
té́левый (té́левый) ‘roofing felt’
tорé́лка (toré́лка) ‘plate’
tóпóр (tóпóр)
túz (túz)
úккус (úккус)
ú́тка (ú́тка)
ушка́н (ушка́н) ‘hare’

flag (flag) and/or from English
фонárь (fonárь)
хлеб (хлеб)
Христи́с (Христи́с)
цепь (тsep’)

YP’ik
llumarraq, lumarraq, numarraq  Yup’ik
caalaq, saalaq shortening; lard
caarralraq, saarralraq
sáp’áqiq, sap’áqiq shoe; manufactured boot
salaq’áq dock; wharf; cannery; saltery
cuicekaaq, cuicekaaq, cuicekaaq, cuicekaaq candle
tackaaq woman’s beaded hairnet
citssaaq, citssaaq lightweight cotton cloth
eskuulutaq, skuulutaq skillet; frying pan
Selavi, S’laavi Russian Christmas
sapakaq fox
culunaq, sulunaq salted fish or meat after it is cut up and
leached to remove excess salt
espickaaq, espickaaq, espickaaq, spickaaq, spickaaq match
estaalista, staalista church warden; church caretaker
stakaanaq, stakaanaq glass pitcher; chimney for kerosene
lamp
estikluuq, estik’luuq, stikluuq, stik’luuq glass
estuluuuq, stuluuuq table
estulussaq, estelussaq, stelussaq, stuluusaaq carpenter’s plane,
and estulussar-, estelussar-, stelussar-, stuluusar- to plane
wood
sun’áq ship; barge
cuupaq, suupaq soup; stew-like soup served as a main course
cugg’aliq, sugg’aliq cracker; pilot bread
taavaaqiq leaf tobacco
taassiq dishpan
tiik, tiiggluk mattress ticking; striped cloth; calico
ciissitsaaq, tiissitsaaq, tiicitsaaq one thousand
titiq otitus; runny ear
tuyuq reader; lay preacher; pastor; village chief
tuluuaaq, tulvaarraq heavy cloth; denim
tula’likaaq, tulilekaaq metal dish
tupuuluuq axe
tuss’aq, tuussaq ace in playing cards
ukussaqq vaccine
uutkaaq, uuteka’aq duck; especially mallard (Anas platyrhynchos);
northern pintail (Anas acuta)
uskaanaq snowshoe hare; varying hare (Lepus americanus); locally rabbit
pelak, vvelak flag
panaluq lantern
kelipaq bread; communion bread; Host; home-baked bread
Kelistussaaq, Kristussaaq Christ
siipaq chain
Appendices

Russian source

чай (chay)
чайник (chaynik)
часы (chasy)
чашка (chashka)
чёрвы (chervy)
четвертак (chetvertak) 'kopeks'
число (chislo) 'date'
чугунок (chugunok)
чулки (chulk) 'socks'
шкап (shkap)
школа (shkola) and/or from English

шкот (shkot)
шаль (shal) 'shawl'
шайка (shayka)
шёлковое (shelkojoe) 'silken'
шляпа (shlyapa)
шомпол (shompol)
шуба (shuba)
юбка (yubka) 'skirt'
япёнец (yapones)
ярд (yard) and/or from English
ящик (yashchik)

Yup'ik

tea (either the leaves or the liquid), and saayur- to drink tea
caanik, caanik, cainik, cainik, saanik, saanik kettle
cass’aq, sass’aq, sasaaq clock; watch; hour
ciaaskaq, ciaaskaaq, ciaaq, ciaaaq, saaskaq, saaskaaq, saskaq, saskaaq cup
cilvik heart in cards
cetvilitaq quarter; twenty-five-cent piece
cill’aq circular calendar with a pointer that is moved to point to the days of the week
cukunaq, cukunak, kucunaq, kucunak, sukunaq cast-iron pot
cuukiiq, suukiiq sock
eskaapaq, eskaapaq, skaapaq, skaapaaq shelf
eskuulaq, eskuulaq, skuulaq, skuuluq school, and eskuular-, eskuuler-, eskuular- to go to school
eskuutaq, skuutaq sheet (rope) of sailboat
saaliq vest
saayikaaq washtub; washing machine
suukuyaq, suukuuq silk
cillapak, esslaapaq, ess’laapaq, selapaq broad-brimmed hat
sumpuuuq gun-cleaning rod; ramrod
sompaaq jacket
yuupkaaq slip; petticoat
Ipuuncaq Japanese
yaaltaq, yaal’taq, yaltaq, yal’taq yard (length)
yaassiik box
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English source</th>
<th>Yup’ik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>Ami’ulikaq America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby</td>
<td>piipiq baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bacon</td>
<td>piikkinaq pig; bacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barge</td>
<td>paacaq barge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat</td>
<td>piataq baseball bat # and piatar- to play with a bat and ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bean</td>
<td>piinssaaq, piinessaaq bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicycle</td>
<td>paissikelaaq, paissekelaaq bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bloomers</td>
<td>pelumessaak panties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borrow</td>
<td>pulaar- to borrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broke</td>
<td>pulug-, puRug- to be broke; to be without money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candy</td>
<td>kantiq candy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captain</td>
<td>kap’itinaq captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigar</td>
<td>cikalaq cigar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>kalampiaq ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>kal’aq color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commissioner</td>
<td>kamiss‘enaaq magistrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>company (or accompany)</td>
<td>kangaqpaniskaq a young child just starting to play in the “Lapp game”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>company and/or Russian</td>
<td>kap’aniskaq store; storekeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compass and/or Russian</td>
<td>kampaassaq, kangpaassaq compass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cookies</td>
<td>kuukissaaq cookie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coyote</td>
<td>kayu coyote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross perhaps</td>
<td>kelaassiq cross fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dough perhaps</td>
<td>tuurkaq bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino and/or Filipino</td>
<td>Pilip‘iinaq Filipino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flag</td>
<td>pelak, vvelak flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gas and/or Russian</td>
<td>kaassaq gas; gasoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gasoline and/or Russian</td>
<td>kaassalinaq outboard motor; motor-boat; camp stove; gasoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass</td>
<td>kelassaq glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>government</td>
<td>kavam’aq, kavmaq government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guitar and/or Russian</td>
<td>kitalaq guitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handspike maybe</td>
<td>aanaaspuuk, anespuuk lever, peavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>uassaq horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot cakes</td>
<td>atkiksaaq pancake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ink</td>
<td>ingek ink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese, Japanese</td>
<td>Caapaniq Japanese (person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus</td>
<td>Ciissussaq, Ciissussaaq, Yiissus Jesus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kicker with Yupik suffix</td>
<td>kiikanguaq outboard motor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapp</td>
<td>Laapaaq, Laavlaaq Saami; Lapp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macaroni</td>
<td>mak’alunaq macaroni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine and/or Russian</td>
<td>massaqaq machine; sewing machine; motor, outboard motor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marble</td>
<td>maapelaaq marble for playing games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mark</td>
<td>maak brand or ear-cut on reindeer as sign of ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English source</td>
<td>Yup'ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meal or mill probably</td>
<td>miili- to grind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milk</td>
<td>milek milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miner</td>
<td>mainaq prospector; miner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misty perhaps</td>
<td>miscir- to be misty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>mangkiq monkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mush</td>
<td>massaaq, mass'aq mush; oatmeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musk ox</td>
<td>maskaq musk ox; nickel (coin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onions</td>
<td>aninessaaq, anianessaaq onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partner</td>
<td>paatnaq partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinch if indeed a loan</td>
<td>pincaq substitute item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pipe</td>
<td>paipaq pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potatoes</td>
<td>patitussaaq potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>powder</td>
<td>pautaq powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pursue probably</td>
<td>purugar- to pursue in order to punish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pussy</td>
<td>puss’iq, puussiq, puussiiq domestic cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rifle</td>
<td>alavvilaq high-powered rifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rubber</td>
<td>alapaq, alap’aq, ulap’aq rubber boot; black person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school and/or from Russian</td>
<td>eskuulaq, eskuuluq, skuulaq, skuuluq, school # and eskuular-, eskuulur-, skuular-, skuulur- to go to school; to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scow</td>
<td>skauk barge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoe-pac</td>
<td>supa’aksaq shoe-pac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show</td>
<td>suuq movie; show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sign</td>
<td>sainar- to sign one’s name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slippers</td>
<td>selip’ussaaq slipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snow-go</td>
<td>snuukuuq snowmachine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soup</td>
<td>cuupaq, suuqaq soup; stew-like soup served as a main course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spark</td>
<td>espaak, spaak spark plug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweater</td>
<td>essmataq, essvataq, esswataq, esswetaq sweater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tank</td>
<td>taingkaq oil drum; tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tar if indeed a loan</td>
<td>taaq tar; pitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time with a Yup’ik suffix</td>
<td>taimuriq choir director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>tiviiq television # and tiviiq- to watch television # from English “TV”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two bits</td>
<td>tuupicaaq quarter; twenty-five cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>way with a Yup’ik suffix</td>
<td>uiyamte- to be in the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what time</td>
<td>wataimarta? what time is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yard and/or from Russian</td>
<td>yaaltaq, yaal’taq, yaltaq, yal’taq yard (length)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeast</td>
<td>iistaq, yiistaq yeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zipper</td>
<td>esip’aq, esip’aaq, esepaaq zipper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INUPIAQ WORDS IN YUP’IK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inupiaq source</th>
<th>Yup’ik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaka (aaka)</td>
<td>aakaq ‘mother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aarigaa (aaziya)</td>
<td>aariga’ar- ‘to be good, nice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alakkaa (alakkaa)</td>
<td>alak’aa ‘is that so!’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alappaa (alappaa)</td>
<td>alap’aa ‘how cold it is!’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iirgii (iiiyi)</td>
<td>iirgii ‘oh dear!; how scary!’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illaatquziq (illaatquziq)</td>
<td>ilaanquciq ‘porcupine’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipiutaq (ipiuqtaq)</td>
<td>ipituaq ‘fishing line’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanayuq (kanayuq with a Yup’ik suffix)</td>
<td>kanayurnaq ‘loche, burbot’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapitak, kapitaq (kapitak, kapitaq)</td>
<td>kapit’aq ‘gut rain parka’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinnanga- (kinnanja-)</td>
<td>kin’anga- ‘to do foolish, stupid things’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malimiu (Malimiu)</td>
<td>Malimiu ‘Inupiaq Eskimo’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malukali- (malukali-)</td>
<td>maluki’ali- ‘to be rabid’; ‘to be insane’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niutuuyiq (niutuuyiq)</td>
<td>niutuayaq ‘lynx’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuraq (Nuuraq)</td>
<td>Nurraq ‘East Cape, Siberia’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuyailaatq (nuyailaatq)</td>
<td>nyua’illaaq ‘bald person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qaqquq (qaqquq ‘bread’, from qaqquq ‘to crunch’)</td>
<td>qaq’aq ‘bread’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quwiaruq (Qwiazaq)</td>
<td>Quvialarmiu, Quvialak ‘Inupiaq Eskimo’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quqquyaq (quqquyaq (if indeed a loan))</td>
<td>quq’uyaq ‘legendary old and hard-to-kill polar bear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sii, siu (sii, siu)</td>
<td>cii, ciic’ ‘sheefish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siignaq- (siignaq-)</td>
<td>ciirnarqe- ‘to be sour’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taaqsiapak (taaqsipak) (trade jargon)</td>
<td>taaqsiapak, taqciapak, taqsiapak, taqsiapak ‘black person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taliq- (taliq-)</td>
<td>talir- ‘to engage in Inupiaq-style Eskimo-dancing in which men and women alternate in a straight line facing the drummers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tavluc (tavluc ‘chin’)</td>
<td>tap’luqutyaq ‘chin tattoo’; ‘coickle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tipuk (tipuk)</td>
<td>tupuk ‘whitefish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuniqaq (tuniqaq ‘soapstone lamp’)</td>
<td>tuniqaq ‘jade’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tupiq (tupiq ‘tent’ or tupiyuzaq ‘little tent’)</td>
<td>tupiq’uyaq ‘mosquito-net tent around a bed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuqsiuk (tuqsiquk)</td>
<td>tuqsiuk ‘mosquito-net tent around a bed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umialik (umialik ‘boat owner, boat captain’)</td>
<td>umialik ‘wealthy person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umiinmak (umiinmak)</td>
<td>umingmaq ‘musk ox’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also, there are the Inupiaq words that might have had cognates in Yup’ik from which the present Yup’ik might have arisen, if the present Yup’ik words are not directly from the Inupiaq plus Yup’ik suffix —uaq ‘thing like’.

| inuk (inuk ‘person’) | inuguaq ‘figurine, doll’ |
| ugluusiaq, uuguaq (uvyzuk ‘bearded seal’) | ugluussiaq, uuguaq ‘caterpillar’ |
ALEUT WORDS IN YUP’IK

Aleut source

aagayuuq (aayayuuX)  agasuuq, agayuuq ‘cormorant’
aanachxukdaq (aanacxu÷daX)  anacrux ‘front component of gunsight’
aataax (aataxa)  aataak, aat’ak, aatagaq ‘fur seal’
âgêligaq (aGîigaX, ârîiaX)  arliaq, qarliar(aq), tarliaq ‘black-legged kittiwake’  
(Rissa tridactyla); ‘mew gull’ (Larus canus)
alassaq, ayallaq ‘cutting board’
asuq ‘pot’
atgîaq, atgiyiq ‘arctic cod’ (Gadus macrocephalus)
carca-, sarrsa- ‘to drink tea’
cagiq, sagiqaq ‘starry flounder’ (Platichthys stellatus)
or ‘arrowtooth flounder’ (Atheresthes stomias); ‘sand dab’ (Cithatichthys sp.); ‘halibut’ (Hippoglossus stenolepis)
caguyaq ‘semi-conical bentwood hat’
cuya, cuqaq ‘leaf’; ‘tobacco’; ‘white willow’
halagnaq ‘type of red berry’
amraq ‘sleeve’
issran ‘loosely woven grass carrying bag’
issuriq, issuri, suuri ‘spotted seal/harbor seal’
kagalunq, kagaalunq ‘lower stern-piece of kayak’
kagi- ‘to sweep’
kalagaq ‘walleye or Pacific pollock’
kalukaq ‘large wooded storage bowl’
kilmaq ‘stomach’
lagiq ‘goose’; ‘Canada goose’
mangayaaq ‘porpoise’ (if indeed a loan)
qakiiyiq ‘silver salmon, coho salmon’
qlqerayak ‘black-billed magpie’
qamaquq ‘cockle’; ‘clam’
qu’llaaq, qu’llauq ‘swan’
tarnaq, taryaq ‘wild celery, cow parsnip’

Yup’ik

taaqq ‘liquor’; and taangar- ‘to drink liquor’
Tayaruq ‘Aleutian Aleut’
uqtaq ‘hookless lure used to attract fish when dipnetting or spearing’
uginaq ‘sea lion’

chagudaq (cayu÷daX) ‘visor’
chuya=q (cuya=X) ‘cane stick, willow twig, halagra=q (halayna=X) ‘salmonberry’
hamq=q (hama=q-X)
isqitaq (isXatiX)
isuqiq (isuriX)
kagalunq (kagalunq)
kagi- (kayi-)
kalagaq (kalaya=X)
kalukaq (kalukaq)
kilmaq (kilma=X)
lax, lagiq (lax, laqiX)
mangidaq (manqi÷daX) ‘fin whale’
qakiiq (qakii÷daX)
qalqaghayaq=q (qalqaghayaq=q-x)
qamaquq=q (qamaquq=q)
qutqaxa=q (qutqaxa=q)
taaqan’gi-s (taaqaŋqay-s) ‘lateral stalks of cow parsnip’
taangax (taaŋax)
tayaq=q (tayaru=X) ‘person’
uhtaq=x (uxta=q) ‘fishhook’
ugina=q (uyina=X) ‘broad-shouldered sea lion bull’

ALEUT SOURCE

Yup’ik

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APPENDICES
ATHABASCAN LOANS IN YUP’IK

luqruuyak ‘northern pike’, cf. k’oolkkoy (Koyukon Ath.), giliqoy (Deg Hit’an Ath.)
nalayaq, talayaq ‘post-spawning salmon’, cf. nalay (Deg Hit’an Ath.), nulay (Inland Dena’ina Ath.), nolaya (Upper Kuskokwim Ath.), meaning ‘chum salmon’
naraaniq ‘fall chum salmon’, cf. leghaane (Koyukon Ath.), leghaane (Deg Hit’an and Holikachuk Ath.), ‘silver salmon’ and/or noolaaghe, noolaaye (Koyukon Ath.), nalay (Deg Hit’an Ath.), noolaagh (Holikachuk Ath.), nulay (Dena’ina Ath.) ‘chum salmon’
nuuniq ‘porcupine’, cf. noona (Koyukon Ath.)
talaariq ‘rainbow trout’, cf. telaghi (Upper Inlet Dena’ina Ath.)

EASTERN SIBERIAN LOANS IN YU’PIK

kuingiq, kuiniq ‘pipe; cigarette’, and kuinger-, kuinir- ‘to smoke’, from Chukchi. koy&0n ‘pipe, cup’
qalqapak ‘axe’, and qalqapag- ‘to chop’, from ?æl0(æl) ‘axe’ (the protoform of Chukchi ?al0!atte ‘axe’)
qusniq, quyniq ‘reindeer’, from Chukchi qora&0 ‘reindeer’, or Koryak qoya&a ‘reindeer’

ALUTIIQ LOANS IN YUP’IK

cinguruuq – cinguruuq ‘the sun’
cuuteq – cu(u)n ‘ear’
kaganaq – kaganaq ‘wolf’
kangilngaq – kangilngaq ‘fox’
kilmaq – kilmaq ‘stomach’ if not from Aleut directly
luuqaanak – luqaanak ‘pink salmon’ perhaps ultimately from Athabaskan
mallruungin – mallruungin ‘seven’
taangaq ‘water’ – taangaq ‘liquor’ if not from Aleut directly
ucinguq – ucinguq ‘old woman’

LOAN WORDS FROM PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES

mantiikaq ‘shortening, lard’ (cf. Tagalog mantika; Spanish manteca)
palayaq ‘boat’ (cf. Tagalog palahu; though perhaps not from Philippine language)
Pilip’iinaq ‘Filipino’ (cf. Tagalog Pilipino)
APPENDICES

LOAN WORD FROM SAAMI (LAPP)

lauciq ‘reindeer harness’ (from Saami lawze)

PROBABLE LOAN WORDS, SOURCE NOT KNOWN

kavluun Y one hundred
laamiq BB sweater
papanuk BB palm frond
patiktaq Y, UK plug chewing tobacco
sapeq BB cigarette

POSSIBLE LOAN WORDS

eskaayuq K, BB dog with ring around eye
issaluq porcupine
kulun ring for finger
negavaq BB one hundred
pamaliruq Y Limbo
pelicqiq K purple
pucuur- BB to kiss
Despite the policy in this dictionary to take examples only from published works, these three texts are used here because they are pan-Eskimo stories. Either Yup’ik versions of them have not been published (UNP1 and UNP3), or they represent a dialect from which nothing else has been published (UNP2).

**UNP1**

*Anuurluqellriik, “Grandmother and Grandson”, by Martha Teeluk (in the NSK dialect)*

Ak’a tamaani-gguq anuurluqellriik uitalliuk imarpim ceñiini. Tua-llu pistaillaamek anuurluan tutgara’urluni alerqurnauraa unavet ceñamun atrarluku malilussuugaasqelluku. Tua-llu ceñiini gigquna cekam maklagmek-atam: 

Uivaarluku-am aturluni tavaten: 

- Uivaarluku-u caniqiirturlaku’u 
- ilgluqtacirramtu-un igqernaayaqaqeqka 
- luqpeng! 

Igqaqiliu. Ayagluni-am tamaagnun atam ceñakun ceñiqrurluni. Tua-llu tekituq nayirmek. Tua-i-am uivaarluni ataam aturturarraarluni, igqiliu-am. Tua-i-ll’e glerrluni tamaaggun ceñakun maklagmek-am tekituq uivaarluni-am aturluni: 

- Uivaarturlaku-u caniqiirturlaku’u 
- ilgluqtacirramtu-un igqernaayaqaqeqka 
- luqpeng! 

Tua-i-am igaa. Tua-llu aqsiqapiggluni tua-i utertuq aqsiimi arenqialami. Tua-i-llu anuurlumi eniinun tekicami elatiinun nangqertuq.

Qamaviaraa anuurluni. “Anuurlung, naw’un itercqisia?” 

- Tua-ll’ anuurluan pia, “Uuggun amigkun ikeg itra.” 
- Tua-llu tutgarrllum pia, “Iteeqiigatua.” 

Tutgarrlugaq niicuitengnagarlaami taum anuurluan tutgarrurluniq rutgarrurluan anuurluum pikiliu, “Anuurlung, naw’un itsuukanga?” 

Tua-i-llu anuurluan pikiliu, “Uuggun mingqutem ingakun itra.” 

- Qamaviaraa anuurluni. “Anuurlung, naw’un itercqisia?” 

- Tua-ll’ anuurluan pia, “Uuggun amigkun ikeg itra.” 

- Tua-llu tutgarrllum pia, “Iteeqiigatua.” 

- Atam-am anuurluni pikiliu, “Anuurlung, naügg’un itsuukanga?” 

- Atam anuurluan pia, “Pikgun egalerkun itra.” 

- “Iteeqiigatua.”

Keneq ullakaniirnauraa. 

Anuurluan inerqursaaqluku. Niicugpek’nani tutgara’urluq, keneq taügaam ullakaniiraqluku. 

Tua-i-llu cat iliitni tuaten pillrani keneq taügken kenermek aqsiigkennun qeckili tuł’uni. Qagerrlutek aqsiik. Cat tuaten anluteng neqet, nayiit, makliit, cetuat tuaten, mermek tuaten avultung. 

Anuurluqellriik taukuk kill’utek tayima.

Tua-lli-wa-gguq ukuk nulirqellriik uitaqrellriik kuigem ceniini. Taluyiraratuluni-ll’ tauna uinga.


Tua-a-i nutaan uitalutek-am tua-a-i uitarraarlutek atini navricani imna tauna nukalpiaraq nukalpialler nutaa unaylii. Uinga imna qamutarlnuni. Nurirra-lu kasmurraluni. Ayiimek ayagutuk ayaglutuke tua-a-i ayiimc AKKRU


UNP3

Akerta Iraluq-llu, “The Sun and the Moon”, by Martha Teeluk (NSK dialect)


Qaiminek-llu naklegcaarpeknav, aklukegciuratuluni. Tua-wa tavaten ayuqluteng uitaut. Taum arnaunrata maqinermek taq’aqata payuggnaurai canek nqeqnek egaaneq kemegnek piciayatun canek pitaitek.


Anngain imkut niicameqeggu mak’arrluteng anqertut panayugluteng camun arnauneteng aqv’elri naqimek tegumiarluni. Kinguqlirpiarata tengerrngmiu atasuagni as’arcaaqek iruan inglua kauqerluku malirqaqiliu tegumiqlikq rerulligni iruan inglua kalurrarluku.


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**FURTHER SOURCES**

Readers are encouraged to examine the following books for other Yup’ik words.


ENGLISH-TO-YUP’IK INDEX
ENGLISH-TO-YUP’IK INDEX

This index is an alphabetical list of English words and phrases used as translations of the Yup’ik dictionary entries and of lexicalized phrases of two (or more) words given in small capital letters within an entry. The index gives the Yup’ik entry or entries in which the English word in question is used in the gloss. However, this is not itself meant to be a full English-to-Yup’ik dictionary section. This index does not tell which dialect or dialects use that word, how a word is used grammatically, or the precise range of its meaning. Therefore, the person seeking a suitable Yup’ik translation for a given English word should, after looking up the English word in this section, then look up in the Yup’ik-to-English sections each Yup’ik word or postbase listed here for the English word in question.

For example, quite a few Yup’ik bases and postbases are listed here for ‘give’. Some of these mean ‘to give as a permanent possession’ (as in English ‘he will give him hunting knife for Christmas’), while other mean ‘to give for temporary or immediate use’ (as in English ‘give me the butter knife’), and still others mean ‘to give’ in a more specialized sense. One can see that in a given context it would be a mistake to use the wrong verb for ‘to give’. Also some of these verbs have the thing given as the grammatical object and the recipient expressed by a noun in a certain oblique case, while others have the recipient as the grammatical object and the thing given by an oblique case noun. To get this sort of information, one must go the Yup’ik-to-English section.

Because no attempt has been made in this English-to-Yup’ik index to list all English words and give (or create) Yup’ik equivalents or possible equivalents, one may have to look under other English words similar in meaning or otherwise related to the one wanted. For example, to find a Yup’ik word for ‘courageous’, one may have to look under ‘brave’ or ‘fearless’, or perhaps under ‘afraid’ and ‘not’. Yup’ik equivalents of English words such as ‘a’, ‘the’, ‘in’, ‘from’, ‘will’, and so forth are expressed through grammatical constructions, for which one should see Practical Grammar of … Yup’ik (Jacobson 1995) or another Yup’ik Eskimo grammar.

Often the index will lead one to a Yup’ik word that is not the same part of speech as the English word sought. For example, under ‘headache’ one finds Yup’ik verb bases for ‘to have a headache’; a Yup’ik noun meaning ‘headache’ would have to form the verb together with a postbase meaning ‘state of V-ing’ or ‘result of V-ing’. In many cases one must use the Yup’ik-to-English section and knowledge of, and facility with, the grammar of

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1. For example, nuna pektuq ‘earthquake’, is found with the entry for nuna ‘land, village’, also the entry for pekte ‘to move’.
2. The only case in which this index could properly be used without consulting the Yup’ik-to-English sections is when one is merely trying to jog one’s memory about a Yup’ik word one already know.
3. The word ‘to’ of infinitives is systematically omitted from the English verb entries in this index, even though it appears in glosses of verbs in the Yup’ik-to-English sections.
the language to form proper and suitable Yup’ik words, phrases, and sentences; this English-to-Yup’ik index alone is insufficient.

After an English index entry, first the various Yup’ik bases for that English word are listed, then the Yup’ik postbases (and enclitics) after the bases. Postbases are given without any parenthesized initial letters (the same way that they are alphabetized in the postbase section). Postbase entries are indicated with “(pb)” and an initial hyphen (whatever the actual suffixation pattern of the postbase), and enclitic entries are indicated with “enc.” and an initial equals sign. “(n)” in an English entry indicates “noun”, and “(v)” indicates “verb”.

After the bases and postbases may be references such as see Zagoskin or see Drebert; these refer one to the “Lists of Unidentified Words from Old Sources,” indicating that there is a form in that list translated by the English word in question.

If there are two or more variants of a Yup’ik word listed in a single entry in the Yup’ik-to-English section, then only the first is given in this index. Likewise, if the Yup’ik entry has a noun and verb together, then only the noun form is given in this index. Also, only Yup’ik words that appear at the head of the entries are indexed, not derived words occurring in examples.4

A tilde, “~”, in the index entry refers back to the word(s) of the entry before the colon. For example, ‘be ~ again’ in an index entry ‘hungry: be ~ again’, should be read as ‘be hungry again’.

There are also topical entries for types of terminology, such as for “legendary animals, monsters, and half-humans”, “legendary heroes and villains”, “constellations”, and “indigenous holiday”.

4 An exception being lexicalized multiword phrases (in small capitals in the examples part of (usually) all relevant entries. Thus looking up ‘hangnail’ in the index, one will find CETUUM CIUTH, which to found in the entries for both CETUK ‘fingernail’, and CIUN ‘ear’.

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
aa: (substitute ~ for ai in Yup’ik words) paarte- 
abandoned: feel ~ nanikua- 
abate: mitriate- 
abdomen: aqsak; upper ~ maksaq; lower ~ akuraq; 
fold between legs and ~ imelqutak 
abdominal: viscera imanaq 
ability: doubt (his) ~ qacungake-; lack mental ~ umyugaita-; ~ to speak qalarrneq 
able: ~ to V (pb) -yuuma-; be ~ piyugnga-; be ~ to handle (it) alegyagute-; be ~ to do things quickly piquunqegg; be ~ to control the situation kalivqinate-; be ~ to V (pb) -lgur-, piugnga-, (pb) -yugnga-; be ~ to V now (pb) -yaurte-; be ~ to V well -yu-; become ~ to V (pb) -lgur-, cease being ~ to V (pb) -lguir-, (pb) -lguirute-, (pb) -sciigli-; be ~ to be V-ed (pb) -narqe-; able to V easily (pb) -ngig- 
abnormal: change one’s behavior in an ~ way castuqsaqtae-; ~ growth in throat of codfish iqngulluk 
abort: ~ fetus irnicuaq 
abortion: performing an ~ pilagturluku qingaa aruliartelluku 
about: (1) ablative-modalis case (see Endings section); (2) be ~ to finish taqcagte-; about to V (pb) -ciqiar-, -kugte-, -qatar- 
above: the one up there ~ pagna, pakemna; up there ~ pagaa(ni), pakma(ni), pika(ni); witch or ghost that walks in the air ~ yuliriq; waist ~ the hip nenrilquq; thigh-high skin boots with fur ~ the knee mamlek; back of head just ~ neck tunucuk; line of snares ~ water negaraq*, partak; for there to be ~ from kalvaguar-above-ground: temporary ~ structure at fish camp qasgiarneq; ~ entrance to semi-subterranean house kepneq 
abrade: keggeve-, nangugte- 
abruptly: act or react ~ caleryag-; change one’s mood or behavior ~ qalqerteqe-; V ~ (pb) -leryaq-; ~ cease V-ing (pb) -ir(ar)te-; ~ change from being happy to being sad tuss’aqerte-; ~ distribute gifts after complaints aruq’ler-; ~ get on top of something uq’arte-; ~ get upright or sit up mak’arte-; ~ push cingqar-; ~ stand up nang’erte-; ~ leave behind uniarte-; ~ stay or be left behind un’garte- 
absence: feeling ~ of dead person kingunrurte- 
absent: be ~ cataite-, piite- 
absolutely: ~ all tamak’acagar-; for there to be ~ no N (pb) -taknaggaite-; ~ not angurrluk; ~ nothing caitqapik 
absolve: assiinguir- 
absorb: pateq; ~ water metu-; shock ~er matnagcaiklun, qatngicailkutaq 
abstain: yag-; any one of the five days when bereaved ~ from certain activities kanaraq; ~ing from certain foods and activities agelru-, eyag-, yaag- 
abstinence: practice rite-of-passage ~ caagnite-; life event that causes others to follow traditional ~ practices eyagnaq; one who follows traditional ~ practices eyaqqelria; one who doesn’t follow traditional ~ practices eyaillnguq* 
abundance: celebration to request ~ Agayuyaraq; have an ~ of things ciriri-; indulge oneself because of having ~ umyugiu- 
abundant: be ~ enurnaite-, nurnaite-; not be ~ mikuqite-; be ~ (of fish and insects) mikur-abuse: ~ physically or psychologically nangte-accelerate: cukiri-, cukacar- 
accelerator: cukakarissuun, cukarissuun 
accept: tupke-; immediately ~ maligarte-; ~ one’s fate pitqua-; consider what is going to happen and ~ it tuallitur-; ~ things the way they are tuatequa-; act against ~ed standards narurte-access: ~ to something ukangiig; fetch N from an easily ~ible place (pb) -ssaag-2 
accident: have an ~ akacag-, picurlak; be ~prone picurlitqeq-; become oily by ~ uquurte-; something to prevent ~s picurlayailkutaq 
accidental: ~ tear in cloth, skin, etc. allganeq 
accidentally: overturn ~ in a vehicle, plane, or boat akacag-; urinate ~ angurur-; drop ~ pegtuqar-; ~ put weight on (it) niikar-; run aground ~ ugi’irte-, ugiyaqar- 
Accipiter gentilis: eskaviaq, qaku’urtaq 
Accipiter striatus: tengmiacuar(aq)* 
accompaniment: ~ to tea or coffee tevuq 
accompany: maligte-; ask someone to accompany one unayaqe-; walk on shore as a boat ~s one qutirtur- 
accomplish: act crazy instead of trying to ~ things
Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
active: be ~ ceqcerte-, pissanqegg-; become more ~ cegg’ar-, l[egar-, essgar-, segg’ar-; be ~ and healthy tarranqegg-
activities: follow traditional practices, abstaining from certain foods and ~ eyag-, yaag-
activity: be suitable weather for outdoor ~ ellamanarqeq-; mental ~ umyuaq; weather that hinders outdoor ~ ellangluk; fear ~ at a height nangyaqe-; be late for an ~ patakaute-; ~ of V-ing (pb) -neq^2
Actonitun delphinifolium: cetegneq
actual: watngu-, watngurte-
actually: V (as surprising as it ~ may seem) (pb)
adi: ~ to ilaute-, qivir-, tevir-, usgu-; ~ an ingredient (especially seal oil) kuucir-; ~ salt to (it) taryir-; ~ sugar saarlariq-; ~ ashes ariq-; ~ N to (it) (pb) -lir-; ~ insulation maqarqeq-; ~ onto the end of (it) iqurlir-
addicted: be ~ to alcohol taanganricgiqat-
addiction: ~ to alcohol, tobacco, or drugs TEMEM PITIUESCIIGILLLRA (TAANAGMEK, KUINGMEK, WALL’U IINRUNEK)
addition: have in ~ cipinga-; having an ~ cipluq-
address: ~ by name atepagte-
adept: be ~ cakukegte-; be ~ in arts and crafts kenarte-; ~ at V-ing (pb) -ngig-
adequate: provide ~ food neqilegte-
adhere: nepte- stick
adherent: maligaqqusta
adhering: excrement ~ to anal area peliquq
adipose fin: amaqatak, nuluraun^1, teqsuqaq, pet’ngall’aq, petengtaq
admit: goggles that ~ only a little light niguak, niuguak
admonish: inerqur-
admonition: inerquq
adolescent: ayangyuaq, ayannerraq*
adopt: ilaksagute-, yuksagute-
adopted: ~ child anglicaraq, aqumkengaq, kitugtaq, teguaq, yuliaq; ~ son avaquatarkartaq
adorned: be ~ kenugngar-
adroit: be ~ pamrig-
adult: taqneq, temirta; show affection by clinging,
as a child to an ~ unga-; respond to ~’s cooing ungaqtar-; ~ acting like a child mikeltak
adultery: akusrarutekeeq, see Barnum (2); commit ~ akusraruteke-, arniur-
advantage: take ~ of ellamaaqutke-, ulaapeeq-
adversely: be ~ affected by a woman’s emanations arniqe-
adversity: be unable to take ~ ananiite-
advice: give serious ~ alerquaq-
advice: alarqur-, alerqur-
advisor: alerquista
adze: egturn, kepun; see Turner (30), Nelson (81)
Aegolius funereus: qaku’urtaruaq, takvialnguar(aq*)
Aethia cristatella: cupidlaaq
affect: drink liquor repeatedly at short intervals to feel its ~ mer’a-; be ~ by what has happened cakanir-; affected in some sense with regard to one’s N or one’s V-ing (pb) -teq-
affection: be such as to induce clinging ~ ungarqeq-; develop ~ easily ungarqeq; show ~ate attachment unga-; respond ~ately ungaqtar-
affidavit: KALIKARTAQ PICIUNILUKU TAKARNARCAUALRIA
afflicted: ~ in one’s N or in respect to N (pb) -liqe-2, -rlug-
afloat: set ~ pugterte-
aforementioned: the ~ one imna
afraid: be ~ aaryug-, alinge-; be ~ of alik eq- of (him) tutviqeq; be ~ of a height or a force of nature nangyaryug-; be ~ of activity at a height nangyarqe-
African-American: AKEBETEM AICIARMIU, Puqlamiu, taaqsipak, taqciipak, taqspak, tungulleralria, tungupak
aft: fore and ~ kayak parts kaviaruaq, qularaq, qulaq*, tapricilleq
after: distribute shares ~ a hunt pitar-; time right ~ a sweatbath maqenerraq; ~ a while atakatuq; V ~ changing one’s mind (pb) -trurgte-; cook fish ~ it is thawed uussag-; eat bits ~ most of the meat has been removed pukug-; ~ much effort pegnem; ~ V-ing (pb) -raar-
afterbirth: aapaquyuk, al’erpak
aftermath: qamaneq
afternoon: for it to be late ~ atakuyartur-; late ~ atakuyartuq
afterward: qaku; occur long ~ qakuni-

*Note: Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
afterworld: time in which a soul descends to the ~ kanaraq
again: cali, ak’am, ataam; do ~ puleng-te-; start up ~ quk’arte-; then ~ tuamta-lu; (enc) =amta
against: plot ~ (him) picurlagctaar-; press one’s knuckles ~ forehead nengsuug-; lean ~ tulungqa-; tulurte-
agate: qamneq
age: ~ cohort yuulgun
aged: “Eskimo ice cream” made with ~ fish
aged: “Eskimo ice cream” made with ~ fish
airplane: tengaurcuun, tengessuun, tengssuun; big ~ tengssuuterpak; jet ~ cupurtuq; tail fin of an ~ teqsuqaq; ~ ticket ekun
airport: mic’araq, misvik, miyvik
aim: iimute-, urelvaute-; brace a rifle to steady
aimlessly: V ~ (pb) -mi-
air: cella, ella, see Zagoskin (2); ~ bubble
Alaska cottongrass: ~ Alaskan: one from a place separated from here like ~ =llam (enc)
alas: (enc) =llam
Alaska: one from a place separated from here like ~ being outside of ~ akemkumiu
Akiachak: Akiacuar
Akiak: Akiak
Akuluraq: Akuluraq
Alakanuk: Alarneq
Akulurak: Akulurak
Akiak: Akiacuar
Alakanuk: Alarneq
Akiachak: Akiacuar
Akiak: Akiak
Akuluraq: Akuluraq
Alakanuk: Alarneq
alarm: make characteristic calls cit’gallag-; be ~ed
alarm: make characteristic calls cit’gallag-; be ~ed
alcove: [enc] =llam
Alaska: one from a place separated from here like ~ being outside of ~ akemkumiu
Alaska cottongrass: tengtarka
Alaska Department of Fish and Game:  
Kayanguyaguriutet, neq’tiurut

Alaska haise: negilirkaq, qayuqeggliq, ûgasek

Alaska Peninsula: Ugaassat; ~ and Aleutian Islands Nuvupigaq, Talliqiq; ~ Eskimo from Egegik tarupiaq; historic group of Bristol Bay and/or ~ people Aglurmiut

albatross: Laysan ~ yaarcaq

Aleks alces: tuntuvak

alcohol: addiction to ~ temem piitesciigalillra taangamek; be addicted to ~ taanganrirciigate; ~ ic taanganrirciigalnguq; ~ ism taanganrirciacaraq; fetal ~ syndrome TAANGAM ANGLICURLAGCETELLRA QUMIUILLRANI

aldar: auguqsslq, cuuqvagqaq; white ~ caarilluk, caarin; treat with a dye with ~ inner bark cungagaq, cungagarte; ~ red dye from the inner bark of ~s kavirun

Aleknagik: Alnaaqag

alert: be ~ kelte-, segg’anqegg-; be aware and ~ sanqegg-; stand ~ terikarte-; become ~ after being sleepy qavarniir-; react by becoming very ~ alert terikarte-; be ~ ed to something kell’arte-

Aleut: Aleutian ~ Tayaruq; ~ from Egegik tarupiaq

Aleutian Islands: Ugaassat; Alaska Peninsula and ~ Nuvupigaq, Talliqiq

Aleutian tern: civtulgaq, nacallngaar(aq*), teqiyaraq(aq*)

alivin: iirrilinayagaq

alibi: avalin; ~ witness nallunritesta, tangvagtelleq

alight: mit’e- ~ inner bark

dark of ~s kavirun
alight: mit’e-
alignment: in ~ nallair-

alike: think like or ~ umyuallgutke-
alimony: avvitellarem aipallminun akiliuti

alive: be ~ anerteq-, anirte-, unguva, yuu; ~unguvarr-; ~unguvarr-; ~ still ~ unguvarr-; ~ something that keeps one ~ napan

all: tamalkur-, tamar-, tamqapiari; absolutely ~ tamak’acagar; ~ is that ~? tua-i-qaq; that’s ~ ak’amii, tava-i, tua-i; ~ vein from which ~ plants emerge nunam taqra; ~ black tungrupak; ~ white qaterpak, qercrurpak; ~ blue qiurpak; ~ green cungagpak, cungarpak; ~ day ernerpak; ~ day yesterday akwaugarpak; ~ autumn

ukuarluk; ~ winter ukurpak; ~ spring up’nerkarapak; ~ last summer kiaqvaq; ~ kinds tamat; ~ N (pb) -rrlinaq; ~ night unugpak; stay up ~ night pegg’ar-; happen ~ of a sudden taviir(ar)te; V ~ of them (pb) -rque-1; put ~ one’s strength into doing something uqenqaar-1; rough ~ over keggapak; shake oneself ~ over ungulerqu-; ~ pale, dry, bleached qakirpak; cut fish so air can reach ~ parts of the flesh uillgte-; be ~ right canrite-; ~ smiling quiurpak; have ~ that one wants or needs qara-; tired of eating the same food ~ all the time qapilngu-; be ~ there qaqirmirte-; ~ this present summer kiapak; ~ together atacikun

all-terrain vehicle: akagyaralek

allocation: allakariyagaq

allow: (pb) -cite-1, -ete-1, -vkar-
amost: ~ collapse unaqserte-; ~ go out (of embers) angange; be ~ inaudible because of distance umiqsig; ~ come ~ to a boil cuminge-; be full ~ to bursting tetengte-; V (pb) -rrlinaq(ar)-, -yarpiaar; ~ sprinkling of things as at the bottom of an ~ empty container kanevneq

Alhus sinuta: auguqsuliq

Alhus sp.: caarilluk, caarin, cuuqvagqaq

alone: kesir-, keyir*, -kii-, -kiir-; ~ eemlikuyaq(ar) -, kime-; ~ come to be ~ kiimellir-; ~ rock standing ~ in the water nagaayuq

along: vialis case (see Endings section); go ~ maligete-; go ~ with someone maligute-; go ~ with malike-; ~ take ~ N (pb) -ligir-; ~ take ~ ang’aqet-; not take anything ~ nangrinar-; go ~ N (pb) -kuiir-; for ice to break up ~ along shore iqertar-; use a story knife and tell a story to go ~ with it yaaru-

alongside: put ~ itute-; dog running loose ~ a team kilgaakuirta

Alopex lagopus: qumiquq

already: ak’a; have ~ V-ed (pb) -mari-, -llrurte-; be late for activity that has ~ started patakauate-

also: cali

men and women ~ in dance talir-:

leaves ~ atsarrluk; ~ name of legendary hero Kukuyarpak Tep’arluq; device that ~ Vs and does the reverse (pb) -qetaaq

alternatives: decide with hesitation considering ~ naspurtar-

although: concessive mood (see Endings section)

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
altitude: low ~ ceva
alumunium: ~ coin leraaniq; ~ wire pelulukaaq
Alutiiq: Kenayaug, Kenayuk, Kanayug*
alveolus: cupulyaqaag
always: kesianek, keyianeng; ~ be lazy qessalgu-; ~ smile (at) quuyupitaara-; ~ V (ph) -lgu-, -tuinar-, -ural-
amazed: be ~ illayug-, irrayug-, irayug-, irr'i-; be ~ at irake-, irr'i-ke; be amazed at (it) iillayeke-
amazing: be ~ illanarqe-, irranarqe-, irnanarqe-
ambiguous: be ~ nilqitaaqat
Ancient: ~ custom nutemllaq*
and: ~ next kingumek; ~ so cuna-gguq; ~ so it goes ciunermikun ayagtuq nak'riluni; ~ then tua-i, tua-i-lu, tua-i; ~ yet amta-llu; (enc) =llu
Andreasfky River: Negeqliq
anemone: edible sea ~ qacautaq; sea ~ anarsaaraq, [e]teq; teq: large ~ aruyek; small ~ lagurtuq
angel: aan'gilaq, aankilaq, an'gilaq, caqulek, yaqlek
Angelica ludica: ikiituk, uraluq
anger: qenerrneq; be slow to ~ qenngeite-; ~ do things in way that manifests one's ~ cavvlugte-; one who is easily ~ed qenngali; be easily ~ed qenngea-; ~ animal: baby ~ kuk'uq; Anyaraq
Aniak: be ~ anguish: exclamation used when one is ~ at child mikeltaq; be ~ eeqve, eq've-, ililunguq, qenereteq, qevteq, pivulli-; be ~ with tut'esteke-; become ~ qennge; suddenly become ~ eq'e-1, eq'urte-, qennqerte-
anger: ~ at an ~ cigl-; be at an ~ cilingqa-; put at an ~ cigl-; stick poked into the ground at an ~ takaneq
angrily: speak ~ to (him) qanvallagate-; ~ gripe cangate-
angry: exclamation used when one is ~ at child mikeltaq; be ~ eeqve, eq've-, ililunguq, qenereteq, qevteq, pivulli-; be ~ with tut'esteke-; become ~ qennge; suddenly become ~ eq'e-1, eq'urte-, qennqerte-
anchor: kicaq, kit'aq
Anchorage: Kicarvik
Anchorage: ~ by anchor: kicaq, kit'aq
Anchorage: ~ by anchor: kicaq, kit'aq
Anchorage: ~ by anchor: kicaq, kit'aq
Anchorage: ~ by anchor: kicaq, kit'aq
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Anchorage: ~ by anchor: kicaq, kit'aq
Anchorage: ~ by anchor: kicaq, kit'aq
安: Anyaraq
animal: kuk'uq; area at foot of ~ teru; baby ~ piyagaq*; bladder of ~ qamenququq; carcass of ~ killed by wolves maligneq; catch N (game ~) (ph) -te-1; domesticated ~ qungutuqaq, ungungssiar(aq*); herd or flock of domesticated ~s katguun; female ~ arracaluq; give birth to ~ irni-; keep an ~ as a pet qungutuqaq; land ~ nunamiutaq; ~ leg iru; legendary creature, half ~ and half man irci, iriciq; make a growling noise but not an ~ growling quryiti-; make muffled ~ noises the Bladder Feast emyugte-; offspring of ~ irniq; oil slick from a dead ~

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
ankle: cingilleq; ~high skin boot atallgaq, kameksak, qaliruaq
anklebone: qamangaq
annihilate: piunrir-
announcement: yell out an ~ anerquciar(ar)piunrir-qamangaq
another: pour from one container to ~ naave-, naive-, ~ V one after ~ (pb) -rqe-; V with ~ -te-; visit ~ village nunate-; place allami; move on to ~ topic nugtarte-
annorak: cirungat
animal: experience an ~ alangruke-
ante: ellin-; in a card game ekun
Anther spinellata: pec’aqaq, pespessaayaaq
anticeptic: cissiryailkun, klinercuun
antisocial: ~ trait ilallugun
antler: cirunqeq; old ~ cirunqatak; ~ story knife cirunqaraaq*; very big ~s cirunvak
anus [e]teq, teq; ~ toilet paper to wipe ~ uqrun
Anvik: Anvik
any: ~ blowing device cupu’uryarat; ~ device used in the wind anuqessuun; ~ edible oil uqqu~; ~ fish iqalluk; ~ kind of trap naneryaqaq; ~ little bit of food available neqaraq; not have N ~ more (pb) -i:rute-; ~ of the first human inhabitants of the world yung’elaarun; ~ old which way piciatun; ~ of the five days after a death kanaraq; ~ item used in traveling ayagcuun; ~ Russian item kass’alugpiartaq; ~ sewing thread yualuaq; ~ sibling anelgun; ~ small bird ciilmuksuagqaq; ~ tail-like thing pamyuq; ~ type of knife uluaq
ante: ellin-; in a card game ekun
Anther sp.: lagiq
answer: kiu-, kiun; ~ a letter aki-; answer back aki-, akiur-, naigte-; ~ a question kangirqeq-; ~ when someone calls anger-
ante: ellin-; in a card game ekun
Anther spinellata: pec’aqaq, pespessaayaaq
anticeptic: cissiryailkun, klinercuun
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ante: ellin-; in a card game ekun
Anther sp.: lagiq
answer: kiu-, kiun; ~ a letter aki-; answer back aki-, akiur-, naigte-; ~ a question kangirqeq-; ~ when someone calls anger-
anxiety: umyuaruniur; have justifiable ~ tusnganqaar-; be ~ provoking kapegcugnarque-;
appendage: decorative ~ qirussiq; legendary being with a dragging ~ qamurralek
appendix: (anatomical) alarcuqaq, alarcuak, alarcuq, caniqaq, nangnenguqaq
appetite: have an insatiable ~ camii-te-
apple: atsarpak, kavlappak; Adam’s ~ qerrsaq, tuvcuguaq; core of ~ iluryuk; dried ~ ciutequmlak
apple berry: ulariq
appliance: electric ~ kenerkuaryaraq; forehead decoration or other ~ ngelkennagun
apply: ~ heat or steam to (it) uutar-; ~ N to (it) (pb) -te-6; ~ oil to uyurte-1; ~ ointment to a wound cupcir-
appraise: ~ highly pirpake-
appreciate: ~ something amatngurte-
apprerequisite: be ~ quya-
apprehensive: be ~ alingniur-, kapia-, kuksag-, uqussugar-
approach: qanli-, ullag-; ~ by surprise alarute-; ~ from the distance agirte-; ~ to get food uyerqe-; ~ something ullau-te-
approachable: act ~ nuyurrilaar-; be ~ nuyurrite-
approaching: the one ~ ukegannya, ukna
appropriate: regret loss that might have been prevented by ~ action uurcare-; be ~ in size pitalqegte-; determine the ~ name for the month iraluiruarte-; defecate or urinate in an ~ place cuqerte-, yuqerte-; cease hearing or responding ~ly niicuirute-
approve: ellua-te-
apricot: dried ~ ciutequmlak
April: Tengemqapiar, Tengemqapiar, Tengmiirvik; see Adams (70)
apron: manuillitaq*
*Aquila chrysaetos*: keptalek, tengmiirrluk, yaqulpak
arc: spurt in an ~ aggetpag-, agtar-; urinate in an ~ tekep’ag-; ~ up aglurte-; ~shaped wedge uluaq
arch: bearded seal that can ~ over ipuuyuli-; ~ supporting bed of sled napu
archery: wristguard used in ~ malingurun
arctic char: paassataq, yugyak
arctic cod: atgiqaq
arctic fox: qaterli, qaterliar(aq*), qunguig, uliliq
arctic grayling: culugpauk, nakrutvalek; dorsal fin of ~ nakrullugpak
arctic ground squirrel: cikik, qanganaaq*
arctic hare: negilirkaq, qayuqeggiqliq, ugesek
arctic loon: tunutellek, yaqulegpk
Arctic cod: barbel from an ~ kaacicaq
arctic tern: nacallngaar(aq*), tegalqingayar(aq*), teqyaar(aq*)
arctic warbler: cungakcuarnaq
Arctostaphylos sp.: kavlappak, kavlavyuak, kavlak
area: exact ~ denoted by N (pb) -karaq, -qaq; front ~ of hill caa; go through the ~ on the sheltered side uqrir-; miss by passing through the N ~ (pb) -trute-; open ~ in front of brushy or forested ~ agtineq; ~ above qula; ~ across aki; ~ around avan; ~ around positional base avata; ~ at back of fish skull tatek; ~ at foot of person, animal, bed teru; ~ away from the wall keta; ~ behind amata, kelu, kingu, kinguneq, peruq; go through the ~ behind amatair; ~ below aci; ~ beside caniq; go through the ~ beside caniri; ~ between akula, akunleq; ~ between eyes akuliraq; ~ between legs amlek; ~ between the shoulder blades tarenririaraq; ~ beyond amata, yaate; get farther in to ~ denoted by N (pb) -qsiqi-; ~ down from and in front keta; ~ downriver uaqqiq*; ~ down toward the river or sea keta; ~ downriver or toward the exit uata; ~ right in front (riverward) kek’araq; ~ right downriver uakarar-; ~ far downriver uaqvaq*; ~ dug up by mice anqulleq; ~ far in the direction of N (pb) -qva, -qaq*; the ~ farther away elaqqvaq*, yaaqvaq; ~ high up qulaq; ~ in back of tunu; ~ in front civu; ~ in front (of it) ciu; ~ in the N direction (pb) -lirneq, -liq*; ~ indicated by N (pb) -viraq; ~ inside ilu; ~ of floating ice naviuqermeq; ~ of N (pb) -neq; ~ of seal behind head uyaqluq; come to the ~ of the speaker tai; ~ on the far side amata; ~ out of sight tayimamun; ~ outside of elata, ellate-; ~ right alongside taqqi; ~ toward tunga; in the ~ toward here uka(ni); ~ toward the exit uilrneq; ~ toward the river kellrneq; ~ under aci; ~ under cache where fish is dried aciqaq; go through the ~ under something aciir; ~ upstream of — kita; ~ upstream of Brown's Slough in Bethel Aagqu; partition between ~ of families in a shared house talu
Arenaria interpres: qijulilek, uyarr’uyaq
Arenaria melanocephala: ciimak, qircuactaaq
argue: aalruigte-, ariva-1, kiutaarute-, nuvkute-, qaneplugte-
argument: ~ over month name iraluirau-te-

arise: aqlarnir-

arithmetic: naaqut’liyaraq

Ark of the Covenant: Akqutem Yaassiiga

arm: talliq, see Dall (2); large bone of the fore-~
amelraq; upper ~ bone aklanquq, issaqquq,
kangilquq, kayugaq, nakiryuk, nuqaruaq; ~
fold(s) (elbow area) kay’uq; carry under one’s
~ equg-, unermik; ~ motions in an Eskimo
dance yagiraciq; make the ~ motions in an
Eskimo dance yagiraq; thrust out one’s ~
yagiraq; ~ measurement from the extremity
of one’s fist to his armpit with the ~
outstretched tallinini; measurement from one’s
fingertips to his armpit with the ~
outstretched tallineq; measurement from the
center of the chest (or the armpit?) to the end
of the fingertips of the outstretched ~ and
hand angvaneq; measurement between the ends
of one’s ~s extended outward in opposite
directions yagneq; hold or carry in one’s ~
tegumiae-; sled with high handbars on which
the driver rests his ~s qamuutarrsuun; something held in
the hand or ~ tegumiaq; stretch one’s ~
~ yagneq;

armament: ~ plate in a motor kenrem curua

armband: talliraq; ~ used by dance song director
tepkegte-

armor: uneq; bone ~ for chest qat’gailitaq

armpit: uneq; tassel hanging from the ~ of the
parka megcugtaq, pitgarcuun; measurement
from one’s fingertips to his ~ with the arm
(and hand) outstretched tallineq; measurement
from fingertip to ~ qerruuneq, quruneq;
measurement from the extremity of one’s fist
to his ~ with the arm outstretched
tallinini; measurement from the ~ to the end
of the fingertips of the outstretched arm and
hand angvaneq

aroma: tepaq; have a good ~ tepkegte-

around: turned ~ tuiguq; be turned ~ 180 degrees
tuignga; turn ~ 180 degrees tuigteq; twist
~ nemaa; walk ~ kangarq; wander ~ pekayagq;
look ~ kiyarteq; look ~ or survey one’s
surroundings naceteq; dog with a ring of
dark fur ~ its eye eskaayaq; go ~ the edge of
(it) menglairq; go ~ something thoroughly
uiuvr; ~ going ~ something circumferentially
kassutmun; mosquito-net tent ~ a bed
tupi’uyaq; V ~ here and there (pb) ~
yiyrteq; have food particles or stains ~ one’s
mouth tepli; stitches ~ the opening of a kayak
 pall’illirt

arouse: preview or anything to ~ enthusiasm
tengrugetaarun

arraignment: ciunguluku yuvriluku

arrest: tegukengeq; warrant for ~ kalikartaq yugmek
tegukengssuun; ~ ed person tegukenga

arrival: be anxious about ~ nerinikeq; meal on ~
tekiutaq; dance the ~ dance tekiquataq

arrive: tekiteq; ~ especially from the sea
tulagq; ~ as a guest ciunirq; ~ at apurq; ~ at destination
directly tekiarteq; ~ at the right time nall’arteq;
~ home kinguniteq; ~ (not of people) tut’eq; ~
or return from a stay in the wilderness
kateq; ~ with (it) tekiuteq; dance when a
village group ~s for the Messenger Feast
ciuqik

arrogant: be ~ ag’angaq, quetqengaq; ~ person
qutkaq

arrow: erruq, pitegcaun, pitekq, see Nelson (31);
bird ~ aktnaq, aklegaq, akulmiqurataak; point on
the ~ shaft behind the main point
caniryak; the raven’s ~ constellation
Tulukaruum Pitegcautii; cormorant-feather stabilizer
on ~ shaft agayinraq; ~ flocking of an ~ nakercuaq,
nakrun; graze (of an ~) lekuk’arq; practice
with a bow and ~ pitegtaq; pull back one’s
bowstring and aim an ~ pakiuteq; shoot (at)
with an ~ pitgarq; ~ thrown with the aid
of a thrower malirunq; ~ point design on
parka pakineq; notch at end of ~ shaft teruq;
~ straightener nakercuaq; ~ support
irunguaq; ~ with a line attached
kinguliralek, kinguliraq; ~ with barbed ivory
point cingituroaq; urunguaq; ~ with metal
tip tegliaraq; ~ with point that detach in the flesh
atauciqerrnaq, meq’ercetaaq; ~ with stone
arrowhead umilek; ~ with three-pronged
point pingayugeqetaaq; quiver for ~ uglagunq; shoot with ~
pitgaq

arrowhead: cingilek, kakangcaq, nangquq, see
Adams (1, 2), Turner (36); ~ with stone ~ umilek;
~ for hunting birds kutvak

arrowtooth flounder: cagiq, naternaqq, sagiq
art: ~ of preparing food neqkiuryaraq; art of V-ing (pb) -neq‘
arternisia: kanaquagaq
Artemisia sp.: caiggluk, caggluk, naunerrluk, neqniangluq, qangaranuq
Artemisia tlesii elatior: kanaquagaq
artery: press on the carotid ~ avate-, evate-; pulmonary vein or ~ cuplunqutak
arthritis: suffer from ~ enliq-, enlughtur-, [e]nglughtur-, ngell’ugtur-, ipigglugte-, qaügyaqaar-, usguniql-.
arthropod: nastarnaq
arthrochke: plant that is ~like in appearance aatuuaarpak
article: ~ of clothing aturaq
articulate: be ~ puqig-, qanrenqegg-, qanyu-; ~ figurine for play sugarauaq
artifact: pilinguaq, yugtaq; museum of man-made ~ yugtarvik
arts and crafts: ~ item caanguaq, canguaq, pilinguaq; carved ~ item caacunguaq; be adept in ~ kenarte-; work on things such as ~ calinguar-
as: ~ a consequence of ugaani, uguani; ~ before (it) ciuanganitun, civuanitun; ~ far as the eyes can see iik ngelignun; ~ for something from (him) kaigavike-; ~ in the past ciuanganitun, civuanitun; ~ one usually does qangkun; do ~ one wishes seleg-; ~ people call it apqiitnek; ~ people say apqiitnek; ~ previously ciuanganitun, civuanitun; ~ soon as possible tamaa; actually V ~ surprising as it may seem (pb) -pigainar-; ~ you know too iciwa
ascend: mayuar-, qulmurate-; ~ gradually mayuar(ar)-
ash: arak, qamlleq; be full of ~ arir; ~ made from small plant arakaaq; ~ of birch fungus (punk) arak, peluq; make ~ from birch fungus to mix with chewing tobacco legci-
ashamed: be ~ kasnguyug-, kaynguyug-, kiaresngiate-; be ashamed of (it) kasnguqe-, kaynguqe-
ashore: drift ~ tepe-; driftwood or other thing that has drifted ~ tep’aq; tide that brings things ~ tag’aq; thing ~ from the sea tagcilleq
ashtray: arivik
Asian: Yugngalnguq*
Asiatic: Tayarumi
Asio flammeus: keneqparaq, kenriiq, ungpara(aq*)
ask: ~ a question apete-, apte-; ~ questions apqaur-; ~ about (him, it) aputqe-; ~ about something apqara-; ~ about the reason behind something kanginnyug-; ~ for (it) kaigatke-; ~ for something kaiga-; ~ for a sex partner caaarrnuqguar-; ~ one to V (pb) -sqe-; ~ one to do something qanruie-; ~ to marry nulirniar-; ~ oneself why ciinllugtuq; ~ for the bestowing of special favors cingurtur-; ~ if one has something to trade for food qayuqcarriar-; ~ someone to accompany one unayaq; ~ to come or bring something back tungcirtur-; ~ to have something iliira-
Asking Festival: quke-
Askinuk Mountains: Askinaq
asleep: fall ~ qavaar-; be fast ~ qavaryug-; be sound ~ acivagte-
aspirin: iinru
assault: uluryaciriyaraq; ~ someone nangci-
assemble: tumar-; ~ items into a whole pulqigte-; ~d tumar-; be ~d tumangqa-
assembly: (assembled thing) tumarneq
assign: ~ a task to ciiqima-
assist: ~ someone in peril kanaute-
associate: ~ with men anguciur-; ~d with in some way natke-
association: pingnaqellriit quyurtellriit
asthma: have ~ anerniqe-, kapegliqe-; have an ~ attack qilleryug-; die from an ~ attack qilqar-
Astragalus umbellatus: kallagcetaaq
astray: go ~ iqlu
at: ~ localis case (see Endings section); ~ last kingumek; ~ N (pb) -miu-; be ~ N (pb) -mete-; ~ once tamaa; be ~ peace sanqegg-; be ~ a rolling boil qallarvag-; ~ random piciatun; ~ that time that both speaker and listener know about imumi; now, ~ this time watmi; ~ various times qakuaqan; ~ what times? qakuaqan
Atchuelinguk River: Ecuilnguq*
ate: legendary baby who ~ his mother Aanakkalliiq
Athbascan/Athbaskan: Ingqiliq, Kanayuq*; Kenai-area or Iliamna-area ~ Kenayuq, Kenayuk, Kanayuq*; Upper Kuskokwim ~ Indian Yurialnguq*
Atheresthes stomias: cagiq, naternaq, qayuq-
harpoon used without an ~ tegun; seal spear or harpoon used with an ~ nanerpak

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

1026
Atmauthluak: Atmaulluaq; person who lives
on the tundra (in particular a person in
Nunapitchuk, Kasigluk, or ~) akulmiu
atmosphere: portal of the ~ for the “little people”
ellanggerrucaraq
atmospheric: ~ temperature kiirem cuqii, kiirem
cucautii
attached: be ~ ata-, tusnga-, tuynga-; be loosely
~ qacagte-; beluga skin with fat ~ mangtak;
edge of hood where ruff is ~ negliq; herring
roe ~ to seaweed elquaq*; main part to which
something is ~ tema*; spear with line ~ unraq;
be ~ or connected usgute-, uygute-; line ~ to a
spear usaaq*; harpoon point ~ to the harpoon
shaft by a line kukgaaq
attachment: harpoon tip with hole for ~ nengciun;
~ to a harpoon shaft itercaraq; wooden ~ for
snare meluurun2; show affectionate ~ unga-
attack: ~ verbally lurive-; have an asthmatic ~
qilleryug-; die from an asthma ~ qilqar-; have
an ~ of diarrhea qeciqar-; go over to ~ or
confront cuqcautii
attacker: curuk
attempt: pitassiar-
attend: ~ school elitnaur-
attention: pay ~ caumake-; pay special ~ to (it)
arcaqake-; pay great ~ and respect cakaar-;
distract ~ from its young ulgiiui-; move back
from the center of ~ tage-
attentive: be ~ cumike-, murilke-
attic: lavisqaq, navi’iskaaq, navisqaq, qulliq*
attracted: be ~ by bait or chum naryar-; be visually
~ tangriiqe-; be to (a young woman) agyake-,
eklile-, ekluyug-; be to a member of the
opposite sex alake-2, alange-2; act flustered near
a person to whom one is ~ picari-
attractive: be ~ tangnirqe-; be physically ~
eklinarqe-
attract: make a movement that ~s notice peke-
audible: be ~ alaite-, navcuite-; talk in a voice ~ to
one’s listener but not to a third party tarirte-
audience: far away and/or long ago but identity
known to speaker and ~ ima(ni)
audit: KALIKANEK YUVRIYIARAQ
auger: ukicissuun, see Muset (1), Lonneux (1)
August: Amirairun, Nurarcurvik, Qilangaarusvik,
Tengun, see Adams (74)
auklet: crested ~ cip’lagaq, see Adams (3); parakeet

~ ciruraq
aunt: maternal ~ anaana; paternal ~ acak1; paternal
~’s husband nengauk; ~ by marriage acuraq
aura: ~ emanating from a person anllugneq
Auriga: (constellation) Tuntuq
aurora: kiuryaq, qiuryaq
authentic N: (pb) -luppiqiaq, -pik1
authorities: fish counting tower as used by
fisheries management ~ nassvik
authorization: piyunarquciq
automobile: akagutaq, akalaria, ikamraq,
nunakuarcuun
autumn: uksuaq*; all ~ uksuartak; this ~ uksuaq;
holiday celebrated in ~ Qaaritaaq
available: be ~ paivnga-; become or make ~
piquinaute-; become present and ~ paiwte-;
thing that is ~ piqinaaq
avalanche: elluugte-; get caught in an ~ navcite-
avid: an ~ V-er (pb) -yunqeggli
avoid: ~ an obligation qessanake-
await: atanqwe-; ~ anxiously nemequ
awake: become wide ~ cegg’ar-, [e]cgar-, segg’ar;
stay ~ ceggauma-
awaken: ~ feeling that one cannot move
tupagyaaqe-, uqamair-
aware: make ~ elpengcar-; be ~ and alert sanqegg-
be ~ of obstacles maumake-; become ~ of a
human presence yulkitange-; reach the stage
when a person begins to hear and comprehend
ctengcar(ar)-
awareness: usvi; have ~ (of) ellake-; instill ~
ellangcar-; obtain ~ cellange-, ellange-; lose ~
cellarute-, ellairute-
away: anticipate eagerly, concerning one who
is ~ nerilegte-; area farther ~ yaaqvaq; be ~
carried by current cupute-; blow ~ tengte-;
far ~ and/or long ago but identity known to
speaker and audience ima(ni); fly ~ with (him/
it) tengte-; from far ~ temeqvanek; turn one’s
head and eyes ~ from ulur-; give (it) ~ tuntur-
go ~ ayag-1, elqaqvaqani-; unite-; lead ~ from
danger aviuqe-; one back there ~ from the —
pingna; put ~ carelessly nulate-; run ~ ayakar-;
send a visitor ~ without having him or her
eat menkuke-; stay ~ a long time mulu-; fade
~ umi-; put away for later use tungvagte-; be
far out ~ from shore kessig-, ketsig-; ~ from
the river pamyurtaq, kelu, kelutmun, pauqna,
babble: uleve-, uluckegcir-; ~ (of children) qaninqir-; qitevte- 
babiche: taprualuk; long narrow strip of ~ aqsaqelleq 
babies: babble of ~ qaninqir-; be fond of ~ kumegtar- 
  baby: aangayucuar(aq*), anenerraq*, anqitayagaq, irnial, piipiq; newbor ~ anqenkiyagaq; ~ bottle aamarcuun, emugcuun, mugcuun; nipple of ~ bottle meluitcuun; ~ or pet kuukuq; ~ tooth kegguteqarraaq; ^~s bib nuiqailitaq; soft spot on a ~ can'gelquq, cikuyuilquq, tanquksuar; ~^~s rattle tegumiq; kick as a ~ does tukar-; be fond of a particular ~ kumegyug-; exclamation used to tell a ~ to drink em'a; legendary ~ Aanakalliiq; ~ N (pb) -ya(g)aq*, -yaya(g)laq*; ~ animal pityagaq*, ~ bird pityagaq*, yaquleyagaq; ~ muskrat curacetuya(g)aq*; ~ fish tuv'naayaaq 
babysit: aangur-, icaqe-, munaqe-, pai-1, paigi-, tupke-, uamqeq- 

babysitter: munaqista, paigista, paista 
back (physical): peqeq1, qemirrluk, qulik; lower ~ qukaq; lie on the ~ neverte-; be lying on ~ nevengqa, never-, taklaur(ar)-; turn over on the ~ nevqerte-; carry on one's ~ atmag-, equg-, tumumig-; carry (a child) on one's ~ tevaar-; ~ load pequmik; carry a heavy load on one's ~ pequmpag-; carry a small load on one's ~ atemkar-, atempag-; load carried on the ~ amaq; remove something slung over one's ~ amaquate-; hump on ~ qulucuk, quluneq; human ~ qeteq; have a ~ache qemirrlugte-; ~bone qemiq*; ~ fat tunuq; ~ of body tunuq; dip in ~ of neck qunutungarcuun, talirneq; ~ support qetqailtaq; ~ of thigh kungirlneq; ~ of the head cirunqataq, talirneq, tunucuk; ~ of the knee qungcuq; ~ of bird anyayuk; ~ of fish amaqataq, tatek; ~ part of fish stomach tekpacuk; long hair on ~ of the neck of dog or wolf qakun; galloping, with both front legs striking, then both ~ legs pangaleg-; Mongolian spot on lower ~ qineq; swim on one's ~ qetermirai; tell on someone behind his ~ elillgia-; turn one's ~ (on) tunute-; have at or on one's ~ tunumike-; the moon is "lying down on its ~" iraluk nevengqaq; ~ load tassitaq; leftover fish split from the ~ and dried yay'uussaq; bearded seal that swims on its ~ papanluqau; mother bearded seal swimming with a cub on her ~ qamuqataq; a legendary being that carries provisions on its ~ qupurruyuli; ~ of parka ellutmuaq, keggacilleq, kinguqalek, milueraq, miryaruq, peqauq 
back (directional): ask to come or bring ~ tungcirtur-; be held ~ naguteke-; get ~ kunginute-; go ~ kungutmurte-, tungair-, uterte-; go in toward the ~ itrar-; going ~ kungutmun; be ~ home utengqap; move ~ keluvar-2; flex ~ when stretched tightly qelluqniqar-; look ~ while moving kinyar-; take ~ one's possession ellmig-; turn around and come ~ uteskaier-; keep going ~ for more uyiqe-; ~ and upper part of a kashim pava(ni); ~ away from the river pava(ni); move ~ from the center of attention tage-; area behind, ~ from the house and away from the river kelu-; ~ from the river pama(ni); go ~ home after an evening activity ilgar-; ~ in the old days avani ciqvani; ~ of tunu; log parallel to the ~ of a kashim tugeryaraq; ~ part
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back and forth — band

kingu; ~ then tamaan(i); ~ there pingna; put on clothing ~ to front tunupirtė; come ~ to life unguir-; ~ up kingu-, kingutmurte-; the one ~ up away from the river pañgna-; ~ wall egkuq

back and forth: go ~ kiparte-; move ~ pekangrugaq-; stitch ~ akitmuaqar-; turn ~ cuqia-; V ~ (pb) qtaar-, -taagute-; wobble ~ aassektaq; people who go ~ because of the Messenger Feast piaqaq, ut’rarute-; strap pulled ~ to turn the shaft of a fire-drill nucugcutak

back-to-back: ~ sitting partner alrapaq

backache: have a ~ assilnguq*; kingullugte- 1

background: blend in with the ~ assiilnguq*; kingullugte- 1

background: blend in with the ~ akitiunte-backing: inguaq; bow with ivory ~ cugalek;
esophagus used as ~ nerun

backpack: amaq, amarcuun, amrayak, atmag-, atmacegnun, atmautaq, pequmigguq, uivquq

back scratcher: kumgun

backstrap: ~ of dog harness amaquayaaq

backtrack: utelmuar-

backward: go ~ kiparte-; move ~

back scratcher: kumgun

back pack: amaq, amarcuun, amrayak, atmag-, atmacegnun, atmautaq, pequmigguq, uivquq

bad: be ~ assiite-, ikiu-, ikiurte-, iss’ir-, piniate-, see Turner (24); big ~ dog qimulurayak; ~ cough with sputum (bronchitis) quqenglluk, qimulurayak; ~ sense a pregnancy gone ~ qingarniur-; something that is ~ assiilnguq*; have a ~ ending kingullugte-1;

badly: sting ~ qacervag-; see Turner (22)

bag: qemagyvik; caribou-bladder ~ ircaqinraaq*, clothing ~ akluinquq; ivory fastener for sewing ~ qerrvikt; loop in grass ~ with drawstring pass’aq; loosely woven grass carrying--

bald: be ~ qulungluug-
bail: ~ a boat ciqi-; can used for ~ing ciqin

Baird Inlet: Nanvaruk2

bait: neqcaq; approach to get food, such as ~ naryar-, uyerqe-
bake: ~ any food kelipista-
baked: ~ casserole cal’kuuyaq, salkuuyaq

baker: kelipista

baking: cook by ~ rather than boiling uute-; ~ pan uucissuun

baking powder: mayurcetaaq, mayurngik, ulcetaaq

Balaena glacialis: cikartaartuk

Balaena mysticetus: arveq

balance: have good ~ nepeckegg-; lose one's ~ ayaluqerte-
bald eagle: metervik, tengmiarrluk, yaqulegpak, yaqulpak

bald: ~ head qapakac; ~ person nuya’llaaq, qerriraayaq; ~ spot meqneq, patkalleq

baleen: cuqaq*
baleen: cuqaq*

ball: angqaq, yuguaq; ~ game patkar-; ball with a bat piyaq-; ~like grip on paddle qauqaq; ~like portions of “Eskimo ice cream” tumagcur-

ballast: uqamaulkutaq

balloon: qerruqacunguaq; inflatable thing, such as a ~ qerruqutaq

ballot: election ~ cucukelciirun kalikaq

balsam poplar: avngulek, eqqupsiilnguq*; ~ sapling avngulqag

band: rubber ~ nengulraq; ~ around something nuvun; shoulder ~ on a parka tusallitaq; cap of squirrel skin with decorative ~ uivquraq*, uivquq

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
bandage: cupkecir-, nemeq, nepcetaaq
banberrries: tulukaruut neqait
bang: qatngerpak; ~ one’s head on a surface ~puukuccuarute-
bangs: ~ of hair ciukusk
banjo: tengtengaaq; or other stringed musical instrument qetluvtaq
bank: akiliurvik, igcerceteq; ~ of river ekvik, see Wrangell (2); steep ~ kitaqaq; undercut a river ~ qerrarte-
bank swallow: aguumar(aq*), ekvigtaraar(aq*), kauturyar(aq*)
bank teller: akiliurta
bankrupt: be ~ nanguaqae; go ~ nangqer-
baptism: angllurcecissuun, angluuciq
baptize: angllurcecissuun, anglluuciq
baptism: nangqerte-
bark: qayruq, qelta, qilug-
bark: ~ of a slope ceturtelleq; opening at ~ of skull katngalqitaaq; ~ of the neck keggasgek akullik, tarenriyaraq; ~ on a ~ tusnga-, tuynga-
baseball: ~ bat piataq; ~ cap ciqilitalek; ~like game kangiisaq
bashful: be ~ kuksaga-
basin: wash ~ ermiigcuun
basket: woman’s ~ kularvik; birch bark ~ piickiaq, see Marsh (2, 3); ~ made from willow roots ~ aguuanq; rigid upright grass ~ kusqu, tightly coiled rigid grass ~ mingqaaq; make a coiled grass ~ ciqitge-, mingqi-, pakugte-, teryeri--; start the upturn of the sides of a ~ pakeg-; closely woven grass ~ pattern malleltgaq; coarse seashore grass used when dried for making ~ tapernuaq; basket for holding fish ~ ciqitkaq, nanopciunlak; dried, packed fish in a ~ tuq’ata; open weave grass ~ uckiqlaq*
willow or other tree root used in making ~ amaqaq*
~ basket for bringing things up from the shore ~ taguyun; see Barnum (9, 28)
baste: ~ in sewing kelullir-, tupirtaarute-, petugtur-, petuutaarute-
bath: unuir(aq*); baseball ~ piataq; ~ with a stick anau-, anaur-
bath: ~ take a tub ~ ervuqar-; take a sauna ~ maqi-; root used as scrubber in ~ negavgun
bathroom: ervuqqerk
bathtub: ervuqercuun
baton: dance ~ apallircuun, eniraraun, niiraraun
batter: murtaq, urtaq; make into a ~ murte-, urte-
battle: anguyaq
bawl: qalervag--; (him) out nunup’ag-
bay: ilutak, ilutuqaq, kangiqaq, kangiutaq, kangiirlr; pass by across a ~ ak’irte-; sandspit and ~ formed by it taciq; ~ at the mouth of a river tuq’uak; ~ on a lake aqsaqiurneq; look into ~ s qinangnir-
BB: luupiq
be: ete--; ~ earthy quinagnaraq--; ~N (pb) -u-
beacon: en’aq, ken’aq; ~ a boat cin’gar-, culurte-, ugierte-, ugi’irte-, uicgar, uiyqaraq; noise of breakers on the ~ ciyruq; sandy ~ ce’n’aq;
uprooted stump on ~ nasquinaq; ~ bug that is similar to a tiny lobster nastarnaq; ~ grass root ciulavik; woven ~ grass rope qikiq; edible vegetable that grows on ~ es ciunguaq; gnat found on ~ tengleyaq; inedible red worm found on ~ uingyuk

beach greens: it’garaleq, igetaraq, qelquayak, teptuyak, tukulleggaq*

beachcomb: casually ~ for ~

beach greens: it’garraleq, itegaraq, qelquayak, lernaq, nelernaq, papiq, piinssaaq

beadwork: esophagus as backing for ~ decoration

beads: sew on ~

beak: upper or lower part of a ~ cugg’éq, sugg’éq

beak: ~ of kayak ayagaq; deck ~ of kayak third from bow or from stern ayagacuaq; deck ~ of kayak fourth from bow nengengali; deck ~ just fore of the cockpit deck beam of a kayak tukervik ayagaq; deck ~ of kayak next to and forward of coaming ayaneq; deck ~ next to and aft of coaming of kayak asaun; center ~ of a structure agluq; first horizontal ~ in semi-subterranean house or kashim elliqerraq*; upper tie ~ of men’s community house or small semi-subterranean house mamcartaq

bean: lernaq, nelernaq, papiq, piinssaaq

beanbag: ~like toy qaitaq

bear: carayak, keggiarnaq, naparngali, paugnaq*, pitarkallr(aq*), pitarkaq, ungungssiq; black ~ tan’gerliq, unguvailria, see Barnum (44); brown (or grizzly) ~ kavingali, kavirll’er, keggalvalek; polar ~ arlnuq, nanuq; ferocious ~ ulugtuq; old ~ qamungelria; ~ gut taqukinraq*; product of a ~ taqukinraq*; ~ sea taqukinraq*; ~ sitting on a mountain of snow (garment decoration) yurturuaq; make muffled animal noises (as of a ~) during the Bladder Feast emyuqte-; be unable to ~ artur-; ~ fruit or grain naugi-; ~ witness aprervikua-

bearberry: kavlagpak, kavlaguyak, kavlak

beard: ~ hair ungak

Bearded One: Ungalek

bearded seal: angayukliq, maklakuq, maklak, temiqiyuggluguaq, tungungqu, ullakuk, ungvagiq; large ~ makelvak; pregnant ~ imlaulek; young ~ almiqaq*, amirkak; ~ in its first year maklaaq; ~ in its second year maklassuk; ~ that can arch over so as to touch head with flippers ipuuyuli; ~ that swims on its back papangluq; dark-colored ~ yaalirtaq; ~ that is dark on the belly but gray on the top tulignuaq; ~ with very dark shoulders apsiaraq; be sleeping in the water (of ~) putukuar-; ~ seen on ice floe as though it were sitting crouched over like a human kun’uniq; mother ~ swimming with a cub on her back gamaqtaq; mother ~ swimming near an ice floe on which her pup is lying uginagumaq; rounded line made from the skin of a young ~ taprulkak; ~ skin for boots lavtak, naterkaq, nat’rarkak; ~ with fur that changes its direction when wet nemercuk

bearer: the ~ of daylight, Raven Ernergulria

beat: nutngaq; dance following the ~ of music qaç’aq-; ~ a drum mumeq; heart begins to ~ fast nutlag-; ~ object to desired object kipulkar-; ~ on a drum cauyaq; snow ~er katautaq, kavcircuun; tell about what one foresees while ~ing a drum mumeq;

beautiful: be ~ (of personal ornaments and the like) kenugnga-; ~ country nunaketaaq(aq*)

beaver: ceñiç’aq, kep’yuli, paluqtaq*, large ~ uingyvak; medium-sized ~ uingluruaq(aq*); ~ in its first year aqsatuyak; ~ in its second year uinglluar(aq); ~ in its third year uinglluk, ulilek;
beaver house — bell

beaver house: enlu, enluaq, [e]nglu, nel’u, ngel’u
because: kinami, consequential mood (see Endings section); ~ of ugaani, uguani; just ~ tua-i-wa; be almost inaudible ~ of distance uquni, uguani; section);

bed: aci, ingleq, qavarvik; in ~ elgar; be in ~ elgangqa; go to ~ elgarte-, inarte-; ~ partner teru; area at foot of ~ teru; bunk ~ engelrek qulliqellriik; climb up on ~ taggiyar-; ~ of distance uquni, uguani; ~ moving (of an unborn baby) ayagnir-; ~ that oneself or another is V-ing (pb) ukvertar-; tend to ~ things (him/it) asguranarqe-; hard to ~ imyernarqe-; come to ~ (it/him) asgurake-, asgurayug-; travel ~ another area ~ travel, etc., used for ~ padding for humans or ~ unuk; ~ night unuk; ~ spring up’nerkaq; ~ summer kiag-; ~ autumn uksuaq*; ~ winter uksuq;

bedding: aklu, maqautet; arrange or set out ~ inarlirur-1
bedding skin: alliqupak, alliraq, curuq
bedmate: tutek
bedridden: become ~ taklarte-
bedroom: inarlirvik, qavarvik
bedtime: ~ snack inaqutaq
beer: piivaq
beetle: water ~ cungalarukvak, melnguq; dung ~ elqiq*; ground ~miryangcaq
before: precessive mood (see Endings section);

~ scent-gland aluqan; lining on the floor of a ~ den isriq; engraving tool with ~ incisor tip iqukeggun; skin boot with ~ trimming quilip’ak; see Adams (5)

beelay: ~ to beat fast (of heart) nutlag-; ~ to boil qallange-; ~ to crawl aurraar(ar)-; ~ to hurry qemitaange-; ~ to move eglenge-; ~ to turn blue qiungaar(ar)-; ~ a coiled grass basket teryeri-; ~ walking of (a child) pek’nge-; when a person ~ to hear and comprehend ciutengar(ar)-

beget: ~ a child yunriur-
begin: ayagnir-; ~ moving (of an unborn baby) pek’nge-; ~ to be like N (pb) -ngari-; ~ to V (pb) -nge-; ~ to beat fast (of heart) nutlag-; ~ to boil qallange-; ~ to crawl aurraar(ar)-; ~ to hurry qemitaange-; ~ to move eglenge-; ~ to turn blue qiungaar(ar)-; ~ a coiled grass basket teryeri-; ~ walking of (a child) pek’nge-; when a person ~ to hear and comprehend ciutengar(ar)-

behalf: feel and act defensive on another’s ~ eyur-1, igur-2

behave: ~ foolishly, unsensibly cellaite-, ellaite-; ~ improperly ketgulliira-; ~ oneself assircaar(ar)-; one who ~s correctly elluatuq

behavior: act against standards of ~ narurte-; change one’s ~ in abnormally castuqsagte-; change one’s ~ abruptly gaiqerte-; scarecrow-like device designed to scare children away from undesirable ~ aarllr(aq*)

behind: area ~ amata’, kelu, peruq; go through the area ~ amatair-; be out of view ~ something ipinga-, ipte-; be dragging ~ nuqlite-1; have the wind blow from ~ uqenqar-2; leave (it) ~ unite-; one right ~ tunuqliq*; one that is close ~ keluqliq*; stay ~ with pai-1; travel ~ another tangaliuqur-; area of seal ~ head uyalquq; tell on someone ~ his back eiliigia-, kelgur-

beholden: feel ~ tunrike-; tunrir-

being: keep ~ as one is piur(ar)-; legendary ~ with half a woman’s face inglupgayuk

belch: elciar-

belief: ukveq, ukverun; a voice that could be summoned by a shaman, according to traditional ~ yuun

believable: be ~ ukvernarqe-)

believe: ukveq-, ukveq; “I can’t ~ it!” iq: be hard to ~ asguaranarqe-; come to ~ (it/him) ukveragute-; immediately ~ maligarte-; not ~ (him/it) asguarqe-, asguarayug-; tend to ~ things ukvertar-; ~ that oneself or another is V-ing (pb) -yuke-

belittle: caunnir-, ikiarqe-

bell: avirluqutaq, hallggetaaq, kallangkutaq, kauggsuun, kuluk’uunaq, qasiarcetaaq, qyaarcticaq

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
bellies: aqsaq, aqsaqaq; have no more ~ aqsairute-; outside part of a ~ aqsamug; parka decorated with a fringe of squirrel ~ uuilungiiq; that is dark on the ~ but gray on the top tulignaq; ~ button qallaciq; ~ fur aqsaneq; ~ skin pukiq
belly-down: lie ~ palungqa-, palurte-
belongings: thing ~ to women arnartaq*
beneath: edible layer right ~ skin of fish kelipacuk; decomposed meat ~ the skin of a dried fish kii macak; well up from ~ earth or ice ulev-, ulve-; stitching on kayak beneath tote-hole mayu’urneq
beneficial: be ~ atawa; V ~ly (pb) -luaqar-beneficiary: ciuniurtekaq
benefit: atawa
benign: ~ growth nauneq
bent: be ~ aglurte-, qellugte-; become set in a ~ position paste-; ~ forward ikig-, kanar-2; be ~ forward kanangqa-; be ~ out of shape cuqlungqa-, cuqlur-, cuqlurte-; be ~ over forward ikignga-, ikingsqa-1; be in a ~ ~ forward position pusnga-; be ~ over in sadness kanangllugte-; ~ part of wooden container, hunting hat, etc. pertaq; stand with knees ~ uyungssuar-; clamp used to hold ~ wood in position pascirissuun; bowl with of separate piece of ~ wood qaglaya(g)aq; large piece of ~ wood over which a skin is placed for scraping and stretching tuluruq; design on a ~ wooden hunting hat puguyuk
bentwood: bottom part or piece of container such a ~ bucket allungak; ~ rim around top of wooden container perneq; ~ box qungasvik; ~ hat caguyaq, ciayaq, utgarcurcuun
bequeath: ~ something to (him) pai cir-berate: ~ with a ridicule song kingullugte-2
bereaved: be ~ avegteqe-; any of the five days during which the ~ abstains from certain activities kanaraq
Bering cisco: imarpinraq*, nptaq
Bering wolf fish: arnassagaq*
berries: pick ~ makiraq, nunatar-, unatar-; eat ~ as one picks them amqar-, neryiar-, neryar-; pick ~ although there aren’t many pukiq-, purriur-; pick a lot of ~ iqviqe-; leaves in picked ~ caranglluk; picking ~ as part of livelihood uuungnaqe-; pestle used to crush ~ passin; aged mixture of greens and ~ acaarrluk, atsaarrluk; mixture of ~ and other ingredients cooked to the consistency of thin pudding atriuraq; mixture of ~, seal oil, and sugar akutauqmak; mixture of ~, sugar, seal oil, shortening, fish, etc. amekaq; mixture of crushed berries, crushed aged fish eggs, seal oil, and sugar passiaq; mixture of ~, sugar, and seal oil uqiinaq, uquinaq, uqumleq; ~ cooked with blood uqnaq; celebrate child’s first ~

* Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

 Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
berry — birch

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pine'gun 1

Bible:

Biblical: ~ book of Genesis Ayagninjarraq; ~ book of Exodus Anucimallrat; ~ book of Numbers Naaqumallrat; ~ book of Deuteronomy Alerquutet; the ~ Wise Men umyuartulriit; ~ priestly vestment as'arcena(aq*)

bicere:

big: be ~ ange-; be that ~ angta-; be too ~ to fit cultur-, tastur-; become ~ angli-; so ~! i'ikika; ~ airplane tengsuuterpak; ~ bad dog qimulurayak; ~ boat palesvak; ~ bowl qankurpak; ~ clam turtuniak; V without making a ~ deal of it (pb) -maar; Big Dipper Qaluurin; ~ dog qimulvak; ~ ear ciulvak;

have ~ eyes itu-; ~ game tag ungungssim amian cavigtaa; ~ kashim qasegpalir(aq*); ~ knife nuussirpak; ~ lake naneypak; ~ mouth qanerpak; legendary baby with a ~ who ate his mother Aanakalliiq; ~ N (pb) -paararluk, -rapk, -vaarlulk, -vak; little one with a ~ (pb) -payagaq*; ~ pants qerrulviik; ~ seal tuvartaq; smiling a ~ smile quuyurpag-; ~ spotted seal issuurvak; take a ~ step amelvag-; ~ thing angtaaq; ~ toe engenquq, engenquyuk, angenquq, angenquyuk, putukuq; ~ wave qairvaaq, qairvak; kick in a ~; steal in a ~ way tegel'pag; ~ V in a ~ way (pb) -pag-2; ~ woman arenvak; yawn a ~ aitauag-

"Bigfoot": monster with three toes on each foot and six fingers on each hand, known as ~ arularaq

biggest: ~ one of a group engenquq, engenquyuk

bile: cungak

bilge: ribs in turn of the ~ in kayak

bin: ~ to store fish before drying qikutaq

bind:

binding: naqiqun, nemeq; ~ on a toggling harpoon atanrautaq; ~ skin line used for ~ and making king salmon nets tapruar(aq*)2; ~ for tying load on sled nuilraun; ~ line nuluqaq; ~ material tapengyak; flexible wood strip used for making fish-trap binding nemerciq

birch:

Bible: elnguq, nelnguq; ~ bark imegyuk, kasruq, qasruq; ~ burl from ~ tree aavangtak; hardened
black growth on a trunk kukgun; ~ bracket fungus ararkaq, kenerqaq, lumak'aq, pupiguaq; make ashes from fungus legci; ash made from fungus araq, peluq birchbark: ~ basket piikaq, qasrulek; bird: caqulek, tengmiatq, tengmilmuq, yaqulek; young issengqung, piaqag*, yaquleyagaq; type of ~ tengmiqsaq; back of ~ angiyuq; claw of ~ cetumqung, pekugkalleq; distract attention from young (of a ~) ulugi; ~'s egg kayanguq, manik, peksu; ~ egg in formative stage ciqamciq; fat of fatty ~ uqsuaq; thigh of ~ mimeq; ~ food-stealing ~ neqaq; giant ~ tengemplok, yaakucuglugaq; pluck ~ feathers erici-, meqtar-, rriotar; longest feather in a ~'s wing niss'ug; thtush-like ~ siyuq; small sea ~ cukiulek; certain ~ seen on the ocean teng'guar(aq); small ~ cetaq, cilumcuksaq, ciyuq, cuicuicuaq, pinipaar(aq*), tengmiqsaar(aq*), tuli'ik, yaqulkussagaq*; small--~ arrow with blunt tip akitnaq*; two-pointed arrow to hunt ~'s akulmiqurataak; ~ arrow with a blunt point and four crosspieces aklegaq; three-pronged ~ spear asaaqin; ~ decoy qungyarcetaq; ~ snare made of spruce root qelcaq; ~ skin parka tamaceraq, tamaceni-birds: ~ give birth month Tengmiaret Imitiit; month when the young ~ take flight Piyaagaat Tengutiit; ~ month Tengmiaret Tanqiat; arrowhead for hunting ~ kutvak; twitter of ~'s egg qag'arussuk; dart for hunting ~ nuqi'; spear with three points for spearing ~ nuuqaq, nuuuyaq; spent ammunition shell tied to a piece of string and used as weapon for ~ qapiamcetaaq birdshot: lead ~ luupiq birth: give ~ irni-, getumiiruri; ~ birds give ~ month Tengmiaret Imitiit; follow traditional practices associated with ~ agelru-, eyag-, eyagyaraguq, yaag- birthday: yuurrellrem eruyutii, yuurrvilleq, yuuruun; have a ~ anllite-, anutiig, anutiiir-birthplace: yuurrvilleq biscuit: akakcukuaq, angqacukuaq, angqessnguaq, kalaciq bishop: algililiyaq, kass'assinaq bit: a little ~ carraq*, carrarmek, ellma, ellmaar(aq*), elllmacuar(aq*), see Lonneux (1); eat a little ~ neramci; eat ~ of meat clinging to a bone pukug; ~ put a little ~ in one's mouth iqemkar; any little ~ of food available neqaraq; V a little ~ (pb) -vguar(ar); ~ little ~ of N (pb) -qucuk bite: kegge; ~ hard keggerpat-, keppag-; tend to ~ keggsu; ~ a hook engug; ~ more than once kegmar; ~ quickly kegler-; ~ something kekengen-biting: dog muzzle to prevent ~ cunguiitaq; ~ a hook engug; ~ qat ilaartayuli, ungilayagaq* bitter: be ~ neqniate-, tumag- blab: uluckecgir-black: tungu-, see Kromchenko (8), Nelson (35), Adams (7); all ~ tungupak; ~ en tunguri; ~ beads between decorative stitches ciivaguat; ~ bear tan'gerliq, unguvalria, yurturuaq; ~ bug that infests drying fish qunguig; ~ growth on a birch tree kukgun; ~ out nallute-2; ~ blue, and white bird seen on the ocean teng'guar(aq); ~ thing tungulria, tunguryak; material for foots made by removing ~ outer layer of sealskin laktak; park hood decoration with ~ beads or strips kakuyaq; pitch ~ qelali-, qelarvaq; ~ small clam that is ~ on the ends amsaq, amyaq; strip of dried swaan-foot skin, ~ in color it'galqinraq; trim made of ~ and white calfskin akurun black brant: leqlernaq, neqlernaq black currant: atsaanglluk, cularlussaq, currluk1, black bird: rusty ~ cuqcurliq; blackberry: arliaq, naruyacuaq, black-bellied plover: qarturacetaq; black turnstone: ilallugun "black sheep": ~ of a family ilallugun black turnstone: ciilmak, quricetaaq black-bellied plover: ciilmak, tevaevaaq, tuusiik, tuyik black-billed magpie: qucalarayak black-legged kitiwake: erliaq, naruyacuaq, qarlar(aq), tenguarter blackberry: paunraq*, tan'gerpak blackbird: rusty ~ cuqcurliq blackfish: can'giq*, cayguq, imangaq, taqikaq
blackhead — blubber

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bladder nakacuk; have a full ~ nakaci-; caribou-~ bladder
kuikaman’ayaaq blackpoll warbler:
irciq blackhead:
bleached: be ~ qaki-, qakirpak; ~ esophagus
cecuar ~/disinfectant bleach: ~ a sealskin
inigar-, see Nelson (12), Barnum (4)
blanket-toss: inigar-, see Nelson (12), Barnum (4)
bleach: ~ a sealskin qercirar-; ~/disinfectant cecuar
bleached: be ~ qaki-, qakirpak; ~ esophagus nerun;
~ sealskin ellangraq, naluq

bleed: aunnrar-
blemish: men’u; be without ~ menuite-
blend: ~ in with background akitniute-, merinite-
bless: asrurtur-, ikayuq-, pelagasselaviirt-
blessed: be ~ atawaqar-
blessing: assurturuq, atawaqan, ikayuan; say or
give a ~ agayucir-
blind: become ~ cikme-, cikmir-, kiarcurute-; duck-
hunting ~ nayurvik
blink: qelemte-
blister: erraneq, qerraneq, see Lonneux (2); get a ~ qerrari-
blizzards: pirtuk; for there to be a severe ~ pircir-,
pirec’vag-; for there to be a ~ under otherwise
clear skies aciikuar-
block: capir-; snow that has been carved into a ~ utvak; tool used to cut snow ~ agiyautaq;
~ chewing tobacco ellintuagaq; chopping ~
tukeryaraq; be perched on a ~ of ice uginga-;
peeled-off ~ of sod kiitaq; ~ put under seam
when sewing qamqumtagaq: ghost that ~s doorways amingirayuli; ~ view of ipte-
blood: auk, qayuq; berries cooked with ~ uqnaq;
contain a lot of ~ aulir-; ~ pressure augem
nutngallran cuqji; high ~ pressure auqyigliuni; spit ~ aneriq-; vomit ~ auqge-
get ~ poisoning mecur-; ~ clot angruyarneq;
legendary creature that will suck ~ blood from
one’s big toe meriin
bleedstained: be ~ augglir-
bloody: get ~ ausgregate-; ~ liquid from a wound or
sore essnguq
bloom: uite-
blossom: naucetaaq
blouse: keggan

blackhead — blubber

spawning ~ aniniq; ~ fry alungyar(aq*),
meryak; young ~ alungyar(aq*); ~ in a school
aniniq; ~ coming to the surface puga; aged ~
quluk, qulungnqaq; cooked ~ allemaaq, uqnarliq,
uqnarliq; parboil ~ kanakiir; ~ that has been
boiled and allowed to set qageq
blue: pelíqiq; qesurlíq, qeyurlíq, qiurlíq, qiugurlíq;

body: tema; upper part of the ~ cayaq; lower part of a ~ ivkaneq; ~ from the waist down unan; turn one's entire ~ caui; wrinkle on ~ imutaq; crotch of ~ amlek; sense of the human ~ elpeke; ~ temperature puqlam cuqi; feel the ~ warmth of a person nuyarnir; scar on ~ iiraq; be sick in ~ natlugte; become stiff (of a joint of the ~) engiuringe; have scratches on one's ~ ciyaktar; large open sore on ~ cuqeag; hurt in part of one's ~ natelungu, nat'lique; skull not in a living ~ nasqukuyuk; ~ odor qutak; in (something) up to one's N (~ part) (ph) -kiirar; direct dance motions by moving one's ~ agniur; qac'ag; ~ lying in the opposite or the perpendicular direction at the end of the bed teru; something gripped between arm ~ unermik; stiffen (of one's ~) aksaqar; temporary ~ covering ciurkutauq; go up from a ~ of water tage; point where a fish's tail joins the ~ nuuksuk; skin an animal by pulling the skin back over the ~ qapiar; ~ string dried fish by running the ~ of one through the gill opening of the next tavgite-

bog: angayaq, qalviryaq

bog cranberry: quanarliaraq, uingiaq(aq), uskurtiliaraq*

boil: aninguaq; begin to ~ qallange; come almost to a ~ cuminge; be at a rolling ~ qallarvag; ~ over muira; ~ (it) qallaule 1

boiled: ~ fresh fish egaaq, ungglekaq; a vegetable

crosspiece of a ~ arvirun, ingiun 2; drain hole of ~ ellngaryaraq; frame for ~ eneraq; form for bending ~ parts per'ucin; hole at end of keel of ~ agayuglunqaraq; keel strip on ~ pirlak; line that ties ~ to shore petuk; makeshift skin-covered ~ angyaqatqat; move by ~ anyiuur; move with bow of ~ high above the water ipug, qalugte; oil slick from a ~ uqaaq; overturn in a ~ akacag; paddle a ~ anguar; pole a ~ asaur, ayaktaq; pole or oar used for poling a ~ asaurun; ribs of a ~ agyaraq 2; kaviviqungaraq, nalmak, napallaak; rock ~ from side to side uvaav; skin ~ angyapiq; stern of a ~ aqu; tarpaulin covering the load on a ~ cingyaaq; tow a ~ while walking along the shore ukamar; wake of ~ minek; walk on shore as a ~ accompanies one qutitur-

boatbuilder: palayista
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yup'ik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boiling — borrow</td>
<td>English-to-Yup'ik Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that is ~ with fish ciutnguaq</td>
<td>half-dried, ~ fish egamaarrluk, qamangataq, uamcaaq; ~ half-dried salmon teggmaarrluk; have ~ qallama-; blackfish that has been ~ qageq; ~ blubber angiinaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boiling: be ~ qalla-, qallange-, qallate- 1</td>
<td>ulpeg-; cook by ~ ega-, egavyag-, uuga'te-; cook by baking or roasting rather than ~ uute-; fish meatball cooked by ~ aagciuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolas: qipiamcetaaq</td>
<td>bold: be ~ caprite-, taqaite-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bomb: qagercetaaq</td>
<td>Bonasa umbellus: egelruciayuli, elciayuli, temtemtaaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bone: eneq, enrir-, paneq, neneq; ankle ~ qamangaq; collar~ qutuk; funny ~ qengaraq; end of ulna at wrist where the ~ projects cugamkuyuk; wrist ~ qamangaq, tumarneq; large ~ of the forearm nukaruaq; upper arm ~ aklanquq, issaqquq, kangiqluq, kayuqag, nakiryuq, nuqaruaq; parietal ~ cirunqatak; pelvic ~ kuucerflak; instep ~ s pineqneln; choke on a ~ enrite-; suffer from arthritis or have other ~ pain enlqeq-, pateryirci-, tugiryarte-; ~ spurs qa'qyaguar; hollow (bird) ~ ituraq; ~ left after meat is eaten from it enerkuaq, kivkar-, nerkuaq; dried heart sac used for storing caribou ~ marrow ircaqiniraq*; intermuscular “Y” ~ of pike nuusaaq, nuuyaaq; parietal ~ in head of fish aqumallrat; ~ inside the cranium of fish tek; styloid processes (~ in fish) teggenquq; triangular ~ near gills kaughtuaq, kaughtuqtaq, kaugun; ~ meatball made of soft meat and ~ of spawnd-out fish aqumallrat; whale~ cuqaq*; ~ breaker kauggsikarak; ~ device on kayak to prevent weapon from falling overboard akagyailkun; ~ point put on kayak paddle kukimssaq; ~ snow knife cikutaraq; device for engraving ~ cet’raarcuun; ~ tool for pushing cords through holes ikuukar(aq*); remove the ~ from it enrir-; ~ armor for chest qat’gailitaq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bony: ~ part left after fillets are cut from a fish enerluuyagaq</td>
<td>book: ikirtaat, kalikat, makaataq, naaqerkaq, naaqin; Biblical ~ of Exodus Anucimallrat; Biblical ~ of Numbers Naaqumallrat; foreword (of a ~) ikiruaq; page of ~ ikiruaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boot: hunting ~ kamegciqaq; wading ~ acik’aq1, naluggsuun; skin ~ piluguk; manufactured ~ sap’akiq; rubber ~ alap’aq, alap’enerte-; ankle-high skin ~ atallqaq, kameksak, qaliruaq; bead decorations on ~ itguteq; drawstring at top of skin ~ parrvikuq, parteq, parrtaq; drawstring casing on skin ~ parterin; hanging decoration on a ~ alngaaq; high skin ~ ac’qaq; hip ~ ivracucuu; men’s high wading ~ qamquinuaq; thigh-high waterproof skin ~ af’arrluqaq*; skin ~, thigh-high with fur out ayagcuun; waterproof ~ amirak, ivruciq, ulap’aq; wading ~ made of caribou skin melqurrilnguq*; knee-high or higher skin ~ kamguk; man’s traveling ~ an’giun; patch the sole of a skin ~ allngig-, piinir-; round patch on the sole of a skin ~ allngik; short skin ~ aciqsaq, nanliruiduaq; skin ~ made of dyed sealskin catquk; skin ~ with beaver trimming qulip’ak; welt seam on ~ egalq; woman’s high skin ~ ac’upaeggluguaq; woven liner for skin ~ alliqsak; ~ for cold wet weather irvaun; ~ liner piineq: reindeer-skin lining for ~ s mamru; put on ~ s without using liners in them murru-; ~ with fur inside ilutmuurtaq, iqertaq; fancy skin ~ ciuqalek; piece of ~ over the toes and the top of the foot itek; sole of ~ alu, alaq, nart’qaq; get a hole in one’s ~ sole puturtuua-; stitch used to sew on ~ soles ellipiaq, inuguarcetuaq; sole material for skin ~ s naterkaq, nat’rarkaq; crimp in the sole of a skin ~ teguaq; device for crimping ~ soles teguarcuun; for there to be the crunching sound as made by ~ s on cold snow qerqiugte; beater for cleaning snow off ~ katautaq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootes: (constellation) Ilulirat, Taluyat</td>
<td>bootlace: loop for ~ putu-2, putulri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootstring: cingiq*</td>
<td>border: [en]lga’, kengla’, mengla’, nel’a*, nelg’la*; ~ on “qaliq” parka ellutmuuag; mink-fur fringe ~ of a garment pinevyacagaq*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boreal owl: qaku’urtaraq, takvialnguar(aq*)</td>
<td>born: be ~ ane-, taruurtu-, yuurne-1; one ~ in the same year yuulgun; be ~ prematurely anyar(ar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borough: ataucimak atanruvilget nunat</td>
<td>borrow: naqvaq, pulaar-1; place to ~ things navrarvik; ~ed thing navraq, navrun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
boss: angayuqaq*, ataneq; ~ over (him or it) atanuir-
bother: qelerte-, tarike-; ~ by teasing ilangciar(ar)-; mope when ~ed qirruarte-
bottle: nakacunnguaq, putiilkaaq; baby ~ aamarcuun, emugcuun, mugcuun; nipple of baby ~ melugcuun; suck on baby ~ aamq, emuk; ~feed aamarte-; glass ~ uqucunguaq; hot-water ~ puqlassuun; mouth of ~ paa-
mouthpiece of water ~ pass'aq
bottom: [e]teq, teq; kayak ~ board ceturailitaq; ~ cupboard kiairutaq; ~ groove line in an oval bowl allungilleq; ~ part or piece of a container allungak; berry-picking scoop with rake-like ~ lip iqvarcuun; webbing on ~ of ice strainer kuvyakun(aq*), nuluaq; ~ of a container kaneynenaq; ~ of boat acimneaq, assimeaq; ~ of hill engyurneq; fence at ~ of river to guide fish kalgun; something that has settled to the ~ of liquid kisneq; ice piece that comes loose from the ~ and rises to the surface pugtegurun, tumarneq
boulder: qiuq*, simpak
bounce: ~ away qeqcuaa-, qeqcuer-; ~ back uteskiaaqer-, utqite-; ~ off qelerte-, tarike-; ilangciar(ar)-; ~ up and down katngalqite-
boundary: land ~ nunam ceta; local ~ commission NUNACUARNI AVATMEQNEK ARENQIRUTET; ~ point between Yup’ik and Inupiaq territory Uqvigartalek
bouy: pugtautaq; farthest fishnet ~ kelliquaq
bow: (decorative) lintaq
bow: (fold) cikete-; ~ repeatedly ciktara-
bow: (hunting or tools) ~ for shooting urluveq, see Nelson (20); sinew-backed ~ cuukangegutaq; cross-lashing holding sinew backing onto ~ cagnirun; ~ with ivory backing cuukiicunguaq; notched end of ~ where bowstring is fastened qeluyaraq; practice shooting with a ~ and arrow pitegtae-; ~ of bow-drill arulan, kasvun; ~ saw agluryaarraq*, qelungguuyaq; hardwood used for making a ~ etgeraq, teggsak, tegqaq
bow: (kayak or sled) ~ of a boat ciu, ciu, civucuck; kayak ~ protector cen’gaq; move with ~ high above the water ipug-, qalugte-; have the ~ too far down in the water kanarcete-; tote-hole in ~ of kayak iipaq; kayak ~ with a tote hole qengaryuugaq; curved piece across keel at ~ eqluk; deck beam of kayak fourth from ~ nengengali; one of last three ribs at ~ kaviqicunguaq, qamenquguaq; fourth top strut piece in ~ of kayak pakigivik; indentation on top of ~ kayak nutangguq; lower ~ piece of kayak amuvik; beach the ~ of boat cin’gar-; front piece (~) of a sled maryarun; brush ~ at the front of a sled puukaryailkutaq*
bow-drill: kayivguq, nucugcuun, nucutaqaq, ussukataq, see Turner (43); bow of ~ arulan, kasvun; mouthpiece of ~ keggaraq, nerutaq; shaft of ~ cuukicunguaq, ussungirkaq, ussungiaq; fire-starting device such as ~ kumarissuun; start fire by friction with ~ ussungiaq
bowel: have a runny ~ movement ciikaaq; have repeated runny ~ movements ciikara-
bowhead whale: arveq
bow: qantaq, unguluugaq, tunqaq; wooden ~ alvik, qaluviaq; oval wooden ~ ag’ayaq, al’uruyak, aluyuaq; large ~ ilutuliar(aq*), qankurpak; large oblong wooden ~ as serving dish turnaq; bottom groove in an oval ~ allungilleq; exterior groove of an oval ~ ul’erauaq; ~ with grooved upper part qaglaya(g)aaq; bottom part of a ~ allungak; man’s large wooden ~ nerun; triangular ~ made for boys tamlurnaq; round ~ made for girls uivvuuaq; mixing ~ akutessuun; soft rock used for red decoration on wooden ~ kuvirun; bowl of “Eskimo ice cream” nagul*, naluun
bowpiece: ~ on keel of boat tangaqaq; bowpiece: upper ~ of kayak ukinquaq; kayak bow with a tote hole above the ~ qengaryuugaq
bowstring: pull back one’s ~ pakuite-; notched end of bow where ~ is fastened qeluyaraq; notch for ~ in end of arrow shaft or at end of bow teru
box: qungasvik, yaassiik, see Adams (9); bentwood ~ qungasvik; primer ~ kenerivik, kenivik; sewing ~ kakivik, qemaggvik, qungasvik; ~ for chewing tobacco iqmciutaq*; ~ opener callarcissuun
boy: tanaaluk, tan’gurraq*, tan’guurraq*; young ~ ayaakutaq, tanekciutaq, tanenkaarallr(aq*), taneksgluguaq*, tanektallr(aq*); hunting implement used by ~ kutvak; toys for ~ qipiamcetaaq; triangular bowl made for ~ tamlurnaq
bra — bright

bra: emugiltaq, esvailtaq, muugiltaq
brace: teg'utaq; ~ a log against a door avir-; ~ a rifle on top of something quartr-; ~ with one's feet tuker-
bracelet: talliraq, tayarnerilitaq
Brachyramphus brevirostris: cigur(aq*), taatuir(aq), taituir(aq*)
bracket: ~ fungus growing on birch trees pupiguaq
braid: (n) taquq 1, tavigtaq,

break: ciame-, ciqume-, ciqumte-, laveg-, naveg-,
breakup cupa'
break wind: [el]eq, leq, naleq, neleq; ~ loudly lept'ag-; ~ repeatedly ler'a-
break-action: ~ rifle ikirtaq
breaker: bone ~ kauggsikarak; ~ point kegketaq;
breakfast: tuutaqtuk, unuaktuk; go without ~ makningar-
breakwind: kuv'aq, qaqiaq, qaq'uq*, tevurkaq,
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English-to-Yup'ik Index

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bracket: ~ fungus growing on birch trees pupiguaq
braid: (n) taquq 1, tavigtaq,

break: ciame-, ciqume-, ciqumte-, laveg-, naveg-,
brimstone: quluuraq

broad whitefish: akakiq, qaartiuk

broad-brimmed: ~ hat cillapak, esslaapaq, selapaq

broad-chested: be ~ qacetuq

broadcloth: striped ~ ellutmuayaaq, tiiguuyaaq

broke: be ~ pulug-aru, purug-

broken: be ~ asmuma-; ice ~ by ocean swells
culugcineq; rough shore-fast ice formed
when ~ ice refreezes nepucuqiq; ~ piece of ice
ciamneq, (pb) ~lquaq, qenu; floating ice, ~ up and
pushed together in spring kaimlineq, kaulineq;
stone not ~ when exposed to heat teggalqupiaq

bronchite: qusenglruk, qusngulluk
bronze: punernej
brooch: manumik
broom: canircuun, ellaitaaq, qagin
broth: egneq, imarkuaq, qayuq; boiled blackfish
allowed to set in jelled ~ qageq; oil taken from
fish ~ uqauq

broad-chest

brother: angutniguneq; older ~ amaqliq*, ang’aq,
anngaq, angnaqliq*, qulicungaq; younger ~
kuukuq; one’s spouse’s ~ anggaruaq; woman’s
husband’s ~ uilgun; Catholic ~ aninaq

brother-in-law: anggaruaq, arck, arenqiartekaq,
uiqan; ~ who is sibling of one’s spouse
cakiraq; ~ who is sister’s husband nengauk

brought: something ~ along with something else
tapeq

brown: nunapingnalnguq; light ~ dog quvauq;
~ bear kavingali, kavirlill’er, keggalvalek,
napangali, taqailnguq*, taqauq; ~ rock
qapaun; ~ thing tunguryaq; mush made with
flour stir-fried until ~ qacapleq; ~ Slough in
Bethel Aaguq, Kepenkuq

bruis: ceneq, cineq-, qiuriq-, qiute-

brush: cuyaqsak, nuyiurun; etching ~ qamuraun;
tooth~ kegguciruqun; ~ the teeth kegguciru;
~ one’s hair ilair-2; ~ against lekuk’ar-, kateg-,
kateg-; ~ aside kalexg-; ~ stuff off (it) elve-;
~ evils off ellug-, evcuq-; ~ off snow or dirt
eellug-, evcuq-; device for ~ing off evcuaq;
scrub ~ suugissiun, tan’gun; ~ bow on a sled
pukaryailkutaq*; walk through the ~ pular-2;
~y area agtuineq; brush-like growth (e.g.,
antlers) naumastrapa

bubble: ~ in water leriyiyagaq*; ~ under ice
qerruyaq; ~ in ice neguqyaq; ~ coming up in
the water qapaun; ~ing, churning water
leriq; make a ~ing sound ler’arte-

Bubo virginianus: iggiyuli

Bucephala sp.: anarniingluq*, qamiqurpak

bucket: capacuq, qaltaq, qaltaq, tuxmiq; birchbark
~ qasrulek*; bottom part of a ~ allungak; honey
~ qurrunnq; slop ~ caalivik, ciqilluk; urine ~
qurrulluk; water ~ mertarcuq; ~ made from
old kayak skin qaltayak; used for picking
berries iqvarcuun

buckle: belt ~ nagtuqaq; ivory ~ on harpoon line
algarcaraq

bucksaw: qelutnguuyaq

budget: akikiuq-

buff-breasted sandpiper: uqumcuaq

buffet: uyiqvik

bug: ciissiq, siissiq; beach ~ similar to a tiny
lobster nastarnaq; black ~ that infests drying
fish qunguiq; small ~ paruq; wood-chewing ~
keggiaqul; ~ on food neve-

build: ~ a fire kenerilha-, maqili-
Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

 Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

cordage of ~ fiber piirraq
burn: eka~, ekua-, [e]leg-, leg-, niitniite-; ~ things legci-; ~ (flesh) uute-; ~ on the flesh uneq;
pain is to ~ qacelli-; start to ~ kennege-; ~ hard kurpag-; ~ intensely ekurpag-; ~ incense aruviar(ar)-, puyir-
burned: be ~ leg’uma-; bark ~ and used as an inhalant to stop nosebleeds eskaaniq; be ~ by the sun palircima-; dried fish that has been ~ by the sun ekiarneq; get ~ on the stove paliryi-; plant ~ to make ash arakaq;
burning: be ~ kuma-, matngir-, neve-; be ~ hot uqnarqe-, uqnarqe-; have ~ pain puqelvag-; have a ~ sensation uuqitar-
burb: elciar-, qertuniur-; ~ loudly elcervag-, elciar-, ellecpag-
burst: qager-, qag’erte-; ~ into flames kenngallag-; ~ out laughing ngel’allaq-; ~ through net or trap qagrate-; full almost to ~ing tetengte-
bury: eluate-, pulate-, qungi-, qungite-; ~ (the dead) tungmagte-; ~ in a pit teq’aq; age fish heads by ~ing tep’li-
bush: small ~ cupuraq*; path, as through the ~es pulayaraq
business: one who minds his own ~ ellmikutuar(aq*)
busy: be ~ arliarte-, qacigtenrite-, urenkenrite-; be very ~ tuave-; be idle after being ~ cacirte-; be ~ working cagarcite-, yagarcete-; make no attempt to help those who are ~ working tararte-
busybodem: see Nelson (17)
but: amta-llu, taurgaam, taurken
butcher: pilag-
butt: cigarette ~ iqugkaqaq; rifle ~ equgtaq; ~ end of foreshaft of seal harpoon kegcuq
butter: maaslaq, masslaq, minguk, minguun; ~ knife masslirissuun, mingugissuun; peanut ~ qikulnguyaq
buttercup: kapuukar(aq*), qaqacuqunak
butterfly: caqelngataq*
buy: akicar-, akilir-, iruver-, kipussaag-, kipute-; ~ kipussaaq, nunuyun, puukicaaq; fasten a ~ nungute-, nunute-; ~ loop on garment for use with a button negurluq

building — buy
(some) N (pb) -ci-; ~ something to serve as one’s
N (pb) -karci-; ~ various things kipuqe-; engage
in ~ing and selling naverniar-
buzz: eavaar-; see Nelson (29)
by: work on ~ hand without using tools
the exit ugken, ugra; go ~ way of N (pb) -kuar-
bygones: “let ~ be ~” pellugcete-

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

C

cabinet: material used to cover a ~ capkuq
cache: ellivik, mamteraq, see Dall (4); area under ~
where fish is dried aciqaq; elevated ~ enevkak,
mayurpik, mayurrvik, neqivik, qulravik,
qularvik, elagyag; post of ~ kanagaq; ~ built
on the ground aqunraq; large underground
~ ciqelpak; partially underground food ~
ciqlugaq, elagyag, lagyaq; device to push things
down or bring them up, such as a hook used
with an underground ~ kalun; search for food
stored in mouse ~s pakissaag; ~ plant collected
for food from ~s in the tundra aatuuyaarpak,
uqnaa

cackling Canada goose: laqlaqalaraq
cafeteria: nerivik
cairn: cugulluutaq
cake: ~ up tuve-; ~ matter tuvlak; ~ snow on the
water gansisinique
Calciarius lapponicus: maramiutaq*, mecaqtaq,
nacuqap

calendar: ernercuun, irlurcuun, tanqilissuun;
circular ~ with a pointer ci’l’aq

calf: (animal) nuraq, see Orlov (7)
calf: (leg) kingulimneq, nakacugnaq, see Petroff (13)
calfskin: ~ decoration at the crown of a young
woman’s parka hood kakauyaq; ~ pieces on the
“quilitaq” parka cuuyak, mumeq; ~ pieces on
the shoulders of a parka nerun; beads between
decorative stitches on the ~ panels of a
parka ciquguat; one of the pieces of ~ on a
“qaliq” parka agun³, aqun³, ellutmuuaq; short
narrow V-shaped ~ piece on the shoulder of

a parka qupun, tusrun, uminguaq; strip of
~ coming down from the throat on a parka
manurun; tassels hanging from ~ on parka
avan, avata’, qemirrulgun; trim at hem of
parka, often made of pieces of ~ in a geometric
design akurun; type of parka that has large
plates of white ~ qaliq
calico: tiik
Calidris alpina: ceñairpak, ceremraq
Calidris canutus: aatuak(q”), aqtaar(q”)
Calidris mauri: ceñair(q”), ceñaiyyaq, isuraar(q”),
iyuar(q”)
Calidris melanotos: quguquguaq, teguteguaq,
temtemtaaq, tukutukuar(q”), uquir(q”)
Calidris ptilocnemis: cerqajiq

call: ariva-2; ~ animal’s ~ qalriaciq; ~ loudly
qayagpaq; ~ loudly repeatedly qayagpaqa-; ~
out apaa-, tuqluq; person who ~s out a name
during the Bladder Feast aciurta; person who
~s out the words of a dance song eriniurta; ~
out as song leader apallir; ~ over a distance
qayagaq; ~ repeatedly qayaga-; ~ to mind
neq’ar-; ~ by offensive names arive-, arivte-; as
people ~ it apqitneq; it is ~ed wagg’uq
calling name: tuqluun
Callorhinus ursinus: aataak
calluses: have ~ assirangi-
calm: be ~ essuit-, qinuite-, quunir-; be silvery
~ caviguuyar-; for weather to be ~ kayukite-
qama-; become ~ (of weather) quuneniq-
for the weather to suddenly become ~ after
it “captures” a person cirimci-; ~ weather
quuneq, quunuk; get ripples as water ~s from
a disturbance qalqamiyi-; calm down emair-
qinuir; ~ time after an activity qamaneq
Calthla palustris: allngiguaq, anguteryuk,
irunguaq¹, tulukamaaraa alungellra, uivluk
calyx: naugar(aq”), qikmiuryaq

cam: ~ follower ncpurim tamugiaqestii
cama-i: say “~” to camai-ir-
camel: ungungssiq qulugnelek
camera: pat’ilitairrsuun, tarenrairissuun, yuugissuun
camouflage: tangerasillutaq; be ~d akitniute-
white ~d parka qatrin
camp: fish ~ kiilleq, neqliileq, neqlivik; temporary
structure at summer fish ~ qasgianneq; fall
~ ukpuileq; go to fall ~ uksiyiar; spring ~
up’nerkarrvik, up’nerkilleq; go to spring ~

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

1043
up’nerkiyar-; go to the winter village from
fall ~ katete-; prominent fish ~ on Nelson Is.
Umkuimuiut; out qavartar-
camp robber: qapanuar(aq*)
camp stove: kaassalinaq, kenircuun
Campanula lasiocarpa: caqelnqataq neqait
campfire: one of several ~ rock guards iiralitaq
can: paankaq; five-gallon gas ~ kallaggluk,
kangiralek; trash ~ caalivilik; ~ opener
callarcissuun, ikircissuun; ~ used for bailing
ciqi
Canada goose: lagilugpiaq, lagiq, leqleq,
caninaq, paankaq; kallaggluk,
can: five-gallon gas ~
camp robber — caretaker
Canis latrans: kayu 1
canine: ~ tooth equgcuun, qugcuun, tuluryaq
Canis lupis: kayu 1
Canis lupis: civatriq, kegg’tuneq, qeqluneq
canker: ~ sore callakyak, callaneq
canned: ~ fish paankaqaraq; fruit ~ in syrup neqavruq
canery: neqavruq, neqavruq, neqavruq; ~ opener
canoe: agun 1 , aguun, egeq, egeq,
canoe: agun 1 , agun, egelrun, eglerun,
canoe: agun 1 , agun, egelrun, eglerun, see Turner (14); paddle a ~ anguar-
canopy: qilaqutau
canthar: inner ~
canoe: agun 1 , agun, egelrun, eglerun, see Turner (14); paddle a ~ anguar-
canopy: qilaqutau
canthar: inner ~
canvas: ~ tent fabric pelatekarkaun; see Drebert (3)
cap: nacaq, see Orlov (13); broad-brimmed ~
Carduelis sp.: puyir(aq*), puyitaaraq, uqviicar(aq*)
care: ~ for auluke-, quanuq~; take ~ of auluke-
care: ~ for auluke-, quanuq~; take ~ of auluke-
care: ~ for auluke-, quanuq~; take ~ of auluke-
care: ~ for auluke-, quanuq~; take ~ of auluke-
carefully: be ~ mianike-, picuqekte-, picuqekar(aq~)
carelessly: act gently and ~ melungake-
carelessly: act ~ picuqkar~; one who is ~ in a silly way
tekallnqaq; be ~ with belongings cimmite-
carelessly: act ~ picuqkar~; one who is ~ in a silly way
tekallnqaq; be ~ with belongings cimmite-
carelessly: act ~ picuqkar~; one who is ~ in a silly way
tekallnqaq; be ~ with belongings cimmite-
carelessly: act ~ picuqkar~; one who is ~ in a silly way
tekallnqaq; be ~ with belongings cimmite-
Cape Darby: Atneq
Cape Manning: Englulrarmiut
capelin: cikaaq; harvest ~ cikii-; ~ that have been
buried ciss’uq
capsize: akatru-, kitngu-, palute-, qalugya-, qaluryarqe-
captain: alularla, angyalek, kap’itainaq
captive: teguaq, tegukengaq
capture: tegukenge-; endeavor to ~ ingcur-
corn used to ~ birds on sea cliffs eqquaqun,
yag’arussuk
car: aqakcuun, aqakutaq, ikamaq, nunakuarcuun
carabidae: miyangcaq
carbonated: ~ beverage qapuk
carbonele: aninguaq
carburator: uqerkellicarsuun
carcass: ~ of animal killed by wolves maligneq;
beachcomb for ~es malussur~; find a
beached ~ mallute~; beached ~ found while
beachcombing mallu; cut or mark widthwise or
around a ~ kepemur-
card: ~ game played by four people atmaliq,
atvali; ~ game similar to trumps kuulseaq;
ante in ~ game ekun; loser in a race or ~ game
unegtaq
cards: playing ~ kaaltaaq; clubs in ~ kelistaq;
diamonds in ~ ipuk; hearts in ~ ciilvik, engek,
querrilik; spades in ~ umi, um’i; ace in ~
tuussaq*, tuss’aq; two in ~ ipuussutar(aq“),
malruyagaq*; two of a kind in ~ quta*; three
in ~ cagqralria, uasarqaurlia; four in ~
cetamarkuq, kangiraraq; five in ~ tallimarqaq;
six in ~ kuiggaac(aq“); seven in ~ iugqalek,
iquelek; eight in ~ qulcungaqq; nine in ~ qukalek,
qukarrak; ten in ~ qula; jack in ~ sap’akilek;
queen in ~ arnaq, arnavagaq*, nasaulruq*; king
in ~ kallak, kuluqiaq
Carduelis sp.: puyir(aq“), puyitaaraq, uqviicar(aq“)
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tekallnqaq; be ~ with belongings cimmite-
carelessly: act ~ picuqkar~; one who is ~ in a silly way
tekallnqaq; be ~ with belongings cimmite-
estalista, sakaassiik, staaalista

cargo: uci; be full of ~ uciar; ~ handler uciirta
caribou: cirunel’kayak, kanagartuli, kulavak, nulirta, tuntu; bull ~ angutvak; cow ~ arnaqatak; yearling ~ nuraq; stomach lining of ~ qecaruq; ~ tallow kenyuaq, tunuquyugaq; heart sac for storing ~ bone marrow ircaqinraq*; ~ hair mixed with clay urasqaq; throat hair of ~ tengayuk; light-colored fur from ~ fawn pukirraq, qiliitaq; ~ bladder bag ircaqinraq*; ~ skin used as a mattress alliqpak; sewing thread made of ~ sinew yualukaq; man’s hoodless ~ skin parka qalinkuk; wading boot made of ~ skin melqurrilnguq*; skin of young ~ pukineq; parka made with two ~ skins qulnguq; soft skin of ~ used in fancy parka designs pukiq; pellet of ~ taken just after the long winter hair has been shed caginraq*; skin of ~ taken in fall itrug; ~ in stories with a porcupine tunturyuaryuk

caring: be ~ person naklegtar

carotid: press on the ~ artery evate-
carpenter: maastilaq, mastilaq; ~’s level makanqecissuun; ~’s plane estulussaq, manigcissuun, stelussaq, stulussaq; ~’s square kangirissuun

carried: thing ~ on the shoulder equk, quuk; be ~ away by current cupute; something ~ under the arm unermik

carrier: blubber ~ uqissaqsuun
carrot: ucugnaq; wild ~
carry: akuruar-, kevestur-; ~ (a child) on one’s back tevar; ~ (a person) on one’s shoulders kakgar; ~ a burden akitmig; ~ on one’s back amaq, atmag-, pequmik, tunumig; ~ a heavy load on one’s back atempag-, pequmpag; ~ a small load on one’s back atemkar; ~ evenly between several people akiqgar; ~ in one’s arms or hand(s) tegumiaq; ~ in one’s kayak qasmiq; ~ on one’s shoulder equq; ~ in the flounce of a cover parka kenirmaq; ~ something in a knapsack kalngak; ~ under one’s arm equq; ~ with straps around shoulders tuskuuar-
carrying: ~ device atmaguun, atmuataq; breastplate used when ~ a back load tassiitaq; bag made of reeds and used for ~ fish kalngak; flounce of a cover parka, used for ~ things

ekenniq; grass ~ bag issran
cartilage: cetengqurrit, eneryuk, qiaryintaaq, tetengquq; ~ especially in fish head qennguq, tattangquq; hyaline ~ uivukaq

cartridge: mat’luuqnaq, pat’luuqnaq; empty ~ kapiliation

carve: cacungui; ~ ivory or wood caacungui; ~ wood cana

carved: place where the river has ~ a new channel cev’aq; ~ arts and crafts item caacunguiq; snow that has been ~ into a block utvak; ~ parts on top stiffener of kayak forepart nutengqrupgata

carving: knife with curved blade, used for ~ wood meilgar(aq)*
cascade: ~ down quurlur-
case: needle ~ cikivik; sewing ~ kakivik; just in ~ it’s possible ellitaugaten
casing: drawstring ~ on clothing parrvik, parterin
casserole: ~ of meat or fish with potatoes, onions, etc. cal’kuuyaq, salkuuyaq

*Cassiope sp.: melngut neqait, palurutarngalnguq*

*Cassiopeia: (constellation) Qengartarak

cast: tegg’utaq; ~ a shadow tarenrir-

cast-iron: ~ kettle ilqupak; ~ pot cikunaq, kucunaq, sukunaq
castor: aluqan

*Castor canadensis: aqsatuyak, ce’miq’aq, kep’iyuli, paluqtaq*
casually: V ~ (pb) -mli-; go out ~ to walk, hunt, picnic, pick berries, etc. ayangssi-; ~ beachcomb mallungssar-
cat: domestic ~ kuskaq, kuuskaq, puss’iq, puussiq; member of the ~ family kuskarpagngalnguq*
cat’s cradle: aaraq, airaq, ayarra’aq
catalog: maktaat; mail-order ~ tuyurcuun
cataract: ~ in the eye quar’a, quverta
catch: pitaqe-; try to ~ game angussaq; ~ a lot cangliqe-; ~ a lot of N (pb) -liqe-; ~ a seal uqungune-, uqurtle-; ~ after chasing angu; ~ fish neqte; ~ fish or game cange; ~ fish with a net kuvyate; ~ N (game animal) (pb) -te-; ~ in a trap naner-, kapkaanaq: someone who is going to ~ something pitarka; ~ something for food angu; ~ spear used to ~ spawning salmon nalayaruuq; snare used to ~ waterfowl partak; ~ with the hands akuqar; ~ of snare or noose negaq: portion of a ~ nengiq; dance and give away one’s ~ ak’irte-; distribute a
catching — celebrate

Portion of a ~ nengilite-, nengirtur-; share a ~ kuyagitar-; feel bad because someone did not share their ~ ivua-; process whereby parts of a seal are distributed after the ~ pitaryaaraq; give a hunting partner the pelvic area of the ~ kuyagcitaq; first ~ of the season anguyaraanaun; refrain from having seal oil until one's son first ~ a seal umciginga-; handle of large dipnet used to ~ tomcod ipukaun-; ~ on eliga'rte-; ~ a cold nuvak; ~ sight of (it) igvar-, igvar-; ~ (a person) talking about one terrigte-; dripp ~-er kucin

catching: return without ~ anything chum

English-to-Yup'ik Index

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
ceremony: comply with a request for a specific item ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

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childbirth — churn

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
Cicuta mackenzieana: anguturluq, iligviit neqait, uqutuvaguaq
cigar: cikalaq, puyuruaq, puyurtuq, puyurtuutaq; smoke a ~ puyurtur-
cigarette: kuingiq, melugkaq, meluguaq, puyurruaq, puyuruaq, puyurtuq, puyurtuutaq, sapeq; hand-rolled ~ imgayagaq*; smoke a ~ puyurtur; ~ butt iquqkaq; ~ lighter kumarcissuun; ~ paper kilikayagaq*

Clangula hyemalis: aarraaliq, allgiar(aq*)

Clangula hyemalis: aarraaliq, allgiar(aq*)

Clap: qacangqi-; ~ down on negler-; ~ the hands patguur-
clarification: taikaniun
clarify: naigte-
Clark’s Point: Saguyaq
clap: qumkaute-; ~ fastener Nagtuqaq; ~ or snap ukutuqaq
clatter: avirlullag-, kakave-, kavcagte-; make a ~ing noise lerli-; with a big ~ing noise kucagpak
clavicle: qutuk
claw: cetumrigmiq-, cetuk, cituk; ~ of bird cetumrugq; ~ of a bird of prey pekugkalleq; scratch by ~ing qecugmig-; scratch hard with ~s cetumrig-; clutch in the ~s teguqar-
clay: qikuq; very whitish ~ qaurtuli; see Zagoskin (5, 6)

Claytonia tuberosa: ulqiq, utqiqlaq

clean: carrir-, menuite-; ~ a gun carril-, menuiteq-
Claytonia tuberosa: ulqiq, utqiqlaq

Claytonia tuberosa: ulqiq, utqiqlaq

Claytonia tuberosa: ulqiq, utqiqlaq

circle: akagenqellria, uiwe-, uiwenqellria; ~ repeatedly uiuvaar-, uiuvaattur-; ~ with one’s fingers and run down cipeltte-; compass for making ~s kayivaun; go in ~s uiveacci-
circle-and-dot design: ellanguaq, iinguaq; ~ akagenqellria, uive-, ~ circle:
teggerpak
cinquefoil: shrubby ~ al’tuutaq
Cinnabar: puyuqumaar(aq*)

Cinclus mexicanus: Cikumnek

Cikuminuk Lake: Cikumnek

Cicuta mackenzieana — cliff
hanging over a ~ navcaq; ~ lettuce inguqiq; net used to capture birds on sea ~ egqaqun; wild potato that grows near ~ akllakaq
climb: mayur-; ~ around mayura-; ~ gradually mayuar(ar)-; ~ on top of something ugte-1; ~ out from below nuge-; ~ up on bed taggiyar-; ice that one can climb up on uscaryuyagaq; dunes or coast that cannot be ~ ed uss'ariyak; be a good ~ er nepeckegg-; rope for ~ ing qavarcig
cling: nepte-; ~ to him paiyaar-; be able to ~ to things nepeckegg-; show affectionate attachment by ~ ing unga-
clinging: be such as to induce ~ affection unganaarqe-; ~ debris nevluq; eat bits of meat ~ to a bone pukug-; ~ show affectionate attachment by ~ unga-; have things ~ to it leve-; neve-1; have things ~ to one nepitag-
clip: ~ off growth qiur-
clippers: nail ~ cetuircuutek
cloak: ulikutaq
clock: cass'aq, sass'aq
close: melek, umek, (v) palute-, patu-; stay ~ to mallguur-; be ~ caminetee, mallegte-, qante-, ukaqsig-; come or bring ~ taikanir-; part of whale's flippers ~ to tail et'raq-; ~ around quumkaute-; one that is ~ behind keluqliq*
wow, what a ~ call kuaksikika; ~ friend qanerviggaq*; very ~ friend or cousin naruyaq-; ~ friend whose requests one mustn't refuse qat'nguq; plug to ~ hole on a sealskin float ungcuutaq-; ~ one's eyes cikme-, cikmir-, qelme-; ~ one's eyes partially qaamyuuar(ar)-; ~ one's eyes tightly cikmepag-; ~ passage capa-1; ~ relative mekiyyiq; be distraught because of misdeeds of a ~ relative mak'urte-; be ~ to malleg-; be ~ together qelqerrute-; sit to ~ the edge qutqir-; sew it ~d nungute-; ~d container keviraun; be ~d tightly eeqessnga-; cut ~ly qiur-; ~ly bound thing malleqtgaq; move ~r malkanir-close in: mame-, quu-1; for fog or mist to ~ and clear up repeatedly qaamruyagaq-; ~ (of weather, hole, etc.) cikete-, cike-; ~ on (of fog, grass, etc.) cikvagute-, cikvagutq-; ~ on or around (it) quurrutear

cloth: lumaraq, llumaraq, negacunqaq; accidental tear in ~ allganeq; feel soft (of ~) nerepsunarqe-; gather ~ murugte-; heavy ~ tulvaaq; lightweight cotton ~ ciitsaq;
manufactured item such as ~ kass'artaq; roll of ~ imaguarq; ruffle at hem of ~ parka cover ciquyaq; striped ~ tiik; striped thin ~ ik'aruaq; wash ~ periukiuisar(aq*); trim on ~ cover parka naqyun; ~ used to cover a shelf or a cabinet capkuq; ~ parka cover negacunqaq, qaliipautaq
clothes: change one's ~ ac'iningq-; put on warm ~ maqarqe-; rinse ~ murqe-; take off one's ~ ugyayar-; wash ~ ervig-; ~ dryer kinercissen-
~ hanger agautaq*; sleep with ~ on cikcenar-; go with only the ~ on one's back nangrinar-; ~ wringer ciurrsuun; bring ~ for distribution during the Bladder Feast ciamci-; departed person for whom his loved ones perform the ceremony of clothing in new ~ during the Greater Memorial Feast akngirun; namesake of the dead who is given ~ neqliskengaq
clothesline: inivik
clothespin: iniissuun
clothing: aklu, cangssagaq, piluguk, un'u; article of ~ aturaq; be careful with one's ~ kencig%; be uncomfortably wet and cold (of ~) imurnarq-; be wrinkled (of ~) uyunngluguq-; corduroy for making ~ aqsslalin; drawstring casing on ~ parrvik, parteraq, parterin. tarperaq; fastener for ~ nunguyun; fish-skin ~ amiragglugaq; have debris clinging to one's ~ apat'ag-; have things clinging to it, such as snow on ~ neve-1; hold inside ~ qumiq-; patch on ~ callirneq, callmak; person with tattered ~ ilgulgaq; provide a bride with new ~ nuliruricir-; pullover ~ as'arcaq; put on ~ at'e-; seal out wind and cold by tightening ~ parte-1; shake ~ evcug-, kanevlarte-; wear N (~) (pb) tur-2; put on ~ back to front tunupirte-; ~ bag akluquin; gift of ~ for a youth dancing for the first time nangrun; ceremony of ~ one or more persons in memory of the deceased Ac'eciyaraq; give the namesake(s) of the deceased new ~ during Greater Memorial Feast or Lesser Memorial Feast ac'eci-, uivutar-; person for whom his loved ones perform the ceremony of ~ in new clothes during the Greater Memorial Feast akngirun; person who distributes ~ in honor of his or her child's first catching game or picking berries kalukaq1
cloud: amirlu, qilaggluk; small ~ amirluar(q*);
white cloud that rises from the horizon uquryak; cumulus ~ s makerliit; go forward through ~ s pula; ~ s on the horizon but blue sky above qerruutaq; for rain ~ s to develop kuvvaguar-
cloudberry: aqvavik, aqevyik, atsalugpiaq, atsaq, atsarpiaq, epulek, naurnaq*, see Zagoskin (19)
cloudy: be ~ kutakiqe-, picurlitqe-,
Clupea harengus: neqalluarpak
Clupea harengus pallasi: neqalluarpak
Clasper: see Adams (19); be strong (of ~) cur-, ecur-; be weak (of ~) ecuite; bread or other accompaniment to ~ aukaq, tevuq; have only tea or ~ merr’arar(ar)-; make ~ kuvvvi-; cup for ~ yuurqaun; hot beverage (~) one drinks by sipping yuurqaq
coastal: holiday celebrated only in the ~ area
Colaptes auratus: leraniiq
Colapsus auratus: puugtuylu
Colchicine: see Nelson (106); remove one’s ~ matarte-; without a ~ matar-; be outside without a ~ taigtur-2, uvruar(ar)-; be without a ~ in the cold kiingraar(ar)-; ~ with tar or pitch taarte-
coatless: be ~ matangqa-
coccyx: pamesquq, pamyuqaq, pamyurraluk, teq’uqiq, teryurusaluk
Cochlearia officinalis: itegaraq, it’garralek
cock: ~ a trap or other spring-loaded device petengtaq; cock a gun ipug-
cockle: qamaquq, tap’luquytaq
cockpit: rib under kayak ~ engineq; line of stitching on top of kayak extending from stern to ~ ikavasianeq; ~ deck beam of a kayak tukervik ayagaq; hook used to pull things from the end of the kayak to the ~ tallirraq
cod: arctic ~ atgiaq; ~ barbel kaacicaq; diaphragm of ~ qatmak; Pacific ~ manignailleryak; ~ (saffron) iqalluarpak; see Orlov (3)
codfish: amutaq; abnormal growth in throat of ~ iqngulluk
coffee: kuupiaq, kuuvviaq, see Adams (19); be strong (of ~) cur-, ecur-; be weak (of ~) ecuite; bread or other accompaniment to ~ aukaq, tevuq; have only tea or ~ merr’arar(ar)-; make ~ kuvvvi-; cup for ~ yuurqaun; hot beverage (~) one drinks by sipping yuurqaq
coffeepot: kuvvinaq
coffin: citaaq, sitaaq; old-style ~ qunguq; coffeepot: ~ members egilrallgun
coil: puckarpak; turn grass basket ~ inward nungirte-1
coiled: begin a ~ grass basket teryeri-; tray for ~ harpoon rope acaluq; tightly ~ rigid basket mingqaaq; make a tightly ~ rigid basket mingqii-; ~ sealskin line imgun
coin: aluminum or brass private ~ leraaniq
Colapsus auratus: puugtuylu
cold: (human) be ~ alap’aar-, errute-, kumlate-, nenglur-, nengliur-, nengte-1, qerrute-; be very ~ qerruyanarqe-; feel the ~ nengliur-; have ~ ears ciutair(ar)-; have ~ feet it’gair(ar)-; have ~ hands unatair(ar)-; have ~ N (pb) -ir(ar)-; be weak from ~ kuuguyar-; have stiff hands from the ~ perleqciir(ar)-, perleqciir(ar)-; have one’s legs cramped by ~ pay’uqar-; one who gets ~ easily qerruskaq; have a frostbitten spot where one has touched a ~ object pupingqua-; be uncomfortable because of wet ~ imunarqe-, imuryug-; be sensitive (of teeth sensitive to ~) kegsagar-; react vocally to a sudden contact with ~ water imuqite-, imurtua-; be without a coat or parka in the ~ kiingraar(ar)-; seal out ~ by tightening clothing parte-1; knitted cuff to keep out the ~ tayarnerun
cold: (weather) ~ weather nengla-; extremely ~ weather nengelvak; boot for ~ wet weather
cold: (illness) quseq, quyeq; have a ~ quyer-; ~ sore
callaneq, callakayak

cold-blooded: ~ crawling thing ciissiq, siissiq
coldness: kumla; ~ in the air nengla

collapse: ilve-, ime-, navte-, uyunge-; almost ~
unaqserte-; ~ as from a heart attack or being
shot narullgute-; ~ on the people in the
building ull’ute-; up off the ground not ~d
gerrata-
collaborate: qutuk
collateral: teguarkaq akaitsulria
collect: quyrute-; ~ by bit aur-, avur-; ~ firewood
muragte-; men who ~ food during the “Aaniq”
holiday aanak; tubers ~ed by the mice qertat;
plants ~ed from mouse caches aatuuyaarpak

com: be in a ~ elangleksaite-, elpengeksaite-
comb: ilairin, kumaggsin, nuyiurun; fine-toothed ~
ingqrureq; ~ for lice kumarkircuun, nerescin;
~ with widely spaced teeth tegurciurun; grass
~ talutaq; ~ kept in hair katagciurun; ~ one’s
hair ilair-2; ilarquair-, nuyiur-
combat: engage in hand-to-hand ~ cagte-2; yagte-
combination: ~ knife and scraper canisqaaq
combine: see Barunu (7)

come: taa-; ~! taayam; ~ almost to a boil cuminge-;
~ apart at the seas mekegte-; ~ back to life
unguir-; ~ back uteskiarqer-; ~ closer taikanir-;
~ down puvair-; ~ down to or toward water
kanar-; ~ downward acturmute-; ~ farther
in kivaeq-; ~ for speaker taite-2; ~ from the
distance agiirte-; ~ here! taitai; ~ in and out
of view in the distance irlurnite-; ~ in iter-
~ into contact with agtur-; ~ into existence
piurte-; ~ into the view of alairvike-, igvar-;
~ invited to a village cururaq; ~ loose qaqagli-
~ nearer kangiqsigt-; ~ of age angutngurte-
~ off aguqar-, aq’ar-; ~ off as a layer kii2;
~ on ataki; ~ out at water below kanauma-
~ out into the open cev’ar-, puge-; ~ over
one (of an emotion) tut’e-; ~ through alpag-1;
~ to believe (it/him) ukveryagute-; ~ to feel
compassion toward naklyagute-; ~ to lack
the quality of being V or of N-ness (ph)
-a:rute-; ~ to love kenegyagute-; ~ to mind
neq’ar-; ~ to one’s senses elpenge-; ~ to pass
piciurte-; ~ to something uullate-; ~ to the
area of the speaker tai-; ~ to the end iquklite-
~ to the rescue of anirtua-; ~ to the surface
quivar-; ~ to the surface, emerging halfway
puge-; ~ together katurte-; ~ undone at a seam
egume-; ~ uninvited to eat puyaqcaar(ar)-; ~
up on alarute-; ~ upon alarute-, alake-1; tekite-
~ upon as a stranger yit’e-; ~, attracted by
noise nengyagute; ask to ~ something back
ufciturte-; for day to ~ upon one erute-; for
tide to ~ in itcarin-; have a stranger ~ upon
one yit’e-; having ~ from another village
nengaugite-; ice piece that ~s loose from the
bottom pquteqrun; suddenly ~ to the surface
pugler-
comet: ag’urayuli, agyaq aruvilria, pamyurpalek;
have light streaming out of it like a ~ qamurrir-
coltsfoot: kalngaguq; leaf of ~ pellukutaq

column: sun ~ akertem ayaruq

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
comfort: caceturqaur-, qarute-; ~ (someone) taceturqaur-

comfortable: be ~ arenqiq-, ellui-; feel ~ with (him) yugnike-; one whom one feels ~ with yugnikek'ngaq

comical: be ~ englarnarqe-

coming: this ~ autumn uksuauq; this ~ winter uksuqu; stormy weather, a harbinger of fish ~ in taqikcar-; ~ this way maa-i

command: alarqur-, alerqur-, pisqun; officer in charge of others but also under the ~ of someone else atanerruaq; follow ~s niisnga-

commandment: alerqur-

comment: ~ unfavorably on (him) upute-1

commission: arenqiirturtet; local boundary ~

commit: ~ adultery akusraruteke-, arniur-; ~ burglary it'ra-; ~ gang rape agkenge-; ~ murder or manslaughter yugte-; ~ a sin kengliqe-

committee: arenqiirturtet

commode: qurrun

committee: arenqiirturtet

compass: kampaassaq, kangpaassaq, pellaayailkun see Adams (18); ~ for making circles kayivaun

compassion: naklekun, takumcukiyaraq, takumcuqun; feel ~ kusguyug-, naklegyug-, takumcuyug-; cause one to feel ~ kusguun, naklegyug-; feel ~ toward nakleke-; feel ~ toward (him) takumcuke-; come to feel ~ toward naklegyagute-; merit ~ takumcinarqe-

compassionate: be ~ kusgutar-, takumcuk-; be a ~ person naklegtar-

compel: ~ one to V (pb) -cite-1, -cite-1, -vkar-

compete: aksagtaar-, anagtaaq-, angin lampukaraaq; ~ with a slanted pole qip'artaar-; ~ in a race pilraute-

competent: ~ person elluatuq

competition: anagtaaq-, angin lampukaraaq; log hung in a men's community house for games ~ aavussaq

complain: aripluar(ar)-, egvurci-, qanemyuugar-; ~ of one's aches and pains, or troubles yuuniar-; ~ about (him) upute-1; ~ over food neqlugcira-; ~, wanting more elara-; distribute gifts to those who ~ of being slighted aruq'ler-

complementary: atunem

complete: be ~ qaqima-; bundle of pelts containing enough to make a parka naaneq; become ~ in number naa-; ~ set of new clothing given during the Greater Memorial Feast or Lesser Memorial Feast ac'eci-, uivutar-; ~d set naaneq

completely: empty ~ kalugte-; V ~, thoroughly (pb) -nqegecar(ar)-; ~ alone kierrarr-; ~ clean: perr'irpak; lick ~ painqegcar(ar); ~ empty: kalug-, kalugte-; be ~ kalungqa-; be ~ full of cargo uciar-
completion: V more toward ~ (pb) -vsiar-; settle
down after ~ of activity ngelkar-.
complexion: have a dark ~ tungunga-
complications: V-ing with no ~ (pb) -nginar-
comply: grant requirest for specific gift naigtenrite-
component: ~ at the end of something iquulqutaq;
funnel-like ~ in a fish trap iluliraq
comprehend: taringe-; reach the stage of
youth when a person begins to hear and ~
ciutengrar
conceal: act to ~ one's actions from nalluluri-
concentrate: on one's work munacerte-; be unable
to ~ umyugailkacag-
conception: immaculate ~ Tanqilriim Mary-m
carrrluunani piurtellra
concerned: be ~ civuura-; be ~ about one's supplies
and to work on it cumerte-; be ~ or worried
about cangalke-, cangalliur-
concerning: become unknowing ~ whether or how
one is V-ing (pb) -ciute-
concubine: nukaraq
condensation: eq, seq; have ~ form on it seq-; for ~
to become frost mulngaite-
condenser: puckacuar(aq*)
condition: eluciq, luuciq; be of uncertain ~
maluknarqe-; few N in poor ~ (pb) -llruar(aq*);
get back into one's original ~ angimurte-; reach
a certain condition pitar-; ~ of possessor with
respect to V (pb) -ciq: ~ of weather causing
famine ellarrluk; customarily or habitually V
(if other ~ s hold) (pb) -naur-
conduct: give serious advice concerning proper ~
alerquar-
cone: spruce ~ ungilak
confer: arenqiirtur-
confess: assiilnguir-
confession: make a ~ assiilnguir-; make a ~ in
church apqaur-; ~ of sins in church apqaurun
confidence: inspire ~ kemyunarqe-; not inspire ~
kemyunatae-; have ~ in kemuyke-
confident: be alagyug-, alegyug-; be self- -- by
nature alegtar-; come to feel ~ toward (it)
alegyagute-
confined: be itengqa-
confining: run into a ~ area cuukcaute-; swell up,
exerting pressure inside a ~ puvute-
confirmation: kayucaryaraq
conflation: ekar-
confluence: of rivers kassigluq
conforming to: atunem
confront: persistently caumake-; ~ er curuk
confused: be ~ tala-, uungucite-; be frustrated, ~,
and anxiety ridden taya-; feel ~ aakulagte-; get
~ uungucir-; have become ~ uunguciirute-
confusion: uungucicaraq
congeal eyur-3, igur-3
congestion: have nasal ~ umci-, umg-
conical: ~ wood-slat fish trap nemericiq; ~ hats
resembling traditional fish traps cingssiik; ~
wooden trap for otter or mink teggyak
conjunction: occurring because of or in ~ with
something else nalleknguar-
conjure: avnr-
connected: be ~ ata-; be attached or ~ usgute-,
uygute-; pass or be ~ under the jaw agluir-
connecting: channel ~ bodies of water akuluraq;
joint or connecting point of a hoop-like object
uvneq
connects: J-shaped section that ~ the stomach
to the intestine aataruaq; carved part on top
stiffener of kayak forepart that ~ the struts
nutengqupagta
consciously: immediately accept, acquiesce,
believe without ~ deciding to do so maligarte-
consciousness: lose ~ nalluqar-, pella-; lose
awareness, ~, one's good sense ellairute-,
cellairute-
consequence: as a ~ of ugaani, uguani; have
~ iquungqerr-; habitually act carelessly or
recklessly, without thinking of the possible ~
mulgaita-
conservation: aninqiaraq
conserve: aninqe-, naacuqe-
conserving: be ~ of pessuq-
consider: ~ it to be too small mikelke-; ~ (him) a
good person yugnike-; ~ (it) to be bad issiqe-
~ (it) to tend to cause one to V (pb) -nake-
~ important pirpake-; ~ (it) very important
arcaqake-; ~ indispensable nanelviite-; ~ object
to be pleasant to V or be a pleasant N (pb)
-nike-; ~ object to be unpleasant to V or be
an unpleasant N (pb) -niilk-, -nialke-; ~ one's
actions before acting umyuarcirtur-; ~ V-ing
(pb) -kunayaqaq-; ~ what is going to happen
and accept it tualliturar-

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
considerate — cook

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

pronunciation guide appears in general introduction.

considerate: be ~ naklegyug-, tuvqatar-; be ~ of nakleke-

considered decision: make a ~ naspertur-

consonant: erinituunrilnguq*; stop ~ arulaituli

conspicuous: be ~ mistu-

constant moisture: flesh become raw from ~ uusurte-, uuyurte-

constantly V: (pb) -rrlainar-

constellation: igigkaraat, Negcik, Tulukaruum

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

construction wood: equgpigaq

constested: ~ by circumstances or authority anuraq-

consumption: food ready for ~ neqkaq

consume: be ~ d nange-; ~ especially water without restraint akunriur-

content: future ~ imarkaq

contents: iamaq*; undesirable ~ imaller(aq*), imarqquk, imaryuk; be overfull with ~ pakme-; put ~ in imir-; remove the ~ of a seal intestine agqe-2

contest: engage in a finger-pulling ~ akuliprun

contract: ordinary or ordinary person (in ~ to shamans and the like) Yup’ik; fancy, ~ing colored skin patchwork trim at hem of garment ingqit; used for emphasis or ~ (enc) =am

control: be in a difficult situation that one cannot ~ kalivqinar-; resign oneself to circumstances beyond one’s ~ tuatequq; be able to ~ the situation one finds oneself in kalivqinar-

conveniently: do something, or be someone who will understand as being referred to imuu-

converse with: qanrugute-

convicted: be ~ of a crime nataqi-

convince: equgqu-

conversion or seizure: have a ~ qiste-

coo: make one wish to ~ to it ineqsunarqe-; the particular made-up words used to ~ to a child inquitaq; ~ to a child using the words made up for that child inqe-, ineqe-; respond affectionately to an adult’s ~ing ungaqtar-

cook: kenir-2, see Barnum (43), Lonneux (3); partially

English-to-Yup’ik indEx

1056

English-to-Yup’ik indEx

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

1056
~ sourdock for storage ikugte; ~ by baking
or roasting rather than boiling uute; cook by
boiling ega; ~ by briefly immersing in boiling
water ega’te; ~ frozen fish after it is thawed
uussag; ~ N-liur; ~ quickly as by placing
in boiling water uuga’te; ~ rare umlulaqar,
uungliekar, uussiiqar, uuvlaag, uvluaqar-
cook stove: kenircuun
cooked: be ~ uu; wild greens that can be ~
cuassaq; ~ blackfish uqrnariq, uqrnarliq; ~
blackfish fry alemaaq; meatball made of
the soft meat and bones of spawned-out fish, ~
by dropping in boiling water aagciuk; any ~
fish or other food egaq; ~ food keniraq, ugka;
~ horsetail or mare’s-tail tuber taken from
mouse caches uqrnaq; ~ meat aulqug; ~ mixture
of fungus or lichens from rocks, seal oil, and
water elquinaq; ~ piece of fish ukliq; ~ seal
lung cuayak; dish of ~ sourdock and salmon
roe uqriraq; berries ~ with blood uqrnaq
cookie: kuukissaaq, cugg’alinguaq
cooking: cornmeal, starch, etc., used as a thickener
in ~ kenercetaq; cut up food in preparation for
~ ukli; fluid or juice as from ~ egneq; stove for
heating and ~ kaminaaq, kaminiaq
cooking place: kenirvik
cooking pot: egan, utguicik; foam in ~
pugyanerrluk; ~ that has rounded sides
aqsmirtaq
cook well to tenderize: qacnercetaar-
cool: kumlacir; ~ breeze nenglla; ~ down
nengllacir; be ~ pacete; have ~ down after
being warm nengllie-
coolness: nenglla
cooperative: be ~ pama-
coordination: lose ~ unair-
cope: be unable to ~ with a situation nanikua-
copper: caviqaq, kanuyaq, punerneq; ~ or brass and
bead forehead ornament camataq
copulate: atarte, nulirtre-
copyright: asvailun
cord: ilavuk, tukarta, uskuq; umbilical ~ uskuq;
starter ~ on an engine nuqtaacuun; ~ that
holds the gutskin raincoat tightly in place
around the coaming of the kayak ket’gaq; ~
to make a seam in a kayak tegwuciraq; rope,
string, or ~ to which something is tethered
cord: ~ of wood cuqa

corduroy: ~ material for making clothing aqsalin
core: ~ of apple, tree, etc. iluryuk
Coregonus: ~ laurrettia naptaq; ~ laurrettia
imarpinraq*; ~ nasus akakiik; ~ sardinita iiituli,
iituliq
cork: keviq
cormorant: agasuq, agayuuq; double-crested ~
uyalegpak, pelagic ~ uyalek; ~feather flight
stabilizer on arrow shaft, or other ~ product
agayiinraq*
cornea: alkuuaq, ecir, enciq
corner: kangiraq; ~ of house ac’urun; ~ of mouth
iqeq; ~ or back wall of house or room egkuq; ~
post of traditional house tagurun, talliqiuq, see
Nelson (51)
cornered: three-- skin-sewing needle ipgut’leq
cornmeal: meluyarangalnguut; ~, starch, etc., used
as a thickener in cooking kenercetaaq
Corylus avellana: cengqulleqaataq,
cingqullektaaq, mengqullegtaq
Corona Borealis: the constellation ~ Kinguqerrat
coroner: kangingnaurista tuqumalrianeq; ~s
inquest qalillu tuqumalriim tuqullran
kangtingnaqellria, qalillu tuqualmriim
tuqullran kangtingnaqutii
corpse: tuqumalria, see Barnum (13)
corral: reindeer ~ kangiqaq
correct: be ~ elluatu-, nalqig-, piciu-; find ~
elluake-; ~ it nalqigt-
correctness: elluuaq, piciuciq
correspond: null’arte; ~ in position ngekk; ~ in
some respect, often age pitake-; that which ~s
in time and space nalle-
corresponding part: oblique area at end of kayak
gunwale that fits flatly against ~ of other
gunwale capngiaq
correspondence: alngarat
Corvus corax: akmaniarrlraaq*, pagkullrlaq*,
tengmialler(aq*), tulukaruk
cost: akinguqerr; be without ~ akiite-; to be or ~ ten
dollars qullsir-
costume: atmag-
cotton: melquruaq, uataq; lightweight ~ cloth
ciitsaaq

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

1057
**cotongrass** — crack

**cotongrass**: melquruaq, paliaraq, ukayiruaq;

*Alaska* ~ tengtarkaq; **tall** ~ *itaq*, pekneq;
**edible tuber of the tall** ~ anlleq

**cottonwood**: avngulek, avngulgaq, ciqquq, ciruq, 
eqqugniilnguq', qugniilnguq'; **slab of** ~ *bark*
imlauk; ~ **or willow** bark peluq

cough: quseq, quyeq, quyer-; ~ **hard** quspag-, 
quyqag-, ~ **medicine** qusrircaun; **whooping**
~ ag'uryaraq; ~ **persistent**ly ag'ur(ar)-; ~
**hollowly** gelutviar-

councilman: angayuqaruaq
council member: qaiullukarta
counsel: *(n)* anangnaqciista, *(v)* icungte-
counseling: mental health ~ umyualiurtet

Qalaruciyaraat
counselor: umyualiurta
count: kcekte-, nanae-
counteracting V: device for ~ (pb)
counterparts: aipai(t)
counting: fish ~ tower nassvik, nacessvik
country: beautiful ~ nunakegtaar(aq*)
couple: married ~ aipaqellriik, nulirqellriik
courage: cacet-; **lack** fortitude, strength, or ~
caskite-
course: reverse one's ~ utqiari-
court of justice: qanercetaarvik
court witness: nalluairista
courteous: be ~ piyurruar(ar)-
cousin: tungayak, tungenkuq, turruluq; cross--
piarkaq; **male cross**-- of a male ilur(aq*);
**female cross**-- ilungaqaq*; one's spouse's
maternal ~ spouse nuliqerqan; **very close**
friend or ~ naruyaq*; female cross-- of a
female ilungaapk; **spouse of** ~ ai*; **parallel** ~ see
Appendix 8 on kinship

cover: *(n)* capu, umek, *(v)* patu-; **cloth parka** ~
egacungaq; **mixed** cooked mixture of fungus or
lichens from rocks, seal oil, and water rubbed
on kayak ~ elquinaq; **for snow to** ~ it age-;
gill ~ paciggluk, ulluvalqin; **plant** that is like
reindeer moss and is sewn inside seams of
kayak ~ ciquinguaq; **ruffle** at hem of cloth
parka ~ ciquayqaq; **something used as a** ~ ciru;
spray ~ for kayak imarnin; tarpaulin used to
~ the load on a sled or boat cigvinguaq; **cloth** or
other material used to ~ a shelf or a cabinet
capkuq; ~ hanging over something nalik; ~
one's eyes while the other players hide in a
game of hide-and-seek melu-; ~ **or** curtain for
entrance elciqaq; ~ a sick person's head with a
seal-gut rain parka as part of a curing process
cirukutaksuar(ar)-; ~ **log** parallel to the back of
a kashim that supports the planks that ~ s the
fire pit tugeryaraq; tool used to cut sod to ~ the
kashim or used to cut snow blocks agyautaq-
~ with snow, dirt, grass, etc. ciru-

cover parka: **carry** or hold in the front flounce of
one's ~ kenirmaq-; **put in the front flounce** of
one's ~ kenirmiar-; **trim on parka or cloth** ~
naqyan
cover seam: strip of sealskin to pull kayak ~ tight
palliun
covered: be ~ with spikes or thorns kapuyanarqe-;
be ~ with sweat kiirtvekkar-

covering: capkutaq; be ~ (it) nalik-; temporary body
~ used, for example, to keep rain off one's
body cirukutaq; ~ for, or insulation in, inside
wall of dwelling alku
covers: find and gather eggs by removing the grass
that ~ them cirucirci-; heavy material used to
make parka ~ for men civignilnguq*
covered: be ~ with spikes or thorns kapuyanarqe-;
be ~ with sweat kiirtvekkar-
covering: capkutaq; be ~ (it) nalik-; temporary body
~ used, for example, to keep rain off one's
body cirukutaq; ~ for, or insulation in, inside
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that ~ them cirucirci-; heavy material used to
make parka ~ for men civignilnguq*
covers: find and gather eggs by removing the grass
that ~ them cirucirci-; heavy material used to
make parka ~ for men civignilnguq*
covers: find and gather eggs by removing the grass
that ~ them cirucirci-; heavy material used to
make parka ~ for men civignilnguq*

**crab**: *ivalriiyak, pupsulek, yuale'rsaq*; **“hairy” type**
of ~ melqulgaq

**crack**: *(n)* callalleq, qulineq, see Nelson (19), *(v)* cii-2,
cite-, nuleg-; ~ **as from dryness** qulig-; be
spread open as a wound or ~ does calla-; ~
between boards etc. akulqucuk, akultuqucuk;
large ~ or crevice in shore-fast sea ice aayuqaq;
become weathered (faded, dried, and ~ed)
cilla-; get powdery snow coming in through
~s itruq-; ~ **when bending** gayugarte-; ~ **as in**
the porch of the men's communal house
tumacgur-; ~ **in (ocean) ice** exposing open
water qecuneq; ~ **in shore** ice qiugguq

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
cracker: cugg’aliq, sugg’aliq; ~s or bread eaten when one is drinking tea or coffee aukaq
crackle: cengqe-, cingqeq-
crackling: civanrq(aq*); make a ~ sound, as of lightning tiivarta-; mengqi-; swiftly walk over thin ice as it makes a waving motion and ~ sound cialur-
crackly: crisp, dried to a ~ condition ciilerte-
crafts: arts and ~ item pilinguaq; carved arts and ~ item caacunguaq
cramped: have one’s legs get so ~ by cold that one cannot move pay’uqar-; have ~ muscles qela-
cranberry: bog ~ uingiar(aq*), uskurtuliaraq*; high-bush ~ kitngqapak, mercuullugpak, teptuli; low-bush ~ kitngik2, passiarkaq, tugalmiglq, kavirlq

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
cross-sex: parent’s ~ siblings and their children ureliit
cross-stitching: ikavsiaq
crossing something extended: go from one place to another without ~ (river, road, etc.) age-
crosspiece: canirun; ~ in floor of sled canipengayaq; ~ of a boat arvirun; ~ on bed of sled caniquyaq; ~ on which one sits in a boat ingun; ~ pole for hanging fish arviqrun; bird arrow with a blunt point and four ~s aklegaq; wooden ~ for the foot on a snowshoe tutneq; ~ or ball-like hand grip at upper end of single-bladed paddle qaquaq
crosswise: qeratmun
crotch: nalkiik; ~ of pants or body amlek; ~ rot qutak
crouch: elave-, lave-, qungelra-, see Barnum (46); place where one lies ~ed elavngavik; sneak up on something while in a ~ing position
cripple: misi-; ~ or squash suddenly pasqerte-
crushed: be ~ massi-, passi-; be ~ quickly pass’iqerte-; mixture of ~ aged fish eggs with ~ berries, seal oil, and sugar passiag
crushing: tool for ~ ochre kenevkaun

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
### English-to-Yup’ik Index

#### D

**daily** — dangerous

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<td>dale: akulneq</td>
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<td>Dall sheep: epnaig, petaq</td>
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<td>Dall’s porpoise: mangayaaq*</td>
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<td><em>Dallia pectoralis</em>: alungyar(aq*), aniniq, can’giiq*, imangaq</td>
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<td>damp: be ~ yukutarte-</td>
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<td>damp object: vapor rising from a relatively warm, ~ aurneq</td>
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<td>damper: stovepipe ~ umkaryaraq</td>
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<td>dampness: cukutaq, yukutaq</td>
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<td>dance: arula; ~l see Orlov (27); call out as song leader for an Eskimo ~ apallir-; Eskimo ~ yuraq, see Khromchenko (11), Orlov (16); to Eskimo-- assigte-, cayurte-; make the arm motions in an Eskimo ~ yagira-; the arm motions in an Eskimo ~ yagiraciq; make the motions in a ~ arulaci-; man’s Eskimo ~ arulaq; sing out of tune at a Native ~ emiate-; sing songs and ~ dances of supplication during the Inviting-In Feast agayuli-; small gift, usually food, brought to get into a ~ or feast Itruka’ar; stand up and ~ pualla-; ~ a particular ~ in which one man ~s, or pantomimes, and others sing slowly cauyuikar-; ~ a particular ~ in which the dancers are in a row one behind another aagiiyaar-; ~ and give away one’s catch ak’irte-; ~ before the host villagers during a holiday tekiqatar(ar)-; ~ director in Eskimo ~ keriniurta; explain the masks during a ~ during the Inviting-In Feast holiday tukar(ar)-; a gift-requesting ~ during the Messengeer Feast yurapigcaraq; a ~ during the Messenger Feast designed to cause specific people to bring in requested gifts yuranerrlugcaraq; ~ Eskimo-style vigorously and enthusiastically agigte-; ~ festival in fall-time agayuq; ~ festivity during the Messenger Feast Kassiyuq; ~ in the traditional Eskimo style yuraq; added ~ motions accompanied by drumming cauyuikaciaq; direct ~ motions in an Eskimo ~ by moving one’s body to the words and rhythm agniur-; ~ non-Native style agnguar-; ~ one’s first ~ during the Inviting-In Feast uigtur-; ~ performed while seated aqumun; person who calls out the words of an Eskimo ~ song eriuniurta; ~ the arrival ~ tekiqatar(ar)-; ~ the first ~ when a visiting village group arrives for the Messengeer Feast ciuqi-; ~ the women’s welcome dance putu-; bring (them) back to one’s own village and have them ~ there and request specific gifts, during the Messenger Feast ut’rarute-; ~ this way (of women) Ingula(q); ~, moving one’s feet or legs in various ways muma-</td>
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<tr>
<td>dance (tools): ~ baton apallirccun, eniraun, keniraun, niiraraun; ~ fan tegumiaq, taruyamaarun; ~ garment pinevycagaq*; ~ hat nacarrluk; ~ headdress nasqurrun; the feast using ~ sticks erinaar(aq*); ~ figure of human hanging inside the ellanguaq, a hoop used for special ~s atqaqaq; ~ sash qepyun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dancer: last ~ who comes into the men’s communal house and brings in lots of gifts when invited in during the Messenger Feast kasmliria; first ~ who comes into the men’s communal house bringing in gifts when invited in during the Messenger Feast kapaqerraata; dance a particular dance in which the ~s are in a row one behind another aagiiyaar-</td>
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<tr>
<td>dancing: celebration held in late February or early March with masked ~ to request abundance in the coming season Agayuyaraq; gift of food or clothing bought into the kashim and hung up there in connection with a youth ~ for the first time nangrun; sing with soft drumming before the start of Eskimo ~ menge-; ~ unaccompanied by drums or ~ during the Bladder Feast cauyautequ-; way of ~ yuraryaraq; bring a gift into the kashim by one ~ for the first time nangrucir-; engage in Inupiaq-style Eskimo ~ in which men and women alternate in a straight line facing the drummers talir-; make exaggerated ~ motions kass’ig-; men’s ~ stick or wand iqililtaq</td>
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<td>dandruff: flake of ~ petgeq, uuturrluk, see Turner (13)</td>
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<td>danger: lead away from ~ avite; warn of ~ aarcirtur-</td>
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<tr>
<td>dangerous: be ~ aarnarqe-; find (it) ~ aaqe-; find something ~ aaryug-; tend to find things ~ aartar-</td>
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</table>

*Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.*
dangerous situations: scarecrow-like device
designed to scare children away from
undesirable behavior or ~ aararlnaq*)
dangle: aqevla-, aqvlerate-
dangling end of woman’s belt: cipnermiutaq
dangling ornament: aqvlequtaq, aqvlunguayak; ~ of wolverine fur or beads on a parka aqvqayak
dark: be ~ tan’gercete-; become ~ taamlegi-
taamlek, tan’geri-; dog with a ring of ~ fur
around its eye eskaayaq; very ~ thing cuupiaq;
~ bead with white inside aumarrgalinguq;
~ cloud iqlulnguq; have a ~ complexion
tungunga-; fancy skin boot made with a piece
of ~ fur ciuqalek; with ~ fur ullacuk; be ~ in
color miter-; ~ layer of flesh under skin of fish
alkuaq; ~ mole augyaq; bearded seal that is
~ on the belly but gray on the top tulignaq;
be less ~ mitriate-; ~ fur at top of hood ruff
yurturuaq; for ~ rains cloud to develop
kukvqguar-; ~ red thing aumarrgalinguq;
~ rock kuigarnaq; skin put behind row of beads in
decorating a parka kelurqutaq; ~ stone used
for whetstones teggalquipaq; ~ yellow thing or
color civignilnguq*
dark-colored: piled ice tungussiqatak; ~ bearded
seal yaalirtaq; ~ sharpening stone or whetstone
arviq; ~ spotted seal eyalirtaq; ~ whetstone
arviq
darken suddenly: talkar-
darkness: taamlek, tan’geq; go forward through ~
pula-
darned: no-good, ~ N (pb) -lkuk; ~ grandson
tutqararluk; ~ N (pb) -ngnagaq; ~ one Vs (pb)
-ngnagar-; ~ child mikeltek; ~ one (pb) -kayag-
dart: aavcaaq, apsiaq, iingaaquq, napataq; ~ used
to practice spear-throwing annguyak; ~ for
hunting birds or rabbits nuiqq'; harpoon or ~
for seal tuquisiq
dash out: anqert-
daughter: kitugta, panik; female’s parent’s cross-
cousin’s ~, female friend of a female ilungaq*;
~ of Raven An’gagtar
daughter-in-law: ukuruqaq
dawn: erte-, qaumq, see Adams (21); be ~ erte-; be
very faintly visible (of ~) erruat excellent-; for ~
to come cungaghalar-; ~ing eruciq
day ernerpak. Pingayirin, Tallimirin, erneq, see
Petroff (10); all ~ yesterday akwagarpak;
every ~ erucia tamin, eruciq tamin; for it to
be later in the ~ ernermiurte-; for it to occur
on a certain ~ ernermiu-; go and return on
the same ~ ut’rarte-; go with the intention of
returning the same ~ uterengku(tr)-; make
plans for the next ~ unuaqte-; one ~ erneret
(erneqet) iliit, erucit iliitini; stay for a ~ ermi-
week ~ agayunrem akulli; yester ~ akwagup; ~
after the day after tomorrow amatiku-; ~ after
tomorrow amatiku, yaaliiku; ~ before the day
before yesterday amatiigni; ~ before yesterday
amatiigni, yaaliagni; for ~ to come upon one
erute-; relax after a hard ~’s work canquarte-
day: Sunday Ayaguneq; Monday Pekyun; Tuesday
Aapirin, Aipirin; Wednesday Pingayirin;
Thursday Cetamirin, Citamirin; Friday
Tallimirin; Saturday Maqineq
daybreak: be ~ erte-
daylight: for the time of ~ to lengthen
ernenga$ar(ar)-; the bearer of ~, Raven
Ernerculria; before ~ see Adams (20)
days: erneret; back in the old ~ avani ciuqvani;
spend a certain number of ~ ernert (~ three ~
ago yaaliagni; three or more ~ hence yaaliaku;
a few ~ ago icivaq; a few ~ from now icivaq;
circular calendar with a pointer that is
moved to point to the ~ of the week cill’aq;
termology for ~ of the week ernergucuun; for
the ~ to get longer ernenga$ar(ar)-; in the past
period of time (~, hours, minutes) uumipark
dazzled: be ~ by bright light qitngiqe-; qitngiryug-
dazzlingly bright: be ~ qitngirnarqe-
dead: be ~ tuquma-; burial of the ~ tuqumarnek
tungmagcissuun; bury the ~ tungmagte-
conjure with the spirit of the ~ avnir-; give
offerings to the ~ negtike-; give namesake of
the new clothing ac’eci; Great Feast for
the ~ Elriq; namesake of the ~ neqliskengaq;
possession of the ~ placed on grave eliveq;
shaman’s spirit helper (identified with a voice
of the ~) avneq; spirit of the ~ aangayuk;
the ~ niuk, tuqumalriit, tuqueneq; dwelling
place of the ~ Pamaliruq; oil slick from a
boat ~ animal uquaq; ~ branch tuqueneq;
~ mare’s-tail pugtaaq; ~ parent unista;
voice that identified a ~ person and could be
summoned up by a shaman yuun; possession
of ~ person placed on his grave egtaq, elliveq;
death person for whom his loved ones perform
the ceremony of clothing during the Greater
Memorial Feast akngirqun; ~ plant tuquqnuq; dry rotted ~ spruce wood eskaniq

deadfall trap: naneryaq, palqercetaq
deaf: be ~ niicuite-; become ~ ciutairute-, cucangila-, niicuirute-
deal: just V (for a short duration, or without making a big ~ of it) (pb) -maar-; ~ with money akiliur-, akikiur-; ~ with people through shamanistic power yuliur-; ~ with the weather ellaliur-; deal with rough water qailiur-
dealers: tuiniarta
dealing with: not know what one is ~ nalluyugci-; way of or device for ~ N (pb) -yaraq-; device for ~ N or with V-ing (pb) -iiliq
dear: for ~ little one to be V-ing (pb) -ya(g)ar-; poor ~ N (pb) -r(ul)uq*; ~ N (pb) -qtaq*; ~ old N (pb) -rrlugaq*; V (of poor, ~ one) (pb) -q(ul)ur-; poor ~ one Vs (pb) -pacug-; ~ one (pb) -qtar-
death: tuqu, see Khromchenko (5); any one of the five days after a ~ during which time a soul descends to the afterworld and the bereaved abstain from certain activities kanaraq-; be in mourning after a ~ kingunrurte-; be in the throes of ~ tuquyia-; experience a ~ (as of a family member) tuqu-; follow traditional practices associated with ~ agelru-, eyag-, eyagyaraq; yaag-; ritually cleanse oneself by rubbing one's body with charcoal or soft rock after a ~ caqunguar-
debris: caranglluk; clinging ~ (lint, snow, dirt, etc.) nevluk; have dirt ~ clinging to one's flesh or clothing apa'tag-
debt: akeqniq, akiilnguq*, akitarkaq
deceased: ceremony of clothing one or more persons as in memory of the ~ Ac'eciyyarqaq; give the namesake(s) of the ~ a complete set of new clothing during Greater Memorial Feast or Lesser Memorial Feast ac'eci-, uvuvtar; late (~) N (pb) -irun; possession of ~ person placed on his grave eliveq; ~ parent unista
deceive: usvilqi-; ~ playfully or maliciously iqlu

December: Tanqiluryaq Ciuqliq, Uivik, see Adams (78)

decide with hesitation: naspertur-
decision: wrong ~ alarneq, alarun
deck beam: just fore of the cockpit deck beam of a kayak tukervik ayagaq; ~ next to and aft of coaming of kayak asaun; one side of two-piece end or next-to-end ~ tuntunaq; ~ other than the two-piece ~s at the stern and bow ayagaq; ~ of kayak fourth from bow nengengali-; ~ of kayak next to and forward of coaming ayaneq; ~ of kayak third from bow or from stern ayagacaq
decks: holes on the edge of a kayak skin on the aft and fore ~ tapricilleq
decomposed meat: layer of ~ beneath the skin of a dried fish, caused by heat or maggots kiimacak
decorate: tangnircar-; dyed leather piece used to ~ sewn items cungagartaq
decorated: ~ ceremonial glove aaggaqtataq, aaggsak, aiggaqtataq; parka ~ with a fringe of squirrel belly uulungi

decorating a parka: dark skin put behind row of beads in ~ kelurquutaq
decoration: tangnircatun; bleached esophagus used as backing for beadwork ~ nerun; dyed leather ~ kepctetaq; hanging ~ on a parka or boot alngaq; ~ at the crown of the parka hood that consists of strands of red, black, and, white beads or strips of calfskin kakauyaq; decoration at the parka hem or cuff tunququq; ~ for nasal septum kakeggluguyaat; hanging ~ on a parka culukuq; wolverine-fur ~ on the upper part of parka sleeve kasurun, kayurun; soft red rock used for ~ on wooden bowls etc. kavirun; forehead ~ or other appliance ngelkeggun ; ~ picturing or representing something canguaq; bead ~ (s) over top of foot of boot itgutek; parka made of ground squirrel, muskrat, or mink pelts with traditional fancy ~ (s) atkupiaq
decorative: ~ appendage qirussiq*; distinctive pattern on sewn item tettaraq*; circular cap of squirrel or other skin with beaded ~ bands uvuvquq, uivquiraq*; ~ “tail” on a parka pamyurtaq; ~ small wolverine “tail” on a traditional parka pequmiutaq; one of two white ~ squares on back of parka milqueraq; black beads between ~ stitches on the calfskin panels of a parka ciqavutaq; ~ stitching kelurqu; strip of dried swan-foot skin used as backing for ~ stitching it'galqin*
decoy: waterfowl ~ mit'aruaq, see Turner (29)
decrease: ~ in size quve-; decreasing degree: have N to a ~ (pb) -kelli-
decrepit: good old (but perhaps ~) N (pb) -nirta'rrlugaq*

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
dedication: neq’akun

depend: areq’atun, et’u-, imartu-; edge of ~ water
iginiq; be ~ (of a net) narrlutu-; be deep (of
caves, pits, bodies of water) ilutu-; soft, ~ snow
muruaneq; be ~ and wide igutu-; ~ channel
kuneq; ~ crevice in sand dunes il’unaq; ~ hole
in a riverbed qanglluk; have pain ~ in one’s
bones pateryirici-; ~ place ilutuq; die in one’s
~ sleep kanari-; ~ water side of sandbar isquq;
inquire ~ly about (him) or of (him) kangiitur-;
have a ~ voice qaci-
defeat: cirlake-; ~ defeat all opponents in
competition iggayu-;
defecate: anaq; go to ~ anaqsartur-; need to ~
aqasug-; a lot of feces anap’ag-; have a
strong urge to ~ after a meal cingqeri-;
defecate or urinate in an appropriate place cuqerte-,
~ repeatedly at short intervals anaraq
defecating: wipe the anal area after ~ uqer-
defend: anagyaaqute-; ~ another person verbally
eyur-1, igur-2; ~ verbally eyur-1
defensive: feel ~ on another’s behalf eyur-1, igur-2;
deferralation: be ~ to (him) takaqe-; shy, respectful,
~, or intimidated tallurnarqe-
cause one to be shy, respectful, ~, or intimidated
tallurnaqaq-
deficit: enuriq, nuuriq

definitely: act pinritenrite-; ~ be a certain
way pinritenrite-; not be going to V (pb)
-yugnaite-1; not be going to V anymore (pb)
-yugnairute-

definition: taikanun

deflate: elte-, nelte-
defraud: usviilqi-
defrock: melugte-
dentalium: nengyuaryuk
dented: [e]nglur-, enlur-, melug-2, ngel’ur-; be
~ enlungqa-, melungqa-, ngel’ungqa-; get ~
enlurte-, ngel’urte-
dentist: kegguciurta, keggutairista
deny doing what one has done: meciraq-
defend: one on whom one can ~ tuvraq-; ~ on
pauke-, qagateke-; ~ on something tusnga-,
tuynga-
dependent: be ~ ata-
depressed: be ~ angniiterpag-; be severely ~
umyuiq-; be ~ about one’s lack of food or
other necessities cumerteqe-
depression: ilutuqaq, umyuiqaraq
alaiyugpagyaraq; be incapacitated by ~ kive-
deprive or be deprived of N: (pb) -ir-2
deprived: be ~ arenqiallugte-, arrsiqe-; desire
things of which one has been ~ mayiteqe-
deranged: be ~, thinking one has a wife when he
does not nulirruar-
deride: ciriteke-
derisively: laugh at ~ temciarautke-
detached: barbed harpoon head or point designed to destroy: navgur-;
destitute person: arrsak

desendance: any one of the five days during which a soul ~ to the afterworld kanaraq
desert: qaiggyarrlainaq
design: circle and central dot ~ iinguaq; circle-and-dot ~ ellanguaq, kassugaliiq; colored ~ keptaq; ~ from caribou skin sewn onto a parka quilitaq; engraved ~ ingciq; etched ~ cet’raar(aq*), cet’rataut; incised ~ kungaq;

inlaid ~ agciq, agciraraun; inlay a ~ on it agcilir-, agcirte-; one of two openings on a parka into which an arrow point ~ was sewn pakeineq; vertical ~ made from fish skin on a parka langraq; ~ on bent wooden hunting hat pugugyuk; ~ or front-piece of parka cacarqaq; light-colored skin of caribou or reindeer used in fancy parka ~s pukiq; tool for making circle-and-dot ~ kassugaliilissuun
desirable: be ~ ayararanq-, ayarinarq-;
desirable unmarried woman: older but still ~ uilingiataq
desire: agluma-, agyaur-, ayarake-, ayarike-; ~ something ayara-, ayari-; ~ that one should V (pb) -squma-; ~ things of which one has been deprived mayiteqe-; ~ to V (pb) -yumir-; song used to obtain what is ~d yuarulluk
desiring: finally V after ~ to do so but being prevented (pb) -urainar-
despair: qaucir-
desperate: feel ~ nanikua-; be in ~ straits kapia-
desperation: be persistent or insistent due to ~ kapia-
despondent: become ~ suy’uqerte-
desiring: arrive at ~ directly tekiarte-; go farther toward one’s ~ tekvsiar-; keep going toward one’s ~ egmir-; try hard to reach one’s ~ tekingnaq-
destitute person: arrsak
destroy: navgur-; be ~ed by going into the hole in the ice along with unguarded animal bladders during the Bladder Feast ikuygur-
detach: barbed harpoon head or point designed to ~ in the animal kukgag; fasten the ~able head on a harpoon kukegte-; arrow with point that ~es in the flesh meq’ercetaaq
detailed information: give ~ to another cacigmigue-
detainee: itertaq*
determine: test or ~ how V (it) is (pb) -taciigun, -tassiir-; ~ ownership pikmayir-; ~ the appropriate name for the beginning or ongoing month irlaluiraute-; be ~d kayumigte-
determining V-ness: something for ~ (pb) -taciigun
deterrrent: ellangaun
detest: eq’uke-
detriment: get V-ed (usually to one’s ~) (pb) -cir-2, -ciur-
deuce in cards: ipuussutar(aq*), malruyagaq*
Deuteronomy: Biblical book of ~ Alerquutet
develop: ~ a rash anqerri-; ~ affection easily ungatar-; ~ family or other close ties with ilaksagate-; ~ water in the egg before the embryo becomes large emrii-; be ~ing properly nauvukar-
device: hole-making ~ ukicissuun; instrument or ~ for V-ing (pb) -n; spear for hunting seal, used with a throwing ~ nagiiquyaq; subsistence hunting ~ angussaagun; threading ~ nuv’issuun; wooden ~ used in wringing wet seal skins kepirtaq; wooden ~ used to keep stitches evenly tight as when sewing a waterproof seam on a kayak skin unguqupak; ~ associated with N (pb) -cuun, -ssuun; ~ for bringing things up from the shore taguyun; ~ for brushing off snow or dirt evcuutaq; ~ for counteracting V-ing (pb) -ilitaq; ~ for crimping boot soles teguarcuun; ~ for doing something cassuun; ~ for engraving ivory, bone, or wood cet’raarcuun; ~ for filling a bladder with fluids miinguartarkarcivik; ~ for dealing with N or with V-ing (pb) -ilitaq; ~ for inauthentic V-ing (pb) -uaq, -nguaq; ~ for protecting N (pb) -ilitaq; ~ for removing scales qeltairissuun; ~ for stirring uivun; tube or other ~ for taking snuff melugcuun, meluurun1; ~ for V-ing (pb) -cuun, -ssuun, -yaraq, -taq; ~ ivory or bone ~ on kayak to prevent weapon from falling overboard akagyailkun; ~ that alternately Vs and the reverse (pb) -qetaaq; ~ to prevent V-ing (pb) -yailkutaq; ~ to let things down or bring them up kalvun; ~ used for throwing spears nuaqaq; through one’s own ~s ellmiik; device to keep one from slipping qurrasqicuul

devil: tuunraaq; the ~ tuunrangayak
devil fish: kayulyuk, kajuqpak, kayurpak, kayurrugaq, kajuqtaq, nertuli
devote: time to ~ to what one is doing urenkun
devour whales: legendary sea monster said to ~ ulurrugaq
devout: be ~ agayuma-
dew: merr'aq
dexterous: be ~ munar-
diabetic: saaraarlartusiaagngailnguq*
dialect: speak the language or ~ of the residents of N (pb) -miuyaar; speak the Nunivak ~ quarte-
diameter: be thick in ~ celleg, cilleq, celleg-
diamond: ipgukar(aq*); ~ in cards ipek, teq; light blue ~ shaped rock kegglemyaq
diaper: makuq, qurralitaq, terr'ilitaq, uqriutaq
diaphragm (anatomical): caparaun; ~ of cod qatmak
diarrhea: anaraq, ciikaq; have ~ anaraq, urr'i; have an attack of ~ ciikaq; have repeated episodes of ~ ciikara-
dice: ingqi-, nalkecetaaq, ukli; ~ seal blubber and ~ heat it to get oil civatugte-
die: anernerir-, piunrir-, yuunrir-, see Adams (22); ~ (animals or humans) tuqu; ~ (plants, animals, people) nala; ~ down cungi; for the wind to ~ down amukkar; ~ in one's sleep kanari; ~ of an overdose of oil uquarique; ~ suddenly piaqur; ~ suddenly before one's time egmir; ~ suddenly, as by a heart attack alquanaqar; ~ down (of a fire) qame-
died and turned gray: type of small plant, burned to make ash after the plant has ~ arakaq

difference: age ~ ciqelvak
different: be ~ allau; be no ~ from another or others cangarrunirite; become ~ allauite; think that something is ~ allaki; ~ kind of thing allakuciq; all ~ kinds tamat; ~ location allami; ~ one alla; distribute to ~ places peksagte; ~ thing allakaq; ~ thing or person allayuk
difficult: be ~ caknernarqe-, caperrnarqe-, qacignaite; find ~ caperqe; not be ~ caperrmaite; be in a ~ situation kaliqvinar-
difficulties: cause ~ caknernarqe; keep on trying to V despite ~ (pb) -qaar(ar)-
difficulty: endure the ~ involved with V-ing or with N (pb) -niur; finally swallow with ~ tuqniar; get stuck in or have ~ with something that is too small caltuqite; V slowly and with ~
because of disability (pb) -qtarar(ar)-
dig: aiggar-, aigge-, elag-, laaq; ~ as best as one can with the hands aikkaar(ar); ~ in the earth nuniir; ~ or probe with a pole or stick ikuktar; ~ up ikkuqti

digest: ence-
digger: root ~ elautaq'
digging: shovel or other ~ tool elagcuun; ~ stick acilquirissuun, eqin; ~ tool ussuqci

diggings: elagaq
digit: cuaraq, cuargaq, yuaraq, yugaraq
dilapidated N: (pb) -cilleq
dilemma: nalirruqtaaryaraq
Dillingham: Curryuk
dim: be ~ tanqiate; get ~ cungi; ~ or be ~ mitriate-
dime: ipgukar(aq*), mamklinguaq
diminished: be ~ amu-
diners: meal with various types of food laid out for ~ to select uyiqvik
dining hall: nervik
dinner: atakutaq
dinosaur: cissirpak
Diomede Island(s): Imaqliq
Diomedia immutabilis: yaaracq
dip: ilutak; ~ food in oil (or other liquid) for eating meciaq; ~ in akurte; ~ in back of neck qunutungaruqcuun, talirneq; ~ into something so as to fill with liquid or with fish (or the like) from the water qalute; ~ one's head into water nakaar; seal oil in which food is ~ ped before being eaten meciaq
dipnet: qalu; fence in river leading fish to a place where one can catch them with ~ or trap kalgun; handle of large ~ staked out in the water and used to catch tomcod ipukaun; stick splashed in water to drive fish into a ~ ungumraun; sharpened stake used in pairs to hold large ~ open under the water when fishing for tomcod kanuqquq; hookless lure used to attract fish when ~ ting or spearing uqtaq

Dipper: American ~ puyuqumaar(aq*)
dipper: ~ for water qalun, qaluurun; bottom mesh of an ice ~ kuvyakuir(aq*); ~ for drinking water mer'un; ~ for removing ice fragments from water imairin; ~ for water ipuutaq; for removing fragments of ice from a water hole or fishing hole in the ice qenirun

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
direct: swim in a ~ line kuime-; ~ dance motions in an Eskimo dance by moving one’s body to the words and rhythm agniur-; speak to a group of people, ~ing one’s words at a particular person yaatiir-
direction: area in the N ~ (pb) -liq*; in the upriver ~ asgutmun; spirally striped bearded seal with fur that changes its ~ when wet nemercauk; the particular side of some specified geographical place or ~ tunglirnneq; the wrong ~ ilqutmun; far in the ~ denoted by N (pb) -qsig-; set one’s ~ inland lurinir-; ~ of tunga*; for wave tips to spray out in a ~ opposite to that of the wave emqerte-; in various ~s tamatumun; miss each other, passing in opposite ~s kipullugute-
directly: arrive at destination ~ tekiarte-; area ~ in front of (it) ciuqaq
directly observed: V without being ~ by the speaker (pb) -llini-
director: ciuiliqagta; choir ~ taimiurta; dance ~ in Eskimo dance agniurta
dirge: caarrluk, carrluk, curyiq, iqa, nevuq; clinging ~nglite-; disabled: become very old and ~
distract disability: have a hard time because of emotional iqa, puya; be ~ of clothes, face curyiq;
dishpan: miiskaaq, taassiq dish:
-
dirty: be ~ iqa, puya; be ~ of clothes, face curyiq; have a ~ face ure-1; very ~ person iqangtak
disability: have a hard time because of emotional or physical weakness or ~ cirliqe-; V slowly and with difficulty because of ~ (pb) -qtarar(ar)-残疾: become very old and ~ inglite-; distract attention from its young by pretending to be disabled (of a bird) uligui-; ~ person nangamcuk
disagree with: canake-, cangake-
disappear: ngelait-, pella-, tayinngurte-, tevir-1, unii-; ~ from sight nallime-; go over and ~ in the distance engyumurte-; ~ over a hill or mountain merinute-
disappointed: be ~ caamiirte-, cacit evkar-, icamiirte-, qacuvallag-, gessanyug-; feel ~ narrlu-1; feel sorrowful or ~ ilulliqe-
disappointment or dissatisfaction: exclamation expressing ~ wagg’uq-qaa
disapproval: shake (it, especially the head) in ~ ungaulugute-
disapprove: nengake-
disarray: be in ~ caangte-1, cekavte-, cikavte-, eskavte-
discard: calligte-
discarded: have been ~ einga-; make use of ~ things alqacak, alcagar-
discern: elpeke-; be such that one can sense it, feel it, or ~ it elpegnarqe-
discernible: be ~ nallunaite-
discharge: repeatedly ~ a firearm nut’ga-
disciple: maligtaquesta
discomfort: suffer hardship or ~ makugte-
discovery: nalaqe-, nalaqe-, nalaqe-; ~ (it) missing paqrite-; ~ the principle behind something kanginge-
discussion: arenqiirtur-
disease: nangtequn, nangyun, nalluun; venereal ~ ucum naulluth; “leprosy” disease of garments and structures uqquggluk
disembark: yu-2; land and ~ cin’gar-
disgraced: feel ~ qigcimiate-
disgrusted: be ~ picalngu-, quinagyug-; disgusted: be ~ by something cumaciuyug-
disgusting: how ~ iilektii
dish: qantaq, see Nelson (2); metal ~ tuli’ilkaaq; serving ~ akikaraq(aq*); eat small portions of a memorial ~ neq’ari-; large oblong wooden bowl that can be used as a serving ~ tumnaq-; ~ of cooked sourdough and salmon roe uqniraq
dishes: dried grass roots from sand dunes used as scrubbers for ~ negavyaq-; wash (~) rruur-; wipe ~ allegtur-
dishevel: ~ hair nekavte-; disheveled: be ~ nekavlugte-; have ~ or tangled hair nekavl-
dishpan: miiskaaq, taassiq
dish towels: perforis’uuq, saksiurun
disinfectant: ciissiyagarcuun; bleach or ~ such as disinfectant: ciissiyagarcuun; bleach or ~ such as
discuss: arenqirtur-
discovery: nalaqe-, nalaqtaq, nalkutaq
discriminate: allakauki-
discrimination: allakaukiyaraq
discussion: arenqiirtur-
disease: nangtequn, nangyun, nalluun; venereal ~ ucum naulluth; “leprosy” disease of garments and structures uqquggluk
disembark: yu-2; land and ~ cin’gar-
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dishpan: miiskaaq, taassiq
dish towels: perforis’uuq, saksiurun
disinfectant: ciissiyagarcuun; bleach or ~ such as Clorex cecuar
disintegrate: bleach or ~ such as

direct — disk
dislike: assiilke-, canake-, cangake-, issiique-; intensely ~ eq’uke-; ~ something cangayug-
dislocate: aviqite-
dismay: arenqiallugun
disobedient: be ~ inercigite-, niicuite-
disobey: asmuur-, naigte-, narurte-
disoriented: be ~ tuuskayag-
disperage: caunrilke-
display: mani-, nasvag-; bring or put inside for storage or ceremonial ~ ilvar-
displeased: feel ~ qingaryug-
disposition or nature: tend by one’s ~ not to V ( pb ) -taite-
disregard: caakar-, see Turner ( 32 )
disrespectful: be ~ toward guests, relatives, friends, etc. aryurirate-, iryirait-
dissatisfaction: exclamation expressing disappointment or ~ wagg’uq-qaa
dissatisfied: be ~ elara-; be ~ with cupumake-; become ~ with cupumayagute-
dissipate: erme-, erve-
dissolve: mani-, nasvag-; go over and disappear come in and out of view in the ~ irlurneq; from the center of the chest to the end of the fingertips of the outstretched arm and hand angvaneq; mile’s ~ agnej; move a short ~ calligite-; quite a ~ elaqvaaq*; ~ between the ends of one’s arms extended outward in opposite directions yagneq; ~ from the folded elbow of one outstretched arm to the fingertips of the other outstretched arm taluyaneq
distant: be ~ uyatu-, yaaqsig-; to be smoky from a ~ fire iryagte-; travel on land coming in and out of view to ~ observers ilkauinr(ar)-; ~ outsider akemkumi; get things from fish camp or from another relatively ~ place aqvai-
distinctive: decorative or otherwise ~ pattern on sewn item tevtararaq*
distinguished: be ~ mistu-
distort or become distorted: cuqlurte-; be ~ed cuqlungqa-
distract: aavseg-, uamqe-; ~ attention from its young by pretending to be disabled and thus drawing an intruder’s attention to itself ( of a bird ) uligui-; flutter near the ground to distract intruders from its young ceva
distraction: uamulqutaq; something that serves or acts as a ~ uamqun
distraught: be ~ on account of the misdeeds of a close relative mak’urte-
distress: arenqiallugun; cause ~ arenqianarqe-;
be ~ed umyuassaugar-; be ~ing arenqiate-;
consider ( it ) to be uncomfortable or ~ing arenqianake-

distribute: abruptly ~ valuable and/or rare gifts to those who complain of being slighted aruq’ler-; ~ a portion of a catch to nengilite-; ~ gifts or shares of a catch aruqe-; ~ portions of a catch nengirtur-; ~ seal blubber and meat and gifts when someone has caught a seal uqiqur-; ~ seal products ( blubber and the like ) and gifts uqite-; ~ shares after a hunt pitar-; ~ to different places peksagte-; process whereby parts of a seal are ~d to a group of hunters pitaryaraq; person who ~s clothing or food in honor of his or her child’s first catching game or picking berries kalukaq1
disribution: bring clothes or food for ~ into the kashim during the Bladder Feast ciamic-
disturbances: get ripples or other ~ makurarte-
ditch: terlak, tevagneq, lagyaneq
dither: be in a ~ ume-
dive: sink or ~ down murugte-; ~ in the air cellu’urte-; dive into water without making a splash ( of a person ) cepqer-; dive through the air once with the apparent intention of bumping or ramming something puugtur-, puugtua-; ~ under water angllur-
divide: avte-, kassig-; ~ ( them ) up one after another avverqe-; ~ a catch for distribution nengiq; ~ in two aveg-; ~ into multiple portions avqur-; ~ or be ~d into two groups malruingurte-; be ~d in two avvinga-
divider: log used as a ~ akin, akitaq
diviner: qelalek
division ( mathematical ): avenqegciyaraq
divorce: avvute-, cavur-
dizziness: ayalngunaq, ayalnguyaraq
dizzy: be ~ aayalngu-; feel ~ angayite-, nakuyungu-; be ~ and blunder off somewhere unintended egmilguqerte-
do: pi; not have anything to ~ caarkaitur-; ~ again pulengete-; ~ as one wishes seleq-; ~ like N (pb) -tna-; ~ not V (imperative) -yaquina-; ~ not V so much! (pb) -piqna-; ~ nothing but V (pb) -rrlainar-; ~ socially undesirable things to exceed anagute-; ~ something ca-; ~ something in its entirety tamarmirte-; ~ something other than what one is supposed to ~ kenlu; ~ something though told not to ciumuar-; ~ something wholeheartedly tamarmirte-; ~ something without achieving any results caanginar-; ~ something, engage in some act, the exact word for which is forgotten or not known to the speaker, or does not exist, but an act that the listener will recognize imkur-, imuu-; ~ the opposite of what one is supposed to or is expected to ~ mumiksag-; ~ the right thing asqili-; ~ the same as (he) pillgcir-; intentionally ~ things that one should not ~ pissaq-; ~ two things in one action taplegte-; ~ what? ca-; not be able to ~ without nanelvite-; ~ wrong picurlak; what one is doing though not because one wishes to do so qessaniur-
dock: culurrvik, culurte-, itusvik, salayaq, segvik, uciirvik
doctor: sumcarista; medical ~ cungcarista, suungcarista, yungcarista; one who has been medically treated by a ~ or treated by a shaman yungcaraq
documentation: elicaun, elitnaun
donations: papers (~ or the like) kalikat
doesn’t follow traditional abstinence practices: one who ~ eyalngaung* 
dog: angaqurta, qimugta, see Turner (10); backstrap of ~ harness amaquayaaq; be curled up (of a ~) ungelruma-; brush evils off (and, sometimes, transfer them to a ~) ellug-; ~ food qimugcicin; homemade ~ food alungqa-; feed a ~ homemade dog food alunqge-; ~ feces qimugcinraaq*; gray ~ curangali; growl of ~ kiryani-; ~ line that ties ~ to stake petuk; long-haired, shaggy, or fluffy ~ mequp'ayagaq*; muzzle for ~ keggsailkutaq; shaggy ~ melquusuk, mequss'uk; snout harness for unruly ~ tagun; stake for tying a ~ kangirta-; ~ collar uyaqurriltaq; ~ with a ring of dark fur around its eye eskaayaaq; ~ harness anu-; ~ muzzle to prevent biting cunguilitaq; ~ running loose alongside a team kilagaakurta-; ~ feeding trough alungun; ~ whip qenutaq; ~ the star Sirius, literally, “the moon’s ~” irlum qimugtii
doggie: qimuglugaag*
dog or chum salmon: aluyak, iqalluk, kangiitneq, mac'utaq, neqepik, neqpiq; tagmaarrluk; fine-mesh net for ~ caqutaugaq; old ~ after spawning kangiitneq
dog team: person going ahead of a ~, leading it maryarta; large hook dug into snow or around a tree, post, etc. to hold a ~ before it is time for it to go ayakatarcuun; ~ gangline and harnesses sagtet
dogs: go out pushing a sled without using ~ puyukaicir-; let out a yelp (of ~ mostly) uar-; push a sled without using ~ to pull it kasmurrar-, kaymurrar(ar); ~ snarl (of ~) ikirni-
dog studied: ikamraaq
dogwood: ground ~ cengqulleqcitaaq, cingqullektaaq
doing anything: not feel like ~ cuyuumiit-
doing things the proper way: be capable of ~ elluatuu-
doll: aqcunguaq, cuccunguaq, irniaruaq, yugaq, yuguaq, yunguaq; small ~ cugaq, inuguaq, sugaq, suguraq, suguaq
dollar: tallimaq, tamalkuq; half ~ pinguyaq qpluku
dolly Varden char: iqalluyagaq; springtime ~ anerrluaq; fall-time ~ iqallugpik; half-dried, smoked, packed-together ~ pingciq
dome: onion ~ on Russian Orthodox church aavalkucuk, aavangtalkucuk
domestic cat: kuskaq, kuuskaq, puss'iq, puussiq
domesticated animal: qunguturaq; ~ in Bible ungungssiar(aq*); ~ herd or flock of ~ s katnguan
dominate: cirlake-
don: at'e-
don't! agu, angu; ~ ever V! (pb) -qaryaquna-; ~ do what you’re doing so excessively! arca; ~ even think of it! aullu
donate money: ~ as in the offertory plate in church ellii-
donation: ellii
done about it: it happened and there’s nothing that can be ~ tavallut'ava
donkey: culvark
door: amiik, amik, avik, ikirtuqaq, melek, umek; brace a log against a ~ to keep it shut avir-;
certain hung in front of doorway as a ~ or draft barrier ikirtuqaq; go toward an exit, i.e. toward the ~ or downriver al(ar)-, anel(ar)-, anelrar-; look through the ~ or window uyanteg-~ part of house near the ~ uaqliq*; temporary snow shelter, dug into the snow and provided with a ~ aniguyaq; door bolt caniqtaq; indigenous Yup’ik holiday involving men called “mothers” going ~ to ~ and collecting food Aaniq; two men dressed as women who collect food ~ to ~ during the “Aaniq” holiday aanaak
doorstop: tukrun
doorway: curtain hung in front of ~ as a door or draft barrier ikirtuqaq; ghost that blocks ~s amiiingirayuli
dorsal fin: ~ of fish culuqaq; ~ of a fish or whale culuk; ~ of arctic grayling nakrullugpak; adipose fin or ~ of fish or whale petengtakq
dot: kukuqpak; a ~ eniqalleq
do topstitching on (it): qall’i-
double: taplejte-, tapte-; ~ (it) over repeatedly taptar-; ~ amount tapenqun; have ~ vision malrepegte; he/she having ~ vision malruqnek tangrruiarlunli; ~ barrel shotgun ituqellia;
paddle with a ~ blade paanger-; paunger-; ~ crested cormorant uyalegpak; appear as if the line of hills is ~d ing’ar
doubt: I ~ it tavaq; doubt (it) asgurake-; doubt something asgurayug-; ~ (his) ability or accomplishments gacungake-
doubtfull: be ~ asguranarqe-
dough: akagaq, eqtaq, keliparkaq, murtaq, negtaaraq; rise (of liquid or semiliquid, e.g., ~) ule-
doughnut: terruaya(g)aq*
dowitcher: ceyyiirar(aq*), kukukuqqaq, pipipiaq, qayaruartalek, sugg’erpak, tulikaq
down: (n) qinavyuq, (n) at-; be lying ~ inangga-~ body from the waist ~ uan; circle with one’s fingers and run one’s hands ~ while squeezing slightly to remove liquid, slime, clinging particles, etc. cipeteg-; clamp ~ on negler-; cool ~ nengllaciir-; die ~ cungu-; face ~ palur-; get ~ from something ater-; glide or slide ~ cilru-, ellur-; glide or swoop ~ ellu’urte-; go ~ kalve-; unavag-; go ~ (of water) ente-, kente-; gulp ~ liquid aalemntalaar-; hand ~ one’s possessions or give them to someone more in need iknite-; hang ~ one’s head (as from sadness)
manussug-; hold ~ with something with a weight nanercir-; let ~ one’s pants kive-; lie ~ inarte-, taklarte-; lower (it) ~ kalevte-; lying ~ inar-; path or route ~ to water kanaryaraq; press ~ on negte-, kenegte-; press ~ on repeatedly negtaar-; press ~, hold ~, pin ~ niig-; pulled ~ murug-; put head ~ when seated kucungniigar-; run ~ (soil from a slope) ure-1; settle ~ after wandering nunalgar-; smash ~ on (it) pasgerte-; squat ~ uyunge-; fall ~ head-first or face-first pucikar-; trip and fall ~ angquye-; turn ~ stove or light cuyute-, suyute-; weigh ~ naner; the one ~ below un’a; the one ~ below or toward the river camna; have the bow too far ~ in the water kanarcete-; fling oneself ~ or out ciraarute-; ~ there (below or toward the water) kana(ni); ~ there toward water or toward the exit unani; come ~ or toward water kanar-1; area ~ toward the river or sea keta*
down feather: erinraaq*
downcast: be ~ manussug-
downdraft: for there to be a ~ off a hill, building, etc. kucurni-
downhill: slide ~, go up, and slide repeatedly in play ellu’urtaar-
downriver: cakma(ni), ua(ni), un’ga(ni); area ~ uaqliq*; area far ~ uaqvaag-; from ~ unegken; go ~ cetu-; go toward an exit, i.e., toward the door or ~ al(ar)-, anel(ar)-, anelrar-; hunt seal ~ anssir-; the one ~ cakemna; resident of the ~ area unegkumi; area right ~ from possessor ukarar-; from ~ or by the exit ugken, uga; area ~ or toward the exit from possessor uata-; ~ person unegkumi
downstream: go ~ ciitu-
downward: come or go ~ acitmrute; pull inward or ~ murugte-
doze: ~ off repeatedly qavara-
Draba hyperboreum: ingukiq
draft: cold ~ yurneq-; ~ of cold air igurneq; curtain hung in front of doorway as a door or ~ barrier ikirtuqaq; cold ~ entering from outside iterneq; ~ hole in a wood-burning stove cup’urilleq; be ~y cupugte-
drag: kalurrar-; ~ scraping on the ground kalmingsayuarte-
dragging: be ~ behind nuqlitik*; hook for ~ recently killed seals yuussuun
dragonfly: ciirraq*, ciirayak, ciilermaq

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
dried: be crisp, ~ to a crackly condition
drainage: ~ infected ear
drape: ~ over something; be ~d over something

draw: qamurar-; ~ breath again after almost drowning
drawstring: ~s made on a drawing

draw: ~ breath again after almost drowning

dream: kapegcugnarqe-
dreadful: be ~
dread: ~ something

draw: ~ breath again after almost drowning

drain — drift

dried grass: binding material such as ~
dried fish: ~ or old salmon

drilled: ~ from infection

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Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
driftnet: set a ~ nengte-2, nengte-3; fish with a ~ atercete-; one who rows or drives the motor while the ~ net is being set out iqugta; fish by ~ting or purse-seining kuvyaq

driftwood: ciamruq, equgkaq; small ~
driftnet: set a ~ nengte-2, nengte-3; fish with a ~ atercete-; one who rows or drives the motor while the ~ net is being set out iqugta; fish by ~ting or purse-seining kuvyaq

driveway: ciamruq, equgkaq; small ~
driver: sled with high handlebars on which the ~ rests his arms qamuutarrsuun

drizzle: ivsuk, kallag-, kuvunguar-, minir-, minirrulk, minuk, qakerciur-
drool: nuiqe-
droopy eyes: have ~ qelurni-
drop: pegte-, katag-; accidentally ~ pegtuar-; ~ dead narullgute-; ~ intentionally or otherwise

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
Dryopteris austriaca — earflaps

Dryopteris austriaca: k’un’aq*, nengqaaq, qecuguaq
Dryopteris dilitata: cetuguar(aq*), ceturkaaq, ceturqaar(aq*), ceturuqaat, ciilavik
duck: uutkaaq, yaqulek; goldeneye ~ anarniilnguq*; greater scaup ~ allgirmeq; harlequin ~
cetuskar(aq*), ungungukar(aq*); mallard ~ nelqitaaq; long-tailed or oldsquaw ~arraaliq, alligiar(aq*), see Adams (24); teal ~ qiugtalek, see Adams (27); pintail ~ ikuyaq see Adams (23); white-throated ~, see Adams (30); American widgeon ~ qatkeggliq, see Adams (28) ~ hunting blind elavngavik, nayurvik; hunt long-tailed ~ in the spring aassektacungir-
duckling: qimaguyuq
duct: tear ~ aluviliyaraq
dung: suddenly cave in (of a pit that is being ~) irniqu-; ~ out place elagaq, elaneq
dull: be ~ ipgiar(aq*); have become ~ ipgiar(aq*); ~ witted person nallumquq
dump: ciqitak, ciqicivik, ciqite-; ipgiate-; have become ~
dug: suddenly cave in (of a pit that is being ~) ciqiqe-; nallumquq

dune: sand ~ eroded on the side ingluirneq; deep crevice in sand ~ il’unag; eroded high sand ~ s or eroded high coast that cannot be climbed uss’ariyak
dung: ~ beetle elqiq*; ~ fly anaiaq, anaririyaq
dunlin: ceremraq, cerairpak
duration: taktaciq; be short in extent or ~ nanite-; just V for a short ~, or without making a big deal of it (pb) -maar-; V for some ~ (pb) -tur-.
during: contemporaneous II mood (see Endings section), localis case (see Endings section); building collapses as ~ an earthquake ull’ute-; ~ the time when possessor is V-ing (pb) -yalleq
dusk: atakuan(aq*); be ~ atakuan(aq*)
dust: caarrluk, carrluk; speck of ~ paquneq; ~ in air apsuq, makuuaq
duster: kaqiguar
dwarf: cingssiiq, egacuayak, singssiiyaq; type of ~ willow with big catkins angriniqaq; become ~ ed or stunted from exposure to cold kuc’uqerte-
dwelling: ceiling board of old traditional-style ~

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dwells: animal that ~ in N (pb) -iq
dye: alngarkaq, kepissuun, kepte-; blue-black ~ from a certain soft stone avisgaq; red ~ obtained from the inner bark of alders kavirun; treat with a ~ with alder inner bark cungagarte-; alder inner-bark ~ applied to reduce shrinkage cungagaq; ~ with ocher uiterete-
dyed: ~ leather decoration cungagartaq, kepcteqaaq; boot made of ~ sealskin catquk; ~ thing keptaq
dynamite: qagercetaaq
each other: not know ~ nallute-; V ~ (pb) -taagute-
eager: be ~ piyugteqe-; be ~ to go angaq-, tengu-
eagerly: anticipate ~ especially, concerning one who is away or from whom one is separated nerilegte-; ~ expect something good nersuniur-, neryuniur-
eagle: kuumagiaq, tengmiarrluk, yaqulpak; bald ~ metervik, yaqulegpaq; golden ~ kepcteqaaq, yaqulpak; feast involving a dramatization of an ~ carrying off a person cellanguaq
ear: cun, ciun, see Wrangell (7); acorn-squash shaped projection near newborn’s ~ ut’rutaq; big ~ ciulvak; have an ~ache ciucipe-; drainage from infected ~ maquluk; runny ~ titiq; for ~ to drain from infection maquluk; hair growth in fore ~ atraru; man’s hairdo with long locks over each ~ ketekneq; ~ protector ciutailitaq; brand or ~ cut on reindeer as sign of ownership maquluk; hair growth in for ~ ciullvak; have an ~ache ciucipe-; drainage from infected ~ maquluk; runny ~ titiq; for ~ to drain from infection maquluk; hair growth in fore

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early: ~ evening atakuar(aq*); ~ morning unuakuar; ~ V (pb) -yarar-
earn money: akinge-
earring: aqevlaun, aqlautaq, aqlin, ciucin, kulunguqau, taqupseaq, taquppiitaq; hook of ~ as’un; ~ with hook-shaped piece to insert in pierced ear agaq; large rectangular ~ with glass and copper head on it qevleqsaq; ~ type nakacuguarraq’; string of beads hanging below the wearer’s jaw connecting a pair of ~ agluirun
earth: nuna; dig in the ~ nuniur-; lump of ~ qarmaq; main vein of the ~ from which all plants emerge nunam taqra; natural mound of ~ several feet high anglutugaq; well up from beneath the ~ or ice uleve-, ulve-; legendary underground dweller that knocks on the ~ tukriayuli; ~ly possession calqtagaq
earthquake: there is an ~ nuna; earth: nuniur-; dig in the ~ aqevlaun, aqlautaq, aqlin, ciucin
earring: earn money: akinge-
earmuff: early— morning unuakuar; ~ V (pb) -yarar-
easy: become ~ qacigikanir-; become ~ qacig-; become ~ to see mecignari-; ~ to see than before avayig-
easily: develop affection ~ ungatar-; one who gets cold ~ qerruskaq; fetch some N from an ~ accessible place (pb) -ssaag-; be ~ angered qennga-; be ~ broken camlaate-; done ~ qacig-; become ~ done piqainaunte-, piqinaq-; drive game into an area where they can be ~ killed ungu-; be ~ tickled qungvagtar-; be ~ V-ed (pb) -ciryar-
earth: arpineq, calaraq, kelukneq, keluvaq, kiugkenak, ungalaq; for there to be an ~ wind keluvaq
East Cape, Siberia: Nuuraq
Easter: Paaskaaq, Ussukcautelleq; Russian Orthodox ~ bread kuli’acaq; palm frond used at ~ in the Russian Orthodox Church papanuk
easy: be ~ cayaraite-, qacignarqe-; be easy to see mecignarqe-; be easy to see or hear mistu-; find (it) to be as ~ to act on as desired qacike-; have it ~ piqiani-; have things ~ yuongui-; prepare handmade thread for ~ threading nuuv’ilir-
eat: nere-, pap’a-; ~ breakfast unuakutaq-; ~ lunch apiataq-; ~ supper atakutar-; be bitter or otherwise unpleasant to ~ neqniate-; chew food to soften it for someone to ~ takuli-; come uninvited to ~ payaqcaar(ar)-; food ready for ~ing neqkaq; gobble up food alqar-; keep trying to get (him) to ~ niriakuraqta-; send a visitor away without having him or her ~ menkuke-; sweet or otherwise pleasant to ~ neqniqe-; try to find something to ~ nerangnaq-; ~ a little bit nerami-; ~ a little to stave off hunger pangs qamcetaar-; ~ a lot nerep’ag-; ~ berries as one picks them amqar-, nerliyar-, neryar-; ~ bits of meat clinging to a bone after most of the meat has been removed pukug-; pick and ~ the scraps of meat clinging to a bone kivkar-; ~ fast arcar-; pick and ~ little things pukite-; ~ marrow or brains by sucking or otherwise pateq-; ~ N (pb) -tur-; ~ raw food aripa-; ~ roe meluk-; ~ something to remove the taste of what one has just previously eaten qecirniir-; ~ small portions of a memorial dish neq’ari-; ~ with nerelligucir-; be a fast ~ er keggag-; one that ~s nertuli; monster that lives in the mountains and ~s people yuiliq
eaten: bone left after meat is ~ from it enerkuaq, nerkuuaq; food ready to be ~ nerqainaq; meat or fish to be ~ and frozen quaq; frozen fish to be ~ in that state kumlaneg; frozen meat to be ~ in that state kumlacq; ridicule by singing while food is being ~ during the Messenger Feast nernerrlugcetaar-; seal oil or other liquid in which food is dipped before being ~ meciaq; something ~ after eating frozen fish or receiving communion qecirniir-; striped jellyfish that is ~ in the fall qengyak; salted fish or meat ~ after it is cut up and leached to remove excess salt sulunaq; sprout of a plant used in “akutaq” also ~ by geese neqniliaq; fish that has been frozen after being allowed to age slightly, ~ uncooked and frozen tepcuar(aq*), tep’ngaayak
eating: (age fish heads for ~ by burying them) tep’li-; chew food to prepare it for ~ (as for a child) tamuali-; dried fish tail for ~ papsalqitaq; feel sick after ~ just a little after starving cakenqar-; freeze-dried esophagus for ~ iglaq; partially dried fish boiled for ~ egamaarlluk; pour oil or water over in preparation for ~ kuunsqere-; tired of ~ the same food all the time qapilngu-; have a prickly feeling in one’s
tongue when ~ fermented foods kakialanar-

something eaten after ~ frozen fish for
receiving communion qecriyaikun; be tired
of ~ the same food cirlite-; feel sick from ~ too
much fatty food uqilngu-; ~ utensil nerrusuun

ebb: ente-, kente-
echo: akiugte-, akiuq
eclipse: there is an ~ of the sun akerta nalauq;
there is an ~ of the moon iraluq nalauq; be ~d
nala-
economize: aniqne-
eddy: angilurneq, qacuneq, qamaneq
edematous: be ~ qeluarci-
edge: mengla*, [e]ngla*, kengla*, nel’a*, ceta, ngel’a;
cutting ~ of knife kegginaq; go around the ~ of
(it) menglaire-; go toward the water or ~ ketvar-

have as its shore or ~ cenke-; joint at the ~ of
tracking stabilizer stern piece of a kayak
nall’aruaq; sharp ~ quaugkuk; sit close to the ~
qutqir-; thin, melting, overhanging ice ~ in
spring icineq; holes on the ~ of a kayak skin on
the aft and fore decks that were used to draw
the deck seams together with a thong lacing
prior to the final sewing tapricilleq; bevel the ~
of a skin for sewing mangag-; beveled ~ on
inside of hatch rim of kayak

kuvirneq; ~ of
~ of a skin for sewing
mangag-; beveled ~ on

the deck seams together with a thong lacing
prior to the final sewing
tapricilleq; bevel the

kuvirneq; ~ of
~ of a skin for sewing
mangag-; beveled ~ on

the deck seams together with a thong lacing
prior to the final sewing
tapricilleq; bevel the

kuvirneq; ~ of
~ of a skin for sewing
mangag-; beveled ~ on

the deck seams together with a thong lacing
prior to the final sewing
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egg: “sea ~” uurritaq; bird’s ~ kayanguq, manik,
peksu; smallest ~ in a nest uquessnitak;
develop water in the ~ before the embryo
becomes large emrii-; ~ in formative stage,
inside bird ciqmanciq; fish ~ qaryaq, imlauk;
single fish ~ iiqupaq; herring ~ melucuaq,
qaarsaq; herring ~ on kelp qaryaq; salmon ~
cilluvak; dried salmon ~ s kineryaq; fly ~ meqiq;
hatch of an ~ tuker-, see Wrangell (16)
egg yolk: es’aq, esiq, kavinqupagtaq
eggbeater: akucissuun, akutessuun
eggs: aged fish ~ cinegyaq, cin’aq, cuak;
aged dried fish ~ peginaq; find ~ peksute-,
kayangute-
find and gather ~ by removing the grass that
covers them ciruirci-; hunt for ~ of waterfowl
usually kayangussur; look for ~ cangu-
fish ~ meluk; fly ~ ciiviit anait; fly from its ~
peksallag-; find ~

kayangussur-;
hunt for ~, of waterfowl
carry a ~ oil
type of ~ plant

kauk, kaugpak; ~ layer right beneath skin
of fish kelipacuk; ~ lining of seal intestine
qiqaq; ~ lower part of stem of tall cottongrass
itaq*; any ~ oil uqugq; type of ~ plant negasek;

pussy willow catkin tamuakaq; ~ root of
rosewort caqlak; ~ root of spreading wood
fern kun’aq*; ~ tuber of the tall cottongrass
mlaqetaq; ~ tubers of pink plumes cuqlamaq;

vegetation naummrukuyaq; new ~ willow growth
tayarulunguaq; ~ yellow seaweed tukurnaq;

sweet sea anemone found on rocks qacataq

Eek: Ekvicuaq, lik
effective: be ~ catngu-
effeminate: be or act ~ arnamiirse-
effort: after much ~ pegnem; after very much

pegenqapiar; require little ~ qacignarqe-; to
work harder or put ~ into what one is doing to
make up for lost time cagnite-

Egegik: Igyagiiq: Alaska Peninsula Eskimo (Aleut)
from ~ tarupiaq
egg: “sea ~” uurritaq; bird’s ~ kayanguq, manik,
peksu; smallest ~ in a nest uquessnitak;
develop water in the ~ before the embryo
becomes large emrii-; ~ in formative stage,
inside bird ciqmanciq; fish ~ qaryaq, imlauk;
single fish ~ iiqupaq; herring ~ melucuaq,
qaarsaq; herring ~ on kelp qaryaq; salmon ~
cilluvak; dried salmon ~ s kineryaq; fly ~ meqiq;
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aged dried fish ~ peginaq; find ~ peksute-,
kayangute-
find and gather ~ by removing the grass that
covers them ciruirci-; hunt for ~ of waterfowl
usually kayangussur; look for ~ cangu-
fish ~ meluk; fly ~ ciiviit anait; fly from its ~
peksallag-; gather greens, tubers, berries, ~, etc.
to eat makiraq; herring ~ elquaq*, qaryaq; lay
~ kayangi-; mixture of crushed aged fish ~ with
crushed berries, seal oil, and sugar passiaq;
pestle used to crush berries, fish ~, etc. passin;
to set ~ eva-
eggshell: qelta
eider: common ~ angikvkav, metraq*, nanvista;

male common ~ tunupista; female common
~ nayangaryaq; common ~ chick kutyagaq;

king ~ qengallek; spectacleed (Fischer’s)
~ angikvkav, akiilek, qaigueq, see Adams
(26), Nelson (123); Steller’s ~ anarnissakaq, caqiar(aq*)
eight: inglulgen, pingayunlegen, see Petroff (2); ~ in
playing cards qulcungaq
either: ~ . . . or qang’a-lu; ~ of two lanterns
hanging from the kashim ceiling during a
dance qilaamruyaaq
ejaculate: ~ semen maq’erri-, maq’-
Ekuk: Iquk 2
Ekwoq: Iquaq
early: let a long time ~ ak’anun; when some time
had ~d qakuan
elastic: nengulraq
elevator: cingun, ikusek; arm folds (~ area) kay’uq;
esting on a surface such as a table ayakut’e-; ~ hard
ikusvag-; ~ protector ikusgiliitaq; measurement from
the distance from the folded ~ of one
outstretched arm to the fingertips of the other
outstretched arm taluyaneq; measurement from
one’s ~ to end of his outstretched fingertips
ikuyegneq; measurement from one’s elbow to
the end of his fist ikuyeganq
elder: ciulirneq, tegganeq, teggneq, teggneraq*,
ciuqliq*; lesson or reminder for the younger
generation to learn from the experience of the
~s naucaqun
elderly: be ~ temyiq-
election: cucukiyaraq; ~ ballot cucukelciirun
kalikaq
electric: appliance kenerkuayaraq; ~ generator
kallugvik, kenurrikiv; ~al or thermal insulator
capun
electricity: kalluk; have started (of fire, ~, etc.)
kumangneq
elephant: melugyaq, qalemtaayuli
elevated: ~ cache enekvak, mayurrvik, neqivik,
qulravik, mayurpik; ~ food cache elagyaq;
for tracks on snow to become hard and ~ (as
surrounding snow sinks) nalugarui-; old-style
coffin in which a person was laid to rest with
his knees folded and drawn up near his chin,
formerly ~ on four short posts sitaaq; pull (it)
up onto an ~ area kaggirte-; be perched on an
~ flat object, such as a floating block of ice,
the shore, or a table uginga-; main horizontal
~ log of fish rack agagliiyaq; spot on top of
an ~ place from which the snow has melted
urunqiq; sight with the aid of binoculars,
or from an ~ point qinerte-; ~ storage place
qalvarvik; ~ storage platform or rack for
storing meat ek’raaq
elevating block: tus’un
elevation: be high in ~ kertu-; be low in ~ kerkite-
eleven: see Appendix 6 on numerals
elef: cingssiiq, egacuayak, singssiiyayak.
yugg’acngiar(aq*)
Elginus gracilis: iqalluaq
Eli: Nevircaurluq; Yup’ik Eskimo from the
Norton Sound area, especially from the
villages of ~ and Golovin, Unalakleet, and St.
Michael Unaliq
eliminate: ~ as a cause of worry pengegnair-
Eliphorum sp.: paliaraq
elongated: be ~ taksurenqegg-; be or make ~
takaayi-; become or have become ~ taksuryi-
else: what ~? tua-i-qaa?
elsewhere: taima, tyima; be ~ tyimngu-
Elymus arenarius: taperrnaq
Elymus mollis: taperrnaq
emanate: ~ odor aqlate-
emanation: tepa; woman’s ~ aqla, qalugneq; expose
to one’s female ~ el’allagvike-; adversely
affected by a woman’s ~ arniqe-
embarrassed: be ~ kasnguyug-; cause one to feel ~
tun’ernarnq-; feel ~ because one is imposing on
someone tunrir-
embarrassing: be ~ kasngunarqe-, kayngunarqe-
ember: aumaq, cupun; almost go out (of ~s)
angange-
embezzling: piciqngaunani teglelleq
embrace: eqte-1, qete-2, akuqar-; suddenly ~
ques’arte-
embryo: develop water in the egg before the ~
becomes large emrri-
emerge: alpag-1, nuqe-, yurar-2; ~ from qakvar-; ~
from the brush to the water kanar-1; ~ into an
open area cev’ar-; main vein of the earth from
which all plants ~ nunam taqra
emergency closures: ~ of fishing or hunting season
Piqatarrarpeknateng Umeqlukk
emit: loud howls maruarpaga-; open one’s mouth
and ~ sound aar-2
Emmonak: Imangaaq
emotion: cry with ~ iluteqe-
emotional: have a hard time because of ~ or physical weakness or disability cirlique-; have a hard time because of physical or ~ illness irliqe-; ~ pain neka; cause ~ pain nekanarqe- emotionally: be ~ distressed qakte-; feel ~ hurt angenruuyug-; be ~ pained asegue-, iluteqe-, nekayug-; ~ painful nekahe-; strain ~, physically, in illness caknaa-emperor goose: nacaulleek Emperatum nigrum: kavlakuraaq*, paunraaq*, tan’gerpak empty: imair-; be ~ imaithe-; be completely ~ kalungqa-; completely ~ kalug-, kalugte-; ~ cartridge kapcliaq; sprinkling of things as at the bottom of an almost~ container kanevneq; ~ container that held N (pb) -utelleq; ~ flour sack mukaarutleq; ~ skull ilquigneq; return ~d without catching anything utrinraaq-emulate: kingunrirtur-; want to ~ cucu-enamelware: to chip (of ~ or the like) qaculakarte-, kassug- enclosure: capu; ~d entry porch elaturraq; wooden ring put around a mask to represent the world of the object ~d by it ellanguaq enclosing: folded strip ~ raw edge of fabric menglalitaq enclosure: capu encompass: kalukarte-, kassug- encounter: alake-1, narug-, pairte-, parte-2, ~ someone pairkenge-; in some sense ~ N (pb) -ite-; run onto, run into, meet, or ~ null’arte- encourage: caceleqaq-, cinge-, icungte-, qarute-; ~ one to V (pb) -squma-; source of ~ment cacteuqun encrust: be ~ (of liquid) ciiqauma-end: nangquq, nangneq; add onto the ~ of (it) iquilr; at the upper or lower ~ of a village ill’arte-; come to the ~ iquklite-; this is not the ~ tua-i-ngunrituq; toward the ~ of something iqutmun; ~ at (it) ngel’ekte-; crosspiece or ball-like hand grip at upper ~ of single-bladed paddle qaquaq; dangling ~ of woman’s belt cipnemrmiutaq; one with an ~ iqulek; it is the ~ of the month [RALIUQ NANG’UQ] hole at inside ~ of tunnel entrance to old-time house or kashim pugyaraq; ~ of ulna at wrist, where the bone projects cugamkuyuk; end part of something iqugkuaq; native-made maul consisting of a log with one ~ thinned to serve as a handle uluryarutaq; snowshoe with upturned front ~ acaluruaq; stand on ~ (of hair) tekallragte-; stand on ~ (of hair when dry after being wet) kakilragte-; prepare handmade thread for easy threading by twisting it to a tapered ~ egli qua, nuvv’ilir-, nuvv’iliraq; slough with lake at ~ taqikartuliq; bow ~ of a kayak civuqucuk; kayak paddle with a blade at each ~ paangruq; single-bladed paddle hand grip at upper ~ that is one piece with the handle qaqquaqnga~; tapered part at ~ of kayak qamenquq; oblique area at ~ of kayak gunwale capngiaq; hole in the leading upright section at ~ of boat keel agayuqunqarmaq; hook used to pull things from the ~ of the kayak to the cockpit tallirraq; one side of two-piece ~ or next-to~ deck beam of kayak tuntonuaq; kayak ~ part nenguralria, pupsugyuqalalek; measurement from tip of toes to ~ of heel if’ganeq; measurement from one’s elbow to the ~ of his fist kuyegameeq; measurement from one’s elbow to ~ of his outstretched fingertips kuyegneq; measurement from tip of toes to ~ of heel ietegneq1; measurement between the ~s of one’s fingers extended outward in opposite directions yagneq; measurement of the width at the ~s of the index finger and the middle finger held next to each other malruneq; measurement of the width at the ~s of the index finger, the middle finger, and the ring finger held next to each other pingayuneq; bouy at the ~ of a fishnet kelliqutaq, iququlqutaq; slit at each ~ of a net-sinker nayugnaq; small peg at ~ of atlatl aklicaraq; notched ~ of bow, where bowstring is fastened qeluyaraq, teru; butt ~ of foreshaft of seal harpoon kegcuq; holder for ~ of gut when it is washed qalluarun; loop at ~ of line urciq; handhold at lower ~ of seal harpoon attached to seal-poke float cigvigqiuq; end of net that gets tied to a rock or the like parteq; celebrating the ~ of something (e.g., war) taqutiiq; joint at ~ of spear used to attach point aklicaraq; pseudo-branch of a fish (the part of a fish next to the gills, at the ~ of which is a triangular bone) kautguyakap, kautguyutaq1, kaugun1; small clam that is black on the ~s for Native games competition aavussaq; strap with

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
handle at ~s that is wound around the shaft of a fire-drill and pulled back and forth to turn the shaft nucugcuutak
devor: ~ to capture ingcur-; ~ to learn elitaur-;
~ to V (pb) -caar(ar)-
ending: have a bad ~ kingullugte-
endowed: one that is well ~ with N (pb) -tu-, -tuli
endurance: have ~ ayani-
endeure: ~ hardship arriqe-; ~ troubles cakviur-;
~ the difficulty involved with V-ing or with N (pb) -niur-
enemy: inglú, inglussuk; keep oneself from being
seen by game or an ~ tanite-
energy: piuniu
engage: ~ in a finger-pulling contest qaqrtuute-;
~ in an unusual activity during sleep pegla-;
~ in hand-to-hand combat cagte-; yagte-; ~ in hobby caanguaq; ~ in illicit sex jucuniaq; ~ in
Inupiaq-style Eskimo dancing in which men and women alternate in a straight line facing
the drummers talir-; do something, ~, the exact word for which is forgotten or not known to
the speaker, or does not exist, but an act that the listener will recognize imkur-; ~ in trading,
barter, and/or buying and selling naverrniar-
engine: inboard ~ tuqtuq; start (an ~) ayagcete-
starter of an ~ ayagcecissuun; starter cord on an
~ nuqtarccuun
engineer: massiinista
English: speak ~ or well qitevnga-; in the ~
language kass’atun; in ~ only kass’aturrlainaq
Englishman: proper ~ Kass’apik
engrave: ceteq, citeq; ~ designs ingciq-; ~d mark
tevagneq
engraving: device for ~ bone, ivory, or wood
cet’raarcuun; ivory~ tool or other such
tool ingciun; ~ tool with beaver incisor tip
iqukeggun
Enhydra lutris: aatagaq, arrnaq
enjoy: anglani-, picalke-; ~ (it) anglake-; ~ food
neqnili-; ~ one’s V-ing (pb) -yugar-, -yugcai-
~ oneself nunanili-; ~ things assili-
enjoyable: be ~ anglanarqe-; not be ~ anglanaite-
~ item picalqu
enjoyably: V ~ (pb) -luaq-
enjoyment: close one’s eyes partially as a sign
of intense ~ qaamyuar(ar)-; watch with ~
tangruuarar-
enlarge: tailor so as to ~ qerru-
~enough: exactly ~ to fill (it/them) imarkaneq; have
~ of something to be able to spare or share
some with others avevgvingqerr-; not V ~ (pb)
-myag-, -vlaag-; that’s ~ tava-i, tua-i
enter: iter-; cold draft ~ing from outside iterneq; ~ a
smaller part of the main area kau-
entertain: aavurte-, kegginiqe-, tangsii-
enthusiasm: preview (as of movie) or anything to
arouse ~ tengruccetaarun
enthusiastic: be ~ piyugteqe-; be ~ about (it)
tengru-, tengruke-; dance Eskimo-style
vigorously and ~ly aggigte-
tire: tamalkur-, tamar-; turn one’s ~ body cau-;
do something in its ~ ty tamarmirte-
entrails: cakungluut, qilu; fresh tomcod with ~
removed, ready for hanging citegtaq*; scoop ~
out with one’s finger when cleaning small fish
cite-
entrance: iteryaraq, amiguyuk; cover or curtain
for ~ elciqaq; house with ground-level ~
itquercafaq; little room at side of ~ qerrayaq;
tunnel ~ to house lavleryaraq; tunnel ~ to
old-style house iluyaraq, qissiryaraq, tuqluk;
tunnel ~ to men’s communal house agviaq,
kalvagyaraq; warm weather causes above-
ground ~ to semi-subterranean house to be
opened because of flooding of winter tunnel ~
kepneq
entranceway: amiik, amik; handrail at ~ to old-time
dwelling pall’itaq
entrapping: fall over on top of something, ~ it
pelqerte-
entry porch: enclosed ~ elaturraq
envious: be ~ ayara-, ayari-, cikna-; be ~ by nature
ciknatar-; not be an ~ person ciknataite-
environment: item situated in a small space or a
particular ~ kukutnaaq
envoy: quirutuasta
envy: ayara-, ayari-, ciknake-, ciknaneq, cuyu-
ephed: as’arceNa(aq*)
epidemic: canerlak, cangerlak; flu ~ of 1918
quiserpak
epiglottis: nerilkarvik
epileptic: be ~ qistetu-
Epilobium angustifolium: ciilqaaq, curalrussaq
Epsom salts: taryurrgalngyuq*
equal: be ~ pitateke-

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
equipped: be completely ~ qaqima-
Equisetum arvense: keneq*, qetek
equivalent: aki; vialis case (see Endings section)
eraser: aug’arissuun, ellaissuun, erevte-
erect: being ~ napar-; become set in a position such as hair that has been curled, a tree bent by the wind, a sled runner bent by steaming, an ~ paste-; ~, pointed piece of ice, broken by ocean swells culucgineq
erected: have been ~ napangqa-
ered: have an ~ tek’ar, tek’i-
Erethizon dorsatum: cukilek, ilaanquciq, issaluq, eroded: have been ~ napar-; become set in a position such as hair that has been curled, a tree bent by the wind, a sled runner bent by steaming, an ~ paste-; ~, pointed piece of ice, broken by ocean swells culucgineq
Equisetum arvense: keneq 2 , qetek
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Eucharist: Holy ~ Akuluraq
Akuluraq
Etolin Strait: qamuraun
Erignathus barbatus: almiqaq*, angayukliq, apsiaraq, ipuuyuli, makelvak, maklacuk, maklak, nemercauk, papangluqaq, temiqyuyguggluaq, tuilngaq, tungungqu, uillacuq, ungagciiq, yaaliartaq
Eriophorum angustifolium: itiaq*, pekneq
Eriophorum sp.: melqruuaq, tengtarkaq, ukayiruaq
ermine: aklunqurun, amitutak, narulkiaq, teriaq, see Adams (29); ~ (or weasel) agluruyak, small weasel or ~ enairayuliyaq*
erode: usserqe-, uste-; ~d high sand dunes or high coast that cannot be climbed uss’ariyak; sand dune ~d on the side ingluirneq
er: alarte-
erend: go or send on an ~ makira-2
error: alarneq; be in ~ alanggqa-, alarqiqe-; being in ~ alar-
escape: anag-; go somewhere else to ~ famine and survive anangniar-; song composed to celebrate accomplishment such as escape from danger anqaraun
Eschrichtius robustus: cetuqupak
Eskimo: Yup’ik ~ Yup’ik; be a Yup’ik ~ yuu-; in the Yup’ik ~ language Yugtun, Yup’igcetun; Inupiaq ~ Malimiu, qaqkumiui, Qaviyarmiu; Alaska Peninsula ~ (or “Aleut”) from Egegik tarupiaq; ~ artifact yugtaq; ~ men’s boot with fur inside ilutmurtaq; tell about what one foresees while beating an ~ drum qalur(ar)-; Mongolian spot on lower back of ~ people yungcarte-; dance ~style vigorously and enthusiastically aggigte-
Eskimo dance: (n) yuraq, (v) assigte-, cyurute-; man’s ~ arulaq; women’s ~ nayangaq; call out as song leader for an ~ apallir-; direct dance motions in an ~ by moving one’s body to the words and rhythm agniur-; make the arm motions in an ~ yagira-, yagiraciq; sing a song with soft drumming before the start of ~ mengen-

“Eskimo ice cream”: akutaq, amekaq, see Nelson (9); make ~ akute-; a kind of ~ passiaq; frozen ~ qangquaq; ~ made with the fresh roe of whitefish and mashed cranberries qerpertaq; ~ made with aged fish roe qamaamaq; ~ made with aged salmon eggs mak’aq; ~ made with fish liver tenguggluk; ~ made with sourdock tugrinaq; type of ~ made with roe, (salmon) berries, and seal oil whipped together amnginaq; plant used in making ~ napataq; whipped ~ made from moss soaked in aged seal oil puya; snow that is soft but granular, found under the top layer, good for making ~ pukak; a bowl of ~ used in an old-time ceremony naluu; ceremonially bring bowls of ~ into the men’s communal house during the “Aaniq” holiday nalug-4; grab ball-like portions of ~ carried by women and hide them in cracks as in the porch of the men’s communal house, to be looked for during the “Aaniq” holiday tumagcur-

“Eskimo potato”: marallaq*, qerqaq
esophagus: have food stuck in the ~ tumite-; ~ of fish igyamcuk; freeze-dried ~ for eating iglaq; bleached ~ used as backing for beadwork decoration nerun
Esox lucius: ciulek, cuvkvak, cuvkvak, eluqruuyak, keggsuli, luqruuyak, qalru
essence: seek the ~ of someone yungcarte-
essential: be ~ catngu-; establish: naparte-; ~ goals pillerkir-
esteeem: qigcike-; be ~ed qigcignarqe-
etched design: cet’rautaq
etching brush: qamuraun
Etolin Strait: Akuluraq
Eucharist: Holy ~ Tanqilria quyayaraq
eulachon: cemerliq, cimigliq, qimaruaq
eumetopias jubatus: apakcuk, uinaq, uinaq
Euphagus carolinus: apakcuk, uginaq, uinaq
even tempered: be ~ qenngaite-
even though: concessive mood (see Endings section), taugken
evening: be ~ ataku-, atakuar(aq*); early ~
atakuaraq; this ~ ataku; go back home after an ~ activity ilgar; ~ meal atakutaq
evenly: carry ~ between several people akigar; wooden device used to keep stitches ~ tight as when sewing a waterproof seam on a kayak skin unguq

event: cagaq; hold an ~ cagaq

eventually: will ~ V or be V-ed (pb) -arkau-
ever: tanem; not ~ agurrul
everlasting life: unguva nangyuilnguq tanem;
ever: agurrul

not ~ (pb) -arkau-
eventually: will ~ V or be V-ed (pb) -arkau-
event: cagaq; hold an ~ cagaq

evenly: carry ~ between several people akigar; wooden device used to keep stitches ~ tight as when sewing a waterproof seam on a kayak skin unguq

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ever: agurrul

not ~ (pb) -arkau-
eventually: will ~ V or be V-ed (pb) -arkau-
event: cagaq; hold an ~ cagaq

evenly: carry ~ between several people akigar; wooden device used to keep stitches ~ tight as when sewing a waterproof seam on a kayak skin unguq

existence — extremely

existence: come into ~ piurte-

exit: anvik; by the ~ ua(ni); area toward the ~ ualirmeq; the one toward the ~ cakmena, cakma(ni), un’ga(ni); area downriver or toward the ~ from possessor uata; the one downriver or by the ~ uga; from downriver or by the ~ uqken; go toward an ~, i.e., toward the door or downriver alr(ar)-, anelrar-, anel(ar); down there toward water or toward the ~ una(ni)

Exodus: Biblical book of ~ Anucimallrat

expand: nula-

expect: eagerly ~ cagmar-

expected: place where something is found when it is least ~ to be found there kelgunrintuguq*; just as could be ~ qayumi; what will (or is supposed, planned, or ~) happen pillerkaq; do the opposite of what one is supposed to do or is ~ to do mumiksag-

expel: ~ (him) from the village

explain: naigte-, nallunair-, nalqigte-, taikanir-; ~ explain:

explained: be ~ qanrutkuma-

explanation: nalqgun, taikaniun, taringcetaarun, taringnaurun; get an ~ kingunge; speak by way of ~ qanerniar; the ~ is ~ cunawa

explode: qager-, qaq’erte-; ~ repeatedly qagra-; ~ violently qagpag-

explorer: paaqarta

explosive: qagercetaaq

expose: ~ or reveal facts about (it/him) qaite-; open or cut so as to ~ the inside ullirte-; ~ the N of (it) (pb) -urte-; ~ to the heat of the sun maci-; ~ to heat macir(ar); stone that breaks when ~d to heat tumaranqellria; type of dark stone used for whetstones, not broken when ~d to heat teggalquiapiaq; ~d to one’s female emanations ell’allagvike-; sandbar ~d at low tide en’aq, ken’aq: be ~d for all to see (figuratively) ini-
dwarfed or stunted from exposure to cold kuc’uqerte-

express: ~ (unwarranted) exasperation toward (him) tanemkur-; ~ one’s respect toward (him) ucuqe-

expression: show physical strain by facial ~ tenguqe-; be facially ~less nulgaite-; become facially ~less nulgaire-

extend: nenge-, nengugte-, usgu-; extend (it) nengte-; extend as far as one’s waist quakakiirar-; extend to ngelkarte-; extend to (it) ngel’eki-; extend to the N of (pb) -qliarte-; ~ to the top of (it) qamqiarte-

extended: be ~ nenginga-; soften a skin by ~ soaking peqlicir-; the ~ one over there aúgna, augna; distance between the ends of one’s arms ~ in opposite directions yagneg the ~ thing that is referred to already tamana

extent: pitaciq; be short in ~ or duration nanite-; well endowed with N, have N to a large ~ (pb) -tu-; ~ of possessor’s V-ing (pb) -dziq-

exterior: ~ (of possessor) ellate-; ~ groove of an oval bowl ull’eruaq

extinguish: qame-; ~ be short in ~ or duration nanite-; ~ be short in ~ or duration nanite-

extinguisher: fire-; ~ with water nekete-; be ~ed

extinguisher: fire-; ~ with water nekete-; be ~ed

extra: ~ covering qaliraq

extract: amu-; ~ something amute-

extraction: lose a tooth either naturally or through iñgir-

extractor: marrow ~ paterturrsuun

extraordinary: accomplish something ~ iniqsakar-; ~ person yungruyak; legendary little person or ~ person ircenrraq*

extreme: ice crystal from ~ cold weather quilekquaq; person who acts very slowly, with ~ caution mianikur(aq*)

Extreme Uction: KINQULIRMEEK MINGUYARAQ

extremely: be ~ cold nengelvak

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### English-to-Yup'ik Index

**eye**

- **ii**, **iingaq**, **iingalaq**, **uitassuun**; **cornea** **enciq**
- **iris** **tungunqurpagtaq**; **pupil** **takvik**, **takviun**; **~ socket** **icilleq**, **iisngaq**; **inner canthus (corner of ~ around tear duct)** **qipalluraq**; **foreign object in one’s ~ evrun**, **verun**; **get a foreign object in one’s ~ everte-**, **verte-**; **glance or peek out of the corner of one’s ~ qigeckar-**; **dog with a ring of dark fur around its ~ eskaayaq**; **piece of thread with the end twisted to a point for threading through a needle’s ~ egliraq**; **eye-like holes (volcanic rock with ~)** **iingarnak**

- **eyebrow**: **qavluq**

- **eyeglasses**: **ackiik**, **igaugek**, **igguak**, **iinguak**; **powerful (of ~)** **tukni-**

- **eyelash**: **qelemyaq**, **qemeryaq**

- **eye mucus**: **meryak2**, **qavacilleq**, **quniggluk**, **qunik**; **have dried ~ qunigqe-**

- **eyes**: see Wrangell (19), Orlov (25); **area between ~ akuliraq**; **as far as the ~ can see iik ngeliignun**; **close one’s ~ partially, as when squinting against light, or as a sign of intense enjoyment or satisfaction qaamyuar(ar)-**; **close one’s ~ cikme-, cikmir-, qelme-**; **cover one’s ~ cikempag-**; **open one’s ~ melu-**; **get pus on ~ imaryange-**; **gnat found on beaches, gets in ~engleryaq**; **have big ~ iitu-**; **have droopy ~ qelurni-**; **have irritated ~ qakerci-**; **make a ~ cangurte-, cirurtar-**; **cover one’s ~ while the other players hide in a game of hide-and-seek melu-**; **get pus on ~ maryange-**; **gnat found on beaches, gets in ~engleryaq**; **have big ~ iitu-**; **have droopy ~ qelurni-**; **have irritated ~ qakerci-**; **open one’s ~ uite-**; **signal with one’s ~(s) iigmiur-**; **something or someone that one can or should turn one’s head and ~ away from uluqaq; suddenly open one’s ~ uigarte-**; **traditional wooden visor to protect the ~ from the sun’s glare elqiaq”; turn one’s head and ~ away ulur-**; **as far as the eyes can see iik ngeliignun**

- **eyeshade**: **elqiaq*, iigaugek; modern ~ elqipcuaq**; **wooden ~ elqipcuaq**

- **eyesight**: **have bad ~ meciti-**, **takviate-**; **have good ~ mecigtu-, mecikegte-, takvigtu-**

- **eyetooth**: **qugcuun**, **tuluryaq**

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**Fabric**: **canvas tent ~ pelatekarkaun**; **folded strip enclosing raw edge of ~ menglalitaq**; **yardage (of ~) saaneq**

**Face**: **cau-**, **cauman**, **kegginaq**; **legendary being with half a woman’s ~ inglupgayuk**, **qapurruyunili; side of ~ ayakutar(aq*), inarnaq**; **have a dirty ~ ure-**; **wash one’s ~ ermig-, iili-, tanir-**; **blackhead on ~ irciq**

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**Fade**: **erme-**, **erve-**, **ui-**; **~ away and be gone umi-**; **~ from sight, becoming smaller and smaller ellaq’er-**; **~ out pella-**

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**Fail to reach**: **nurte-**

**Faint**: **nalluqar-, pellaqar-**; **be very ~ly visible (of dawn) errsuatyivlag**
faith: ukverneq, ukveq, ukverun
Falco peregrinus: qiirayuli
falcon: peregrine
fallen: have ~ ingiga-; get a ~ uterus after pregnancy enguga’rte-, nenguga’rte-
Fallopian tube: mikelngurkam kayangum tumyaraa
falls: Golden Gate ~ on the Kiseralik River Quuqaq*
false: be ~ piciunrite-
false chomomile: atsaruaq, itegmik
false eye: ingiuq
false tooth: keggutnguaq
falsehood: piciunrlnguq*
falsey: accuse ~ picilir-
falsity: piciunrlnguq*
familiar spirit: tuunraq; person with a ~ tuunralek;
shaman’s mask or representation of his ~ yug’aq
family: ilakelriit; marry into a certain village or ~ ukurrite-; woman who has married into a ~ ukurritaq;
youngest child in ~ carliaq; N and ~ (pb) -e(n)kut; ~ member ila; experience a death (as of a ~ member) tuqi-;
member of the cat ~ kuskarpanganguq*
famine: kaignaq, piitaq; for there to be a ~ piitaq;
suffer ~ kaig-; suffer from ~ kainiqe-; survive ~ kanar-3; time of ~ caneglar; go somewhere else to escape ~ and survive
fan: aqlayun, kiiruyygailkun; dance ~
taruyamaarun; ventilation ~ elicussun
fancy: ~ hat nacarpiaq; light-colored, soft belly skin of caribou or reindeer used in ~ parka designs pukiq; ~ skin boot made with a piece of dark fur over the skin part ciuqalek; ~ contrasting colored skin patchwork trim at hem of garment inqit
far: be ~ apart akultu-; from ~ away temaqvanek;
as ~ as the eyes can see iik ngeliignun; area ~
downriver uaqvaaq*; not go ~ enough nurute-;
~ in the direction denoted by N (pb) -qsig-;
~ qva, ~qvaaq*; be ~ out away from shore kessig-, ketsig-;
~ to the rear kinguqsig-; ~ away and/or long ago but identity known, at least partially, to speaker and audience ima(ni);
~ in the area or space or time denoted by N (pb) -qliq*
fare: ekniarun
farmer: naucieciyiurta
fart: [e]leq, leq, naleq, neleq; ~ long and loudly nelep-; ~ silently cupungnir-
farther: go ~ in itrar-; go ~ toward one’s destination tekvisiar-; go, or take, ~ away elaqvaqarinir-; the area ~ away elaqvaaq*, yaaqvaq; come and go ~ in kiavar-; get ~ into the area denoted by N (pb)
-qsigi; go or take ~ N-ward (pb) -vaqanir-
farthest: the one ~ from the wall kelliq*, ketliq*; one that is the ~ in the area denoted by N (pb) -qilikacaar(aq*)
fascinated: be ~ irr’i-
fast: be ~ cuka-, pavig-; be very ~ cukpiar-; beach accidentally and ~ ugi’irte-; begin to beat ~ (of heart) nulgag-; cause to be ~ cukacar-, cukate-; leave very ~ ayakpag-; run ~ uqila-; ~ runner uqilali; V suddenly, hurriedly, ~ (pb) -qerte-; be a ~ berry picker unangig-; be a ~ eater kaggag-1; travel at a steady ~ pace cukanrar-; be ~ asleep qavaryug-
fasten: nungir-, nungirte-1, petuk; ~ a belt around the waist qepte-; ~ a button or other garment fastener nungute-, nunute-; pull or ~ securely in place nuqugste-; ~ one’s rain parka to rim of kayak hatch kayumigte-2, ~ the detachable head on a harpoon kukegte-
fasted: nungir-; be ~ nungingqa-; notched end of bow where bowstring is ~ qeluyaraq
fastener: bag ~ kakinqun, kakiyun; toggle-type bag ~ iqgmiutaqa; clasp ~ nagtuqaq; fasten a button or other garment ~ nunute-, nungute-; ~ for clothing nunguyun; ivory ~ for sewing qepte-; loop on garment for use with a ~ qeluyaraq; ~ the waist keggag-1
fat: be ~ uquri-; back ~ tunuq; have oil or ~ stuck to it cupe-3; stomach ~ of ground squirrel gallin; beluga skin with ~ attached mangtak; ~ of fatty bird uqsuqaq; ~ scraper uqirun
father: aata, ata1; ~’s sisteracak; son of a woman’s mother’s brother or ~’s sister (~) uicungaq*
fathom: cagneq, yagneq; ~ long sealskin line to tie kayaks together ac’irutaq1
fatigue: have sore limbs from ~, arthritis, etc. ipigglugte-
fatigued: be ~ cagner-, mernur-, nukgiarte-, taqayuqerte-
fatty: fat of ~ bird uqsuqaq; feel sick from eating too much ~ food uqilngu-
faucet: maqissuun, maqsuun
fault: apauciq
favor: arcake-, nakmike-; be such that one prefers it or ~s it nakmigharqe-
favors: willingly do unrequested ~ in the hope of being rewarded) qessaicir-; ask for the bestowing of special ~, usually through grandchildren cingartur-
favorable: blow in a ~ direction anuqkegtek-
favorably: regard ~ cakegtake-
fawn: light-colored fur from caribou ~ pukirraq; scraper for ~ skins nengulercissuun
fear: alike-~ (him) tutviq-; show ~ uluryayug-
not ~ fear getting hit uluryaite-; cause one to ~ (getting hit) uluryanarqe-; ~ especially getting hit by (it) uluryake-; feel weak from ~, excretion, or sickness unaqserte-
fearless: be ~ alikaita-, alingite-
feasible: be ~ arenqig-; consider (it) ~ alke-; think that something is ~ alagyug-; feel something is ~ alegyug-; be such as to cause one to feel it is ~ alagnarqe-, alegnarqe-; not be such as to make one feel it is ~ alegnaite-; ~ to V now (pb) -naqsaake-
feast: kalukaq’, nerevkarin, see Turner (1); celebrate the first accomplishment of a child with a ~ pinrarcte-; five-year ~ caaraat; gift acquired at a ~ pitaq; gift given out at a “kassiyuq” ~ piluarqun; have or give a ~ nerevkari; invite to a ~ ag’ir-; member of the group from the village to which the messengers are sent during a challenge ~ curukaq; small gift, usually food, brought to get into a dance or ~ Itruka’ar; ~ for the Dead Elriq; ~ involving a dramatization of an eagle carrying off a person cellanuq; ~ using dance sticks enirrar(aq*)
feather: melqiq, tuluvkuyuggaq; down ~ erinraq*; wing ~ culuk; wingtip ~ tekeryuk; new ~ growth on a molting goose emquq; longest or most prominent ~ of bird’s wing niss’uq; murre skin and ~ parka alpacurrlugaq; cormorant ~ used as stabilizer on arrow agayinraq*; ~ using dance sticks cingartur-
fletching (~s) on arrow nakrun; pluck ~ s erici-, eritar-, erritar-; tail ~ s teqsuqaq
February: Kuigt Aanit, Kanruyuaciq, Kepnerciq, Unguurvik, see Adams (68); celebration held in late ~ or early March with masked dancing to request abundance in the coming season Agayuyaraq
feces: anaq; dog ~ qimugcinraq*; hold back one’s urine or ~ quumig-; odor of ~ anarniq; smell like ~ anarniqerre-; runny ~ ciqiak; defecate a lot of ~ anap’ag-; small hard, round piece of ~ akakupak; have long, stringy ~ uskurari-; ~ stain anarrluk; used in reference to ~ or other

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feed — fern

smelly, messy things when speaking to small children qaql!

feed: kuirar-, nerqe-; ~ a dog homemade dog
food alungqe-; ~ the fire when smoking fish
puyurqe-

feel: elpeke-; ~ around caavtaar-, elpegnaur-; ~ around inside something hollow kautur-; ~ intentionally or touch intentionally with one’s hand savu-; be such that one can sense it, ~, or discern it elpegnarqe-~ or touch intentionally with one’s hand caavte-, cavte-; ~ a jolt qatngite-; ~ compassion nakleyug-~ ~ compassion toward nakleke-; ~ and act defensive on another’s behalf eyur-~; ~ bad because of lack of fresh air epsalngu-; ~ bad because someone did not give one a portion of their catch ivua-~ ~ confident with respect to (it) alke-; ~ embarrassed around (him) tunrkle-; ~ embarrassed by the actions of someone tunrri-; ~ jealousy on account of a member of the opposite sex nengar-~ ~ lazy qessa-; ~ oneself superior to others pinagte-~ or act like an orphan elliritke-; ~ out of sorts ellaculngu-; ~ pity takumcuyug-; ~ regret naklegyug-~ ~ sorry for nakleyugate-; ~ superior to tangemcuke-; ~ the body warmth of a person without seeing the person nuyarnir-; ~ unwelcome nalluyuqe-; ~ unwelcomed by (him) nalluyuqye-~ ~ uplifted qakvar-~ ~ V (pb) -yug-~ ~ V toward (him/it) (pb) -ke-~ ~ washed out unaqserte-

feeling: given a creepy ~ by (it) qungvake-~; have an uncomfortable ~ arenquiayug-~ to have a grinding ~ in joints qiaryigte-, tetenge-~; have a prickly ~ in one’s tongue when eating fermented foods kakialanar-

feelings: hurt ~ neka; have hurt ~ nekanije-~ nekanir-, nekayug-; have no ~ of proper respect for others takaite-; experience strong, joyful ~ and show them qiilerte-

feet: have cold ~ itgair(ar)-~ push or brace with one’s ~ tuker-~ slip and fall, with one’s ~ going out forward qaaluciaqar-~ with shoes

on the wrong ~ caqvir-~ have one’s ~ pointed outward caqvingqar-~; dance, moving one’s ~ or legs in various ways mumaa-~; kick with both ~ tukar-; play or compete with a slanted pole over which one flips, trying to land on the ~ qip’artaar-

fellow: ~ human being yuullgun~; traveler egirlallgun; fellow V-er (pb) -lgun; share the seal one has caught by giving the ribs to ~ hunters tulimite-

felt: piece of sewing bag, ~, etc. through which needles are poked for storage kakivik

female: ~ human arnaq~ hold a ~ out to urinate es’angcar-~; ~ breast aamaq, amngaq, esvaik, evsaik; private parts of young ~ es’ak; expose to one’s ~ emanations ellallaygike-~ ~’s grandparent’s cross-cousin’s grandson uicungaq-~ ~’s parent’s cross-cousin’s daughter, female friend of a female ilungaq-~ ~’s sister’s child (nephew or niece) nurr’aq~ ~ cross-cousin of a female ilungapak, ilungaq*-~ ~ cross-cousin of a male nulicungaq*-~ ~ common eider nayangaryaq-~ ~ Lapland longspur mecaqtq; ~ sedge plant qinkiq; ~ animal nonhuman arnacaluq; a certain legendary being with a human ~ face and is a spirit belonging to a shaman that helps people in distress at sea by bringing them a box of provisions on its back qupurruryuli-~ ~ marionette or figurine hung in the men’s communal house during the Inviting-In Feast neviararuqaq

femur: qugtuqaq

fence: casguq, cayguq-~ sapun; snow ~ agqercetaar(aq*) ~ extending from the bottom of the river and leading fish to a place where one can catch them with a dipnet or fish trap kalgun

fermented: have a prickly feeling in one’s tongue when eating ~ kakialanar-~ ~ herring or capelin that have been buried for two weeks cis’uq

fermenting: storage pit or chamber for ~ fish with wall built up from rocks and lined with mud kacitaq

fern: edible fiddlehead of spreading wood ~ cetuguar(aq*), ceturkaaq, ceturqaar(aq*), ceturaq, cilavik, nengqaaq, qecuguaq; edible root of spreading wood ~ kun’aq*
ferocious: ~ bear uglniuq; be ~ with its teeth kegsu-

fertile: be ~ naungignarqe-

festival: Bladder ~ Igariq; beginning of the Bladder ~ Elciq; song used a certain part of the Bladder ~ qetgun; see Turner (1), Nelson (22, 114, 115)

day: dance ~ during the Messenger Feast Kassiyuq

fetal alcohol syndrome: TAANGAM ANGLICURLAGCETELRA QUMUILLIKAN

fetch: aqva-; ~ water mertar-; ~ something aqvate-; ~ N (pb) -tar-²; ~ some N from an easily accessible place (pb) -ssaag-²

fetus: qingaq

fever: have a ~ uqni-; have a high ~ puqelvag-; ~ thermometer PUQLAM CUQCAUTII, PUQLAM CUQYUTII

feverish: be ~ kiirtvekær-; have a ~, throbbing pain tenguilirte-

few: how ~! acaca; a ~ N (pb) -raq*; be ~ in number ikgete-, pukug-; ~ N in poor condition (pb) -llruar(aq*)

fiber: rope made of nettle ~ qatlinuq; two-ply cordage burlap ~ or sinew piiirraq; spin and ply ~ piiirir-

fibrous: ~ leftover piece of blubber when seal oil has been rendered civan(aq*); ~ stem of plant teguniyagaq

fibula: kingulirneq

fictitious: ~ thing tangruarun

fiddlehead: edible ~ a beached alaqe-, nalaqe-, nalke-, nataqe-; ~ of fish flesh without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry kiarnaq; bony part left after ~ are cut from a fish enerrluyagaq

fish: ~ of fish culuk; adipose ~ pet‘ngall’aq, nuluraurin’, teqsuqaq, ucumqatak; dorsal ~ culuk, culuqag; dorsal ~ of arctic grayling nakuullugpak; pectoral ~ anguarussaq, pukiurun, paangrun, paangruussak, ucuilleq; whale ~ naparutaq; head of fish including pectoral ~s pakegvisaaq*

final: ~ one nangneq

finally: kiituani, pegnem; finally swallow with difficulty tuqniar-; finally V (pb) -inar-, -yaqlir-; finally V after desiring to do so but being prevented by circumstances (pb) -urainar-; finally! nutaan

find: alaqe-, nalaqe-, nalke-, nataqe-; ~ a beached carcass mallu-, mallute-; ~ eggs kayangute-, peksute-; ~ and gather eggs by removing the grass that covers them ciuririgi; ~ correct elluake-; ~ fault with something cangallirur-; ~ out alake-¹, nallunrir-; discover or ~ out the principle behind something kangiir-; ~ pleasant to do picirnike-; ~ repulsive cumacieke-; ~ something nalaquete-, nalkute-, nataquete-; ~ something becoming easier qacigli-; ~ something funny temciyug-; try to ~ something to eat nerangnaqe-; ~ the mark nall’arte-; tend to ~ things dangerous aartar-; tend to ~ things funny temcitar-; ~ tracks

figurine: canguaq, cugaq, cugaruaq, inuguaq, sugaq, suguaq, yunguaq, yuguaq; articulated ~ for play sugaruaq; human ~ yuqaq; figurine of human used as amulet uya; shaman’s mask, song, or ~ tukaraun; female ~ hung in the men’s communal house during the Inviting-In Feast neviaraaruaq, peketaaq

file: aleg, napilekaaq

Filipino: Pilip’iinaq, Yugnalnguq*

fill: ellmar-, miur-; ~ up pakte-; exactly enough to ~ imar Kaneq; ~ a cup for imirite-; ~ in the webbing of a snowshoe nuluq; ~ or become full muir-; ~ partially or entirely imir-; ~ out (forms) imir-, imirite-; dip into something so as to ~ with liquid or with fish from the water qalute-; get swamped or ~ed with water qaluryaqe-; device for ~ing a bladder with fluids minguartarkarcivik

filet: unsalted strip or ~ of fish flesh without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry kiarnaq; bony part left after ~ are cut from a fish enerrluyagaq

fin: ~ of fish culuk; adipose ~ pet‘ngall’aq, nuluraurin’, teqsuqaq, ucumqatak; dorsal ~ culuk, culuqag; dorsal ~ of arctic grayling nakuullugpak; pectoral ~ anguarussaq, pukiurun, paangrun, paangruussak, ucuilleq; whale ~ naparutaq; head of fish including pectoral ~s pakegvisaaq*

fibula: kingulirneq

fictitious: ~ thing tangruarun

fiddlehead: edible ~ of spreading wood fern cetuguar(aq*), ceturkaqaq, ceturqaar(aq*), ceturuaq, cihlakik, nenguqaaq, qucuguaq

figurine: canguaq, cugaq, cugaruaq, inuguaq, sugaq, suguaq, yunguaq, yuguaq; articulated ~ for play sugaruaq; human ~ yuqaq; figurine of human used as amulet uya; shaman’s mask, song, or ~ tukaraun; female ~ hung in the men’s communal house during the Inviting-In Feast neviaraaruaq, peketaaq

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tumci-, tumte-; ~ (it) a nuisance papsike-; ~ (it) dangerous aqe-; ~ (it) disgusting quinake-; ~ (it) funny temcike-; ~ (it) to be as easy to act on as desired qacieke-; ~ (it) to be V (pb) -ke-

fine: ~ stitching kelurquq; ~-mesh net for
dog salmon caqutaq; ~-toothed comb
ingqircuun; ~-toothed comb for removing lice
nerescin

finely: split ~ qupurre-; wide ~ woven grass mat
tupilluk

finger: cuaraq, cugaraq, yuaraq, yugaraq, see Orlov (26); ~ or phalange ipik; index ~ keniuin, teqe-, tengayuk2; little ~ iqelquq, iqiquq; middle ~ akulipeq, akulipraq, alqiliq, aquq, katneq, qaquq, qatneq1, qeteqliq, qussuq; ring ~ aaliqliqiaq, aqliqliqiaq, atrlinguq, ekiliq, iqiliq, kuluq; Ick ~s patemcug-; put one’s ~s in one’s mouth and lick particles of food off them alkimir-; measurement being the width of the last section of one’s index ~ tekneq; measurement from the thumb to the second joint of the index ~ curled up with section from tip to first joint along inner edge of thumb puspuneq; measurement from the tip of one’s thumb to the tip of one’s index ~ when fingers are stretched out from each other iqelqin; measurement from the tip of the thumb to tip of index ~ when each is stretched out away from the other teklin; measurement of the width at the ends of the index ~ and the middle ~ held next to each other malruneq; measurement of the width at the ends of the index ~, the middle ~, and the ring ~ held next to each other pingayuneq; scoop entrails out with one’s ~ when cleaning small fish citeg-; scrape food from a vessel or utensil with one’s ~, licking the food off the ~ epaar-; ~ mask
taruyamaarun; give the ~ qaquinaq; hook one’s curled index ~ under someone’s nose and push upward katengvag-; insult with a ~ gesture katngite-; show one’s scorn by putting one’s ~, preferably made smelly, under another’s nose narcig-, narite-; ~ pulling contest akuliprun; engage in a ~ pulling contest akuliprun, qaqurtuute-; circle with one’s ~s and run one’s hands down while squeezing slightly to remove liquid, slime, clinging particles, etc. cipgeq-; legendary monster with three toes on each foot and six ~s on each hand, identified as

“Bigfoot” arularaq; measurement of the width of the palm (flattened and with the ~ and thumb held together) tumagneq

fingermail: cetuk, cituk; white mark on ~ teglek

fingertip: arnaruarka, yuaram kegginaa; legendary big hand from the ocean with a mouth on each ~ and a big mouth on the palm itqiripak; measurement from ~ to armpit or chest qerruuneq, quruneq; measurement from one’s elbow to end of his outstretched ~s ikuyegneq; measurement from the center of the chest (or the armpit?) to the end of the ~s of the outstretched arm and hand angvaneq; measurement from one’s elbow to end of his outstretched arm to the ~s of the other outstretched arm taluyaneq; measurement from one’s ~s to his armpit with the arm (and hand) outstretched tallineq

finish: qaqaite-, taqe-; ~ the job qaqicii-; be about to ~ what one is doing taqagte-; ~ ed item taqumalria; have ~ ed V-ing (pb) -mari-

fire: keneq1, see Orlov (10); be on ~ eka; build a ~ kenerriiur-; die down (of a ~) qame-; get ~ kemange-; large ~ eka; leap from ~ (of a spark) nuteg-; light a ~ kennege-; make a ~ (under) kenir-2; site of a ~ aralleq; spark from a ~ paulaq; ~ drill kenitek; drill-like implement for making ~s ken’gutaq; indentation on edge of ~ drill next to socket for drill tip anarcuun; start a ~ with a bow-drill cuukiicunguaq; stick poked into the ground at an angle and used to hold a pot over a ~ takaneq; tripod for holding a pot over a ~ qiqiq; start ~ by friction with a bow-drill ussusunig; be smoky from a distant ~ iringate-2; ~ engine eksun; ~ extinguisher eksun, nipciissun; build a ~ for a steam bath maqili-; make an open ~ inside to remove frost kevkar-; planks put over fireplace in a traditional men’s community house when the ~ is not lit nacin; log parallel to the back of a kashim that supports the planks that cover the ~ pit tugeryaraq; feed the ~ when smoking fish puyurqeq-; roast, usually over an open ~ maniaq; ~ (as of public servant) aqumci-

firearm: nutek, nutgutaq; shoot a ~ nutek-; heavy large-caliber shoulder ~ uquatellek; repeatedly discharge a ~ nut’ga-

fire-drill: kumarcissuun, nucugcuun, nucuutaq, usukataq; board with socket(s) for tip of ~
firefighter: ek’liurta
fire-making: ~ apparatus kenneqessuun
firepit: any one of the stones around a ~ qerrluq
firewood: gather ~ ciilqaaq, curalrussaq
fish: ~ with a driftnet yung’eqarraarun
- ~ made of reeds and used for carrying ~ aqsatuyak
- be abundant at a given place and time (mainly of ~ insects) mikur-; ~ be spawned out (of ~) ciaqallii-, neqsur-; ~ with a hook and line iqqar-; ~ with hook, line, and lure manaq
- ~ and used for catching ~ icalliiq, neqsur-, pissur-;
- ~ with a hook and line iqqar-; ~ with a fisherman’s line and lure manaq

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
a ~ trap or other device cigyak; stickleback
~ ilaqquugaq; streak or wake made on the surface of water by a ~ or animal swimming at or just below the surface qavlunaq; type of ~ pallakuq; type of small ~ naltarnaq; wake of a ~ minnek; wolf ~ qaculluk, qugautnaaq; work on ~ neq’liur; yearn for fresh ~ terrigyug; dried ~ caught in river neqatuq; ~ club kaugtuutaq; for there to be a south or east wind with stormy weather, a harbinger of ~ coming in taqikcar; ~ counting tower nacessvik, nassvik; small ~ found in lakes (small ~) ilaraaraq; leftover ~ from winter split from the back and dried yay’ussaq; baby ~ (fry) tuk’naayaaq; ~ going upriver to spawn kuigtaq; ~ harpoon nuguq; stick splashed in water to drive ~ into a dipnet ungunraun; part of a fish rack on which the ~ is directly hung initaq*; area under cache where ~ fish is dried aciqqaq; spear with three points for taking ~ fish nuusaaq; twined grass mat used in a kayak when pulling in ~ cayukuun; hookless lure used to attract ~ when dipnetting or spearing uqtaq; catch ~ with a net kuvyate; dried vertebrae of ~ with flesh left on nerrluk

Fish camp: kiilleq, neq’llilleq, neq’livik; summer ~ kiyagiq; stay in the village rather than going to ~ in summer kii*; temporary above-ground structure at summer ~ qasgiarneq; get things from ~ or from another relatively distant place aqvai; move by boat to ~ or seal camp angyiur; prominent ~ on Nelson Is. Umkumiut

Fish and Game: Alaska Department of ~ kayanguyagurtet, neq’liurtet; ~ officer aquleyagiurta, yaquleyagaq; ~ warden kayanguyagiurta, melquliurta

FISH PARTS: adipose fin of ~ petengtaq, pet’ngall’aq, teqsuqaq; backbone of ~ enkaqqa; enrualuq; ~ lateral line of ~ qupun; neural spine of ~ culugiaq; neural arch of the spinal disk in a ~ backbone qetaq; white spot, possibly a mold, inside the gill covers of an aged ~ head pupunlugluur(aq*); head of ~ including pectoral fins pakegvissaqaq*; section of ~ behind the head keggan; ~ head anglluun, ingaraq; cartilage in a ~ head qengguq, tatangguq; cut and dried ~ head nasqurrluk, qamiqurrluk; ~ heart unguyan; outside part of a ~ belly aqsamuuq; bony part left after fillets are cut from a ~ enerrluyaqaq; caudal flexure of ~ nuuksuk; ~ cheek, cut from a fish uuluvalquq; dark layer of flesh under skin of ~ alkuaq; dorsal fin of ~ culuguaq; old ~’s head ipuutaq; dried ~ vertebrae nerrlruk; esophagus of ~ igyamuck; front fin of ~ anguarussaq; front lateral fin of ~ ucuilleq; gill cover of a ~ paciggluk, uuluvalquin; head of pike ~ curlu; milt of ~ eriq; parietal bone in head of ~ aqumkallak*; pectoral fin of ~ paangruussak, pakiurun, paangrun; pseudo-branch of ~ kauqtuapak, kaugtuutaq, kaugun*; pyloric caecum of ~ kaik; scale of ~ capcik, kapcik, qelta; section of a ~ just in front of the tail kep’neq; area at back of ~ skull tatek; ~ slime cuvgeq, yuvgeq; bones in styloid processes of ~ tumarneq; back part of ~ stomach tekpacuk; swim bladder of ~ qatneq*, see Nelson (116); tail or caudal fin of ~ nuugyuk, papsalquq; tapeworm often found in ~ qumaq; white bone inside the cranium of ~ teki

FISH PREPARED AS FOOD: “Eskimo ice cream” made with aged ~ roe qamaumaq; “Eskimo ice cream” made with ~ liver tenguggluk; ~ aged or stored in a pit cin’aaq, teq’aaq; aged ~ eggs cin’aq, cinegyaq; aged ~ head tepticir(aq*), uqsunaq*, uqsuq; ~ slightly aged and stored in seal oil aruamaurulk, uqmaaurulk; casserole of ~ with potatoes, onions, etc. cal’kuuyaq, salkuuyaq; board on which one prepares ~ inguqin; boiled ~ egaaq, ungllekaq; green vegetable that is boiled with ~ ciutnguaq; canned ~ paankaraq; meatball made of the soft meat and bones of spawned-out ~ aagciuk; oil taken from the surface of ~ broth uqtaq; age ~ heads for eating by burying them tep’li*; spawning ~ hung to dry tamunaq; ~ hung up to dry iniak, kanartaq; ~ in a basket, dried and packed down tut’at; prepare ~ for storage and later use neqli*; cut in preparation for drying esseg*, seg*, uiligte*; frozen raw ~ nutaqaq; frozen ~ to be eaten in that state ceg’, teq’aaq; ~ hard frozen ~ qumaq; ~ cook ~ after it is thawed uussaq; cooked black ~ fry alemeeaq; cooked piece of ~ ukliaq; cut ~ [el ceg*; cut ~ into chunks tevityige*; cut ~ for drying ceg*; uiligtaq; ~ cut in half to hang and dry qap’ayagaq; ~ cut in preparation for drying seg’aq; ~ steak cut transversely ungelkaaq; dip into something so as to fill with liquid

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**fish eggs — fishhook**

or with ~ from the water qalute-; edible layer right beneath skin of ~ kelipacuk; half-dried, boiled ~ qamangatak, uamcaaq; lack firmness of flesh, of ~ no longer fresh aqiturte-; layer of decomposed meat beneath the skin of a dried ~ kimacak; meat or ~ to be eaten raw and frozen quaq; meat, usually ~ pie piluk; mixture of berries, sugar, seal oil, shortening, ~, etc. ameak; not be frozen well (of ~ that has particles of ice in it) civyegte-; offal from cleaning ~ ciqeq; partially dried ~ boiled for eating egamaarrluk; smoke ~ aruvarqiqi-, puyurte-; put ~ in a smokehouse iterci-; smoked ~ soaked in seal oil uqumelnguq*; wood for smoking ~ puyurkaq; be soaking salted ~ as to leach out salt akungqaq-; soaked and salted ~ mingciq; dried ~ nekaluk; dried ~ tail pamesqatak, papalqitaq; dried ~ that has been burned by the sun ekianqeq; dried ~ stripped of its skin allneq; small dried ~ nevkuaq; string of small ~ arrayed for drying tupigaq; split and dried small ~ ulligtaruaq; strip of dried ~ palak'aaq; put dried ~ in seal oil in a sealskin poke teviri-; ~ make spaced cuts on ~ tevegtu-; ~ make the horizontal cuts in ~ while preparing it for drying ingqiiq; ~ unsalted strip or fillet of ~ without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry kiarneq

**fish or meat: rare-cooked ~ uungilekaraq; salted ~ eaten after it is cut up and leached to remove excess salt sulunaq

**fish rack: ker'aq, ker'aq: main horizontal elevated log of ~ agagliiyaq; part of a ~ on which the fish is directly hung initaq

**fish scraps: nejalleq

**fish skin: chew on a dried ~ amiracetaaar(ar)-; scraper for removing edible inner layer from ~ kelipacuutaq, kelutaq; skin to chew on such as dried ~ tamukassaq, ungicetaa; ~ on a parka langraq, ellangraq; ~ to be used in clothing amirak; ~ prepared for sewing iqertaq; ~ bag ugalgguuq; ~ clothing amiraggluqagaq; waterproof ~ mitten arilluk, arin; ~ parka that could serve as a tent qasperrluk; ~ thread yualuqagaq

**fish spear: multipronged ~ kapun; ~ point nekuun; ~ used to catch spawning salmon nalayarssuun

**fish trap: taluyaq, see Barnum (38); flexible wood strip used for making binding slashing a conical wood-slat ~ nemerciq; bind the spiraling strip of wood onto the longitudinal strips of a traditional ~ tungite-; ~ lashing nemiarun, nemiaq; willow or other tree root used in lashing ~ amaayut; ~ fence extending from the bottom of the river and leading fish to a place where one can catch them with a ~ kalgun; funnel-like inside component of a ~ iluliraq; check a ~ taku-1; one of a legendary little people having conical hats resembling traditional ~ s cingssik

Fish Village: Neqlercurvik

**fish wheel: akalria

**fisheries: counting tower as used by ~ management authorities nassvik

**fisherman: neqsurta; net-- kuvyasta; ~'s helper, one who rows or drives the motor while the net is being set out for driftnet fishing iqquata

**fishhook: iqssak; ~ that is baited and set below the ice, held in place with a stick across the hole, and left unattended to be checked periodically qerrlurcaq

**fish fence: capun

**fish eggs: (sing.) meluk, (pl.) imlauk, qaryaq; aged ~ cuak; aged dried ~ piginakaq; mixture of berries and other ingredients such as sugar, ~, flour, and seal oil, cooked to the consistency of thin pudding atsiuraq; mixture of crushed aged ~ with crushed berries, seal oil, and sugar passiaq; pestle used to crush berries, ~ etc. passin; ~ prepared by allowing them to age and become a sticky mass meluk

**fish flesh: make spaced cuts on ~ tevegtu-; ~ make the horizontal cuts in ~ while preparing it for drying ingqiiq; ~ unsalted strip or fillet of ~ without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry kiarneq

English-to-Yup'ik index
fishing: stick for tomcod ~ nuluraun; ~ line cagta, ipituaq, see Turner (51); ~ lure with hook manaq; ~ hook, line, and pole manaqutaq; ~ spear aggsuun, ag’ssuun; fishing or water hole cut through the ice anglluaq, anluaq; make a ~ hole through the ice anlu; ~ dipper for removing fragments of ice from a ~ hole in the ice gennurun; test ~ nemqengertassiaryaraq; make a livelihood by the traditional means of ~ and hunting, picking berries, food preserving, etc. yuungnaqe; sharpened stake used in pairs to fix ~; ~ spear aggsuun, ag'ssuun; manaqutaq; ~ hook, line, and pole ~ spear ~ lure with hook manaq; ~ piqatarraarpeknateng umegluku; fisherman’s helper, one who rows or drives the motor while the net is being set out for driftnet ~ iqugta

fishnet: kuvyaq; bouy at the end of a ~ away from the shore kelliqutaq; check a fish trap or ~ taku; float on a ~ iqulquatuq, mengquq, puqaqtutaq; make a ~ by a knot tying–like process qilag; ~ willow-bark ~ allegpak; ~ twine qilag

fissure: qupneq

fist: tengluk; measurement from one’s elbow to the end of his ~ ikuyegarneq; measurement from the extremity of one’s ~ to his armpit with the arm outstretched tallin; measurement from tip of extended thumb to opposite–side ~ naparneq; punch hard with one’s ~ tengelpaq; ~ or knuckle of hand cuq’ar

fit: ngelke; pack (things) so loosely that they don’t all ~ tekalaragte; ~ each other pitateke; ~ into loosely kallake, qacalke; be too big to ~ into something ciltur; ~ just right pitalqegte; not be able or ~ to V in the future (pb) -arkaurir; something that ~s or is suitable engelq, kengelq, ngelq; oblique area at end of kayak gunwale that ~ flatly against corresponding part of other gunwale capngiaq

fitting: be loose ~ qatanglluqte

fitting(s): aklu

five: tallimar; ~ cents mantulria, uqsurpayagaq; any one of the ~ days after a death during which time a soul descends to the afterworld and the bereaved abstain from certain activities kanaraq; ~ groups or pairs tallimain; ~ in cards tallimarraq; seal harpoon head with ~ side barbs keggikuq; ~gallon can (for gasoline): kallaggluk, kangiralek

five-year feast: caaraat

fivefinger: marsh ~ mecungyuilnguq*

fix: assircar, icarqe, kitugte, tumarte, see Muset (2); ~ oneself up ellurte; large piece of bent wood firmly ~ed to the ground over which a skin is placed for scraping and stretching tuluruq

flag: ilalin, pelak, tengalrautaq, vvelak; any device used in the wind, such as a windsock, windmill, ~, or windproof lantern anuqessuun

flake of dranduff: petgeq, uuturlluk

flames: burst into ~ kenngallag

flank: caniqaq

flap: ~ wings yaqiur; ~ fur hat with ear ~s palagg’ayaq, qacap’agauq; woman’s fur parka cut high on the sides so that there are front and back ~s kunguqalek

flapping: swim with the tail ~ papanglug; make a ~ sound in the wind lepli

flare: ulmirte; ~ out cillarte

flash: ciqenqar; ~ light at ciqenqar; ~ of lightning, ciqenqar

flarelight: kenurqutaq, kenurtarrsuun, naniq

flat: large ~ rock caligaq; small ~ stone cilurnaq; thin ~ stone resembling ice can’ggelngunaq; ~ mound on tundra nunapik; be perched on an elevated ~ mound uginga; hit with the ~ of the hand patkar, pateg; ~ part of seal’s stomach elavcurcaut, elavurcaun; ~ seashore grass inaqaciq

flatland: ~ dweller between the mouth of the Yukon River and Nelson Is. mararmiu

flatten: mamcarte; mame, passi; ~ a standing object livte; visibly ~ down elivvia

flattened: mamcarte; be ~ mamcangqa, massi, passi; be ~ down elive; measurement of the width of the palm flattened and with the fingers and thumb held together tumagneq

flatus: [e]leq, leq, naleq, neleq; break wind loudly, expelling much ~ lep’ag

flawless: be ~ natslugnerite; be straight, young, and ~ sanqegg

flea: qeylerli, see Turner (39), Nelson (97); louse or ~ found on rodents keggerpak

fleabane: qugyuguaq
flecked-flesh polypore: ararkaq, kumakaq
fledgling: ingtaq*
flee: qimag-
fleet-footed: be ~ uqila-
flesh: kemek; cut one’s ~ kilir-; piece of ~ under the tongue gelun; sliver in the ~ qerruaraun; get a sliver in one’s ~ qerruarte-; go (at least partially) in the ~ kemgaraq(ajr)-; lack ~ kemgite-; become raw and irritated from constant moisture of ~ uusurte-, uuyurte-; burn on the ~ uuneq; arrow with point that detaches in the ~ meq’ercetaaq; make spaced cuts on fish ~ tevegtu-; make the horizontal cuts in fish ~ while preparing it for drying ingqi-, ulligte-; dark layer of ~ under skin of fish allkaaq; have dirt debris clinging to one’s ~ or clothing apat’ag-; raw ~ or meat qassaaq; remove ~ kemgir-; seal ~ with blubber qigaaq; vertebrae of fish with ~ left on, dried nerrluk; unsalted strip or fillet of fish ~ without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry kiarneq
fletching: ~ of an arrow nakeraun, nakrun
flex: ~ a skin or the like to make it pliant by nakercaun, nakrun
tanqivyugte-; ~ of domesticated animals katnguan; ~ or member of the ~ katngaq*
floof: ice ~ ciku, cupa-; ~ that breaks away from shore ice after ocean swell tualleq; ice bridge between ~s tuuta-; pile up (usually of ice, as when ~s slide up on top of one another) evu-; seal on an ice ~ ugtaaq; mother bearded seal swimming near an ice ~ on which her pup is lying uginagumaq
flooding: place that has gotten water as through melting or ~ miineq; ~ of winter tunnel entrance kepneq
floor: cailktaq, nateq; scrub the ~ cuugi-; wash ~ suugi-; ~ area at side of fireplace in a sod house acilqaq; ~ by fireplace in men’s communal house manuqaq; lining on the ~ of a beaver den isriq; crosspiece in ~ of sled canipengayaq; ~ plank nacin
floors: nateq
flocce: front ~ of a cover parka keniq; put in the front ~ of a cover parka kenirmiari-
flounder: aalalaq, sagiq; arrowtooth ~ cagiq, naternaq; starry ~ cagiq, naternaq, uraluq, uraruq
flour: mukaarq, see Turner (17); mush made by adding water to ~ that has been stir-fried without oil until brown qacapleq; empty ~ sack mukaarutleq
flow: carvaq, carve--; ~ out maeq--; ~ out into something anuma--; lake from which a river ~s qagan; ~ing liquid ku-
flower: nauceetaaq; bumblebee ~ ulyak; calyx of a ~ naugaar(aq*); mastodon ~ melanq ~ neqar; petal of ~ caqelngataruaq; bloom (of ~s) costume
flu: ~ epidemic of 1918 quserpak
flute: cupu'uryarat
flutter: flustered: act ~ in the presence of a member of the opposite sex to whom one is attracted picari-
flywheel: ~ of motor qamyiq
foam: qapneq, qapqulluq, qapuk; ~ in cooking pot puyanerruku; ~ (as at the mouth) qapniurteqe-
focus: ~ of attention ukaraka-
foog: nungu, taituk, umta; close in on (of ~) ckivagute-, cikvangelir, maatekikir(ar)--; for ~ or mist to close in and clear up repeatedly quurruyag--; go in and out of the ~ tepumirtur--; ice ~ patuggluk
foogy: be ~ nungu, taicir--, umta; be very ~ tairvä-g-foil: caviya(g)aq*
fold: (n) tapneq, (v) tapte--; ~ up imeq--; ~ (it) up taptaar--; ~ one’s legs qungte--; ~ over merigt--; arm ~ kay’uq--; ~ between legs and abdomen imequtak; blade of ~ing knife ikusgaq
folded: have one’s legs ~ and sit hunched up qunginga--; ~ over meriq--; be ~ over qungtingq--; ~ skirt of a parka or kuspuk ciqtagneq; ~ strip enclosing raw edge of fabric menglaillitaaq; old-style coffin in which a person was interred with his knees ~ sitaaq
folk hero: legendary ~ from the Kuskokwim and Nelson Is. areas Apanuugpak
folklore: legendary giant in Kuskokwim-area ~ uqgaran
follow: kinguniur-, kingunirtur--; ~ with the permission of the one followed maligte--; ~ without permission maligate-, maligcuar--; ~ instructions maligaqqu--; ~ commands niinga--; be slow to ~ instructions pamaite--; ~ one’s whims umyuqur, umyuur--; ~ suddenly maligarte--; ~ tracks tun’arte--; ~ tracks, but not people or animals atuq; ~ traditional practices associated with birth, death, first menstruation, illness, etc. agelru--; one who ~s traditional abstinence practices eyanqellria; one who doesn’t ~ traditional abstinence practices eyailnguaq*; go ~ing N (pb) -kuir-
follower: maligtaquta; cam ~ nepcuml tugmiaqestii
Fomes pinicola: ararka, kenerqaq
fond: be ~ of a particular baby or other cute creatures kumegtare-, kumegyug-
fondle: agtmuyuar-
fondly: act ~ toward (him, it) kumek-
fontanella: can’ggelquq, cikuilquq, cikuyuilquq, marnar-; ~ (potential) ~ that is V art anqulleq; ~ tracks tum’arte--; ~ tracks, but not people or animals atuq; ~ traditional practices eyayqellria; one who ~s traditional practices eyailnguaq*; go ~ing N (pb) -kuir-
food: neqa*; real ~ neqepik, neqipik; boiled fish or other ~ egagquq, egagqu, qenunquq, mamkilquq, qailliuq, taqiuksuar
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raw ~ aripa-; enjoy ~ neqnil-; feel overly full with ~ aqiqtuqert-; feel sick from eating too much fatty ~ uqilngu-; feel sleepy from so much ~ imasi-; gathering of ~ makiraq; get ~ poisoning ilulkar-; gobble up ~ alqar-; have things clinging to it such as bugs on ~ neve-; offering of ~ or water aviukar; provide adequate ~ neqilegte-; pucker one’s lips in reaction to sour ~ qunite-; put one’s fingers in one’s mouth and lick particles of ~ off them alqimar-; scrape ~ from a vessel or utensil with one’s finger, licking the ~ off the finger epaar-; quarrel and complain over ~ neqlugcira-; search for ~ or anything needed cegar-; serve ~ neqliur-; serve ~ in a kashim qepagte-; share ~ with naruyake-; small sweet green plant collected for ~ from mouse caches aatuuyaapak; smoked ~ puyuqar; spoiled or rotten ~, especially fish arinaq; store properly by making sure that ~ is pressed down in a keg and sealed airtight nin’genqecgar-; take ~ over to a friend, relative, or neighbor payugte-; chew on frozen ~, or on the ice where ~ has frozen on the surface of the snow mangirrar-; tired of eating the same ~ all the time qapilngu-; variety of ~ avungnak; vary one’s ~ engkite-; have plenty of ~ and other goods uqi-; get a lot of ~ at a party uyiqe-; any little bit of ~ available neqaraq; elevated ~ cache elagyaq; partially underground ~ ciqlugaq; have ~ stuck in the throat tumite-, tumilngu-, tuvculir-; provide with ~ for a journey taquite-; save ~ for a person who is late for a meal kengmiqataar-; save ~ for later yaaveskanuur-; save some ~ for someone aminkite-; cut up ~ in preparation for cooking ukl-; put dried fish or other ~ in seal oil in a sealskin poke teviri-; seal oil (or other liquid) in which ~ is dipped before being eaten meciaq; Yup’ik ~ item yugtaq-; ~ known or thought to cause foolish behavior ~ cellaite-, ellaite-; kin’anga-; have behaving ~ ly cellaite-, ellaite-; kin’anga-; have behaving ~ ly cellaite-, ellaite-

FOOD (CEREMONIAL): small gift, usually ~, brought to get into a dance or feast Itrukar’; gift of ~ bought into the kashim and hung up there in connection with a youth dancing for the first time nangrun; namesake of the dead who is given ~, water, and a change of clothes during a holiday in honor of the dead neqiskengaq; person who distributes clothing or ~ in honor of his or her child’s first catching game or picking berries kalukaq; food offering used in an old-time ceremony naluun; present ceremonial ~ to (him) payukucunguar-; holiday involving men called “mothers” going door to door and collecting ~ Aaniq; bring ~ for distribution during the Bladder Feast ciamci-; ridicule by singing after giving ~ and while the ~ is being eaten during the Messenger Feast nernerrlugcetaar-; holiday celebrated in autumn in which participants with painted faces or wearing masks would go door to door asking for ~ Qaariitaq; follow traditional practices consisting of abstaining from certain ~ and activities agelru-, eyag-, yaag-

foo: ~ a person iqenqiqesnite-; see Zagoskin (16)

fool around: akusrarte-, picingssag-, uamqe- ; ~ around with (it, him, her) akusrarutete-

foolhardy: be ~ alingiltaar-; act in a ~ way aarite-

foolish: be ~ iiqenqiiqesnite-; do ~ things

fool around: akusrarte-, picingssag-, uamqe- ; ~ around with (it, him, her) akusrarutete-

food offering — foot

food (ceremonial) — foot

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English-to-Yup’ik Index

three toes on each ~ and six fingers on each
hand, identified as “Bigfoot” arularaq
footlocker: yaassigek
footpath: piyuayaraq
footprint: tuma”; evidence of human presence,
such as ~s or excrement yul’inaq”; be full of ~s
or tracks tumlia-
footwear: put on ~ pilug-, piluguk-; remove one’s
~ kamilar-nte-, ugte-; put ~ on the wrong foot
caqvingqa-, caqvitre-
for: ~ a long time qangvarpak; ~ the first time in
a long time ak’anek; ~ some time qangyaq;
now and ~ a short time hence waniirpak; ~
how long? qangvarpak; ~ a while waniirpak;
V ~ a while (pb) -mar-; ~N (time) to pass (pb)
-te-1; ~ fog or mist to close in and clear up
repeatedly quurruyag-; ~ it (object) to be more
V than it (subject) (pb) -nqe-; ~ ocean ice to
break off from the main ice qecug-; ~ shame!
acacakkika, katak; ~ some unknown reason
qayuwa; ~ the purpose of V-ing (pb) -na-2; ~
there to be gusts qugnira-; ~ there to be open
water with icebergs beyond qupungur-; ~ there
to be the crunching sound as made by boots
on cold snow qerqiugte-; (~ there) to be N (pb)
tangqerr-
forbid: ~ (him) from doing something qessake-
force: resist or pull back against a ~ aksar-; tear
with ~ alpag-; be afraid of a ~ of nature
nangyaq-, nangyarnaq-, nangyaryug-
forcefully: act ~ or vigorously qepirte-
fore: deck beam just ~ of the cockpit deck beam of
a kayak tukervik ayagaq; ~ and aft lengthwise
deck stiffeners of kayak qulara; strut ~ and
aft next to large strut running across top of
kayak tukervik; ~ or aft deck stringer of a
kayak qulaq
forearm: large bone of the ~ amelraq, nukuruaq
forecast: ciunerkiungnaqe-
forefinger: keniun
forefoot: ~ of quadruped ciuksuk
foreground: ciuqe
forehead: cung’tug, quaq”, quraq, latek, taupek; hair
line on the ~ neginiquq; press one’s knuckles
against one’s ~ nengsuug-; hair ornaments
worn attached to the bangs at each side of the
~ cukluuk; metal and bead ~ ornament
camataq; ~ decoration or other appliance

foreign object: ~ in one’s eye evrun, verun; to get a
~ in one’s eye erevte-1, verte-; ~ stuck between
the teeth kumkaq, kumkailiq; remove a ~ from
between one’s teeth kumkaili-
foreleg: makiran, talliquq; ~ or flipper pit uneq
foremost: ~ one manuqliq
forepart: ciu, ciu; carved parts on top stiffener of
kayak ~ that connects the struts nutengquagta
foressees: tell about what one ~ while beating an
Eskimo drum qalur(ar)-
foreshaft of seal harpoon: butt end of ~ kegcuq;
shoulder(s) of ~ keglassi; wooden piece in
socket of ~ evga
forested: open area in front of ~ area agtuineq
foretold: legendary shaman who ~ the coming of
white people Ississesayuq
forever: ak’arpak, akwarpak
foreword: ikirun
forfeit: tegui-
forge: pinguarcete-
forgery: pinguarcetiyaraq
forget: avaur-, kic’i-, kis’arci-, nalluqar-
forgettable: do something, engage in some act, the
forgive: pellugcete-
forgetful: be ~ avarurtar-
forget: auq’arie-; ~ an act pellugcete-
forgotten: do something, engage in some act, the
exact word for which is ~ or not known to the
speaker, or does not exist, but an act that the
listener will recognize imkuciq, imkur-, imuu-
fork: kakiaq, kapsuun, kassig-, nerrsuun, ui’kaq; ~
of a tree kakiciq, qakiciraq
form: eluciq, luuciq; skin-stretching frame or ~
nillaq; ~ a hard snow crust during a cold spring
night preceded by a warm day qerretar-, qetrar-; ~ for bending sled runners, boat parts,
etc. per’ucin; ~ inserted into skins of squirrels,
mink, otter, muskrat, etc. to stretch them
aquun1; ~ into two lines as a passageway for
(him) to walk through amigpite-; fill out ~s
imir-; fill out ~s for imirite-; mold for ~ing a
shape eyurcissuun
formal: reciprocate in ~ gift giving mumigara-
formation: blend in with land ~ merinite-; rock
~ patterned by action of water on the shore
ingigun, inigun; heart-shaped sea ice ~
ircaquruag

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formative: egg in ~ stage, inside bird ciqamciq
former: be visiting at one’s ~ home utengqa; ~ house nell’eq; ~ N (pb) -lleg; ~ settlement nunalleq; ~ settlement on the Kwethluk River Iqsalleq
formerly: village ~ known as Sheldon’s Point Nunam Iqua; slate stone ~ used to make semilunar knives ulukaq; ~ regularly have V-ed (pb) -lallru-
formidable: be ~ caperrnarqe
formicate: caruyak; ~ with (him, her) akusraruteke-
forsake: ~ formidable be ~ caperrnarqe
formication: akusraruteke-
forsake: ~ formidable be ~ caperrnarqe
forte: ~ foster child kelngvak, quugiinraq
forward: ciutmun; be overly ~ aryuratae-, takaite-;
see Appendix 6 on numerals; see Adams (66)
forty: atawaqar-, piluaqar-; be very ~ fortunate: be ~
foster: ~ child kelngvak, quugiinraq
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**freeze-dry — frost**

**Freeze-dry:** qerqercetcet-; ~ a skin outside in winter until it gets white qercer-

**Freeze-up:** cikuqeq; for it to be ~ cikuqeq

**Freezer:** kumlivik; get ~ burn cupkar-

**Freezing:** ~ rain cikurlug, patugglug; raw whitefish aged before ~ and served frozen qassag(g)aq*

**Freight sled:** ikamalugpiaq, qamisvak

**Frequented:** pulengtaq

**fresh:** feel sleepy from so much ~ air, food, etc. imasri-; lack firmness (of fish no longer ~) aqiturte-; go outside for ~ air an'gir-, cellamqaci-; feel bad because of lack of ~ air epsalngu-; boiled ~ fish unglekaq; yean for ~ fish terriguyug-; ~ snow nutaqerrun, nutaraq, nuturyuk; ~ tomcod with entrails removed citegtaq*; share blubber and meat from a ~ly caught seal uqicetaar-

**Fresh water:** meq; packed snow on sea ice, used for getting ~ kavtaq; sourdough that grows in ~ springs niucinaq

**Freshener:** breath ~ anrenqegcaun

**Fret:** ~ actively and noisily qiperrlugete-

**Fricative sound:** enteluti

**Friction:** start fire by ~ with a bow-drill uqurpak.

**Frictionless:** be ~

**Friday:** Tallimirin

**Fried food:** assaliaq, alaciq, alatiq, maniaq, uqulek, uqurpak

**Friend:** aiparnaarraq, ilanaraarq, kenruk, yugnikkek'ngaq, see Zagoskin (15), see Barnum (5); best ~ ken'gun; close ~ qat'nguq; very close friend naruyaq*; like him as a ~ aiparnike-; female's parent's cross-cousin's daughter, female ~ of a female ilungaq*; take food over to a ~ payugte-; be ~s with naruyqeq; be disrespectful toward ~s iyriraita-

**Friendly:** be ~ ilaliunqeqq-, yugnirqe-, see Turner (45); tease in a ~ way ilangciar(ar)-

**Frighten:** try to ~ alingcetaar-, alingcirar-

**Frightening:** be ~ alingnarqeq-, uulgiarqeq-; be ~ (of a height or any force of nature) nangyarnarqe-

**Fringe:** agauassaq, keleyat; parka decorated with a ~ of squirrel belly uulungiq; single hanging strip of ~ pineyvak; piece of ~d fur sewn on hem or hood of garment uulungak, pineyvayagaq*

**Frog:** pelaqpaqeq, peleqpeptr(aq*), see Orlov (5)

from: ablative-modals case (see Endings section); ~ the beginning nutem; ~ that time on tuakenirnek; ~ this time on wak'irnek; ~ now on wak'irnek; ~ long ago temeqvaneq; ~ a distance umiqvaneq; ~ across there agken; wind blow ~ behind while one is traveling uqumigite-; ~ downriver or by the exit uqen; ~ far away temeqvaneq; ~ out of sight umiqvaneq; ~ out there qagken; shake one's head ~ side to side ungaulug-; body ~ the waist down uan; ~ there taqgen; ~ up there pagken; ~ where? naken; arrive ~ the sea tulaq; visit ~ one village or city to another nunate-

**Froth:** palm ~ used at Easter in the Russian Orthodox Church papanuk

**Front:** get in ~ of ciunrir-; ~ component of gunsight ancrucuq; snowshoe with upturned ~end acaluq; snowshoe with pointed ~ papsugcetaaq; ~ area of kayak citerryaq, cituryaq; tray on ~ of kayak for coiled harpoon rope acaluq; shelf at ~ edge of rear storage platform kicirutaq; ~ fin of fish angurussaq, ucuiqeq; section of a fish just in ~ of the tail kep'neq; part of a seal's ~ flipper bones aklanqeq; put on clothing back to ~ tunupirte-;

~ flounce of a cover parka keniq; carry or hold in the ~ flounce of one's cover parka kenirmiaqeq; ~ run at an extended gallop, both ~ striking, then both back legs pangaleg-;

~ brush bow at the ~ of a sled puukaryailkutaq*; upturned part at ~ of sled runner tetgaq*; ~ piece (bow) of a sled maryarun; needle made from the ~ part of a crane's foot kakuun; ~ of thigh ciqincluq, ciqvincluq; in the ~ room cakma(ni); the one in the ~ room cakmen;

~ area in ~ civuq; ~ area in ~ of (it) ciuq; ~ area directly in ~ of (it) ciuq; ~ area right in ~ (riverward) kek'araq; ~ area of hill, mountain, etc. caa, sayanganq; open area in ~ of brushy or forested area agtuineq; ~ of porch of house manuqeq; ~ side of something manu

**Front and back:** type of traditional parka worn by Nelson Is. and tundra-area Yup'iks that has large ~ plates of white calfskin or of mink skin agun*, ellutmuag, qaliq; woman's fur parka cut high on the sides so that there are ~ flaps kinguqalek

**Front-piece:** design or ~ of parka cacarqaq

**Frost:** kaneq; for condensation to become ~
future: ciunerkaq, tekitarkaq; (−) (pb) -ku; the ~ picirkaq, pillerkaq; ponder the ~ qikar; in the near ~ icivaarqau, ukanikku, ukaqvaggun, uumiarqu; V in the ~ (pb) -ciq-, -ki-, -niar;
not V in the ~ (pb) -ngaiurse-, -ngaiete; ~ act of V-ing (pb) -lerrkaq; ~ time of V-ing (pb) -natkaq; ~ condition of possessor with respect to V (pb) -cirkaq; ~ content imarkaq; ~ house nek’aq; ~ N (pb) -kaq; ~ possession pikaq; stack (logs) for ~ use nuarte-, nuirte-
fuzz stick: ayagyaaqun
feelings: inner ~ ilu
g: mispronounce ~ pilegte-, pikagte-

**G**

Gadus macrocephalus: atgiaq, amutaq
gaff: legcik, negcik; hook of a ~ pakuk; short-handled ~ tallirpacuar(aq*); small ~ negcikcuar(aq*); ~ as a signal uurcaq
gag: uigaq’allaga-
gage: net ~ negcikcuar(aq*);

gallon: five-~ can cen’aq, cugtuvik, kukukuaq
glass: pangaleg-
gallstone: tegalquq, teggalquq

gamble: akirri-, see Barnun (19)
gambling: ~ winnings tagtaq
game (animal): take ~ pite-, pit’e-; catch ~ cange-; try to catch ~ angussaag-; catch N (~) (pb) -fe-; be good at catching ~ naki; be unlucky at catching ~ nakriate-; wait for ~ nayuryar-; tag a ~ animal cavigcir-; chase ~ maligke-, malirqar-, malirqe-; ~ trail aprulluk; drive ~ into an area where they can easily be killed ungu-; blind from which to wait for ~ nayuryvik; celebrate child’s first ~ pinrarctete-, kalukaq; keep from being seen by ~ tanite-; big-~ tag UNGUNGSSIM AMIAN CAVIGTAA; sing and dance to induce ~ to be plentiful agayuli-; spent ammunition

shell tied to string and used as weapon for small ~ qapiamcetaaq; Alaska Department of Fish and ~ kayanguyagiiurte; ~ warden kayanguyagiiurta, melqueliurta
game (activity): hand ~ kaataryaraq; traditional ~ caukia; card ~ played by four people atmaliq, atvaliq; card ~ similar to trumps kuuselaq; loser in a card ~ unegtaq; ~ of tag akimitagaq, alakiitaaq, yakiitaaq; play a ~ of tag yakitimaagute-; play ~ of tag in which the tagger has something in his hand wanted by the tagger mayarcetaaar-; ~ of hide-and-seek meluqetaaq; cover one’s eyes in ~ of hide-and-seek melu-; ~ of tug-of-war tengugtaarun;
~ similar to prisoner’s base man’am’aaq; winnings in a gambling ~ tagtaq; play a ~ similar to volleyball akiqar(ar)-; play a hockey-like ~ kal’utaq-; play a ball ~ involving hitting the ball with the flat of the hand patkar-; marble for playing ~ maapelaaq;
young child just starting to play in the “Lapp ~” kangpaniskaq; ~ something that gets one in, such as the ante in a card ~ ekun; ~ somewhat like mumblety-peg kapuckaq, kapuckaryaraq; pointed stick used in a ~ somewhat like mumblety-peg kalackiiq; ~ in which a stick is tossed up and the player tries to have it fall into or through a small hole in a handheld component ulpecuqnaq; play ~ in which two individuals pull against each other using a string looped over one foot cingillertute-; ~ with log hung from ropes avussaq; jump over a swinging log hung horizontally with rope ek’ur-
gang rape: commit ~ akgenge-
gangline: sagtet, uskuraq
gap: akulqucuk, akultuqucuk; create a ~ aivkar-
gape open: aatarte-, aitar-
gaping open: aatar-, aitar-; be ~ aatanga-, aitanga-
garbage dump: qanitaq
garden: nauceataarvik, naucirivik; vegetable ~ naunrarvik
garment: aturaq, cangssagaq, un’u; device for brushing off snow or dirt from a ~ evcuutaq; drawstring at the waist of a ~ yuuman; trimming on hem of ~ cenliarun; fancy, contrasting colored skin patchwork trim at hem of ~ ingqit; fringed fur sewn on hem or

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
hood of ~ pinevyacagaq*, uulungak; single hanging strip of a fringe on a ~ pinevyak; loop on ~ for use with a fastener negurluq; fasten a button or other ~ fastener nunugute-, nunute-; lower part of ~ aku; pullover ~ as’un; roll up the skirt or hem of one’s ~ and tie it at the waist qepte-; ~ covering the legs and torso qalluviik; thin hooded pullover ~ worn as a parka cover, as a jacket or dress qaspeq; want a ~ qucuviq; wear a long ~ akulugi; stiffen one’s ~ to prevent movement aksaqar-; “leprosy” disease of ~ s uquggluq
garter: parteraq
gas (fuel): kaassalinaq, kaassaq, uqurkaq; square five-gallon ~ can kallaggluk, kangiralek; become flooded with ~ or oil uqiqite-; mantle in ~ lamp ingcu
gas (abdominal): gas expelled rectally [e]eq, leq, naleq, neleq; expel much ~ nelep-; ~ in one’s stomach or otherwise confined qurtuneq
Gas Rocks: Nagaayuq
gasket: elcailkun
gasp: anertevkar-; choke and ~ as when wind blows in one’s face ep’ura-, purtua-, puurtua-; ~ spasmodically after crying manglleg-
gastrocnemius: ~ muscle in the calf nakacugnaq
gather: kullur-, katurte-, mikur-, aur-, avur-; ~ together quyurte-; find and ~ eggs by removing the grass that covers them ciruirci-; ~ (it) although scarce pukiqur-; ~ cloth, as in sewing murugte-; ~ firewood eqqtarg-, qugtar-; ~ grass canegte-, canegtar-, evegtag-, vegtag-; ~ greens, tubers, berries, eggs, etc. makiraq; ~ hardened pitch angiyaq; ~ or prepare food or other items for the future cumerteq-; ~ N (not food) from nature (pb) -tar-; ~ scraps of wood auqiir-, avuqiir-
gathered: katur-; ~ together quyur-; be ~ together katngite-, quyungqataq-
gathering: one who is ~ food makiraq; ~ of food makiraq; ~ place katurruvik
Gavia sp.: qerquaq
Gavia adamsii: tuullek
Gavia arctica: tunulek, yaqulegpak
Gavia immer: tuullek, tunupirtaq, uurr’uyayuli, yaqulegpak
Gavia stellata: qaqaq, qucuniq
goose: drive ~ into an area for easy killing ungu-; sprout of a plant eaten by ~ neqnaq
gelatinous: be ~ aqelurte-; general: ~ anesthetic qavarcetaaq; be remote in a ~ sense umiqsig-, ~ly rough water qaitu-
generation: yuulgutkelirit; legend passed down from ~ to ~ naucaqun, univkaraq
generator: electric ~ kallugvik, kenurrivik
generous: be ~ ciknataite-, irelgte-, ilraite-, tuvqatar-, ququlite-; be overly ~ elrilaarkar-; act ~ly tuvqake-, tuvqayug-
Genesis: Biblical book of ~ Ayagniqarraaq
genitalia: taqik, ucuk
gentle: agayumanrilinguq*
gentle: be ~ mianike-; ~ person mianikur(aq*); not be a ~ person mianii-
gently: act ~ and carefully mulngake-; stroke ~ on the head cangig-; stroke ~ once ellai-; stroke ~ more than once ellai-
genuine: ~ N (pb) -pik'
geographical: particular side of some specified ~ place or direction tunglimeq
geometric: trim at hem of parka, often made of pieces sewn together in a ~ design akun
gesture: elucirar(ar)-, luucirar(ar)-; beckon by a hand ~ nulur-; insult with a finger ~katngi; make a ~ of affection cingar-
get: ~ ahead of cicutagci-; one who doesn’t ~ along with others ilallugun-; ~ an explanation kingunge-; ~ an idea umyuange-; suddenly ~ an idea umyuanga’te-; ~ an imprint of something pressing into it qapunte-, qapngute-; ~ another N (pb) -linqigte-; ~ as a wife nulqiuteq-; ~ as far as apur-; ~ away anag-; ~ back kinguniite-; ~ bad assiirute-; ~ blisters qerrari-; ~ discouraged qerrari-; ~ down from something ater-; ~ a dried skin soaking wet qakime-; not ~ enough palarte-; ~ food poisoning qaliqar-; approach in order to ~ food uyerqe-; ~ a foreign object in one’s eye erevte-; ~ frostbitten uqiir-
~ goose pimples suddenly, as when feeling a chill down one’s spine qerrari-; one coming to ~ help uurcaq; hit or ~ hit in or on one’s N (pb) -ar(ar)te-; ~ a hole (in it) uki-; ~ a hole in one’s boot sole puturtua-; ~ hurt akngirte-, aknirte-, angqirte-; ~ ice to melt for drinking water cikutaqci-; ~ ill from overeating qaliqar-; ~ impetigo pupik; ~ in eke-; ~ in front of ciunrir-; ~ (it) out of joint aviqite-; ~ lost

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tayimngurte-; ~ lost pellaa; ~ lost cagi; ~ a lot of food at a party uyiqe-; ~ married ukurrute-; ~ near qalir; ~ a new N (pb) -laar(ar)-; ~ numb eplegir-; ~ oil uqunge-; ~ on top of something ukte-1; ~ or give a small scratch talkarte-; ~ or give insufficiently palarte-; pit that one can’t ~ out of petmik; ~ out of the way avite-; race and contend to ~ outside before others itirirate-; ~ pierced uki-; ~ pneumonia pasqaqar-; ~ pregnant quming-; start to ~ ready up’nge-; ~ ready to go upete-; upte-; ~ ripples as water calms from a disturbance qualqami-; ~ sick or get sick and die from eating foods said to be incompatible qalir-; ~ a sliver in one’s flesh qerruarte-; ~ a splinter pirciqa-; ~ sodden ungi-; go back specifically to ~ someone who has been left behind tungair-; be unable to ~ something out of one’s mind avaurila-; ~ something sharp in one’s foot, to step on something sharp cukite-; ~ stuck cetengqite-; ~ stuck in or have difficulty with something that is too small caltquine-; ~ swamped or filled with water qaluryarqe-; that’s what you ~ taugak’estauna-; ~ things from fish camp or from another relatively distant place aqvai-; ~ up makete-, makete-; ~ up on nuge-; abruptly ~ up on top of something ugar-arte-; ~ used to liite-; ~ V-ed (usually to one’s detriment) (pb) -cir-2 -ciur-; ~ warm maqari-; ~ water in it mel’ir-; ~ waterlogged ungi-; ~ beach gnat that ~s in eyes tengleryaq; ~ something that ~s one in ekun; cause one to fear ~ting hit uluryake-, uluryanarqe-; not fear ~ting hit uluryaita-; gg: mispronounce Yup’ik words by substituting the front velar g for the back velar r pikagte-, pilegte-; ghost: aavaq, alangru, aliurtuq, carayak, inraq, nepengyaq; see a ~ aliurtur-; brush off evils (as after seeing a ~) ellug-; ~ said to have a big blanket for taking children away uliigayuli-; ~ that blocks doorways amingirayulu-; ~ that walks in the air above the ground and has no liver yuiriuq; ~ town nunalleq; for there to be a ~ly noise nepengyaq; ~ly humming noise coming from a corner of the house avneq giant: ~ bird tengempak, yaakucuggluq; ~ in Kuskokwim-area folklore uqayuran gift: cikiun, pikiun; bring a ~ by one dancing for the first time nangrucir-; ~ brought by a youth dancing for the first time nangrun; small ~ brought to get into a dance or feast Itruka’ar; ~ acquired at a feast pitaq; comply with a request at a ~ exchange ceremony naigtenrite-; ~ given out at a “kassiyuq” feast piluarquq; reciprocate in formal ~ giving mumigurute-; distribute ~s to those who complain of being slighted aruq’ler-; distribute ~s or shares of a catch aruq-urq- uqiqur-, uqite-2; give out ~s to (him) tukte-; holiday involving an exchange of requested ~s Petugtaq; ~s and Messenger Feast aqvak, cauyarcir-, kapqerraarta, kasmillria, Kevgiruaq, marlagur-; pitar-, taitsnaraar-, umguci-, ut’rarute-, yuarukar(aq*), yuranerrlugcaraq, yurapigcaraq, giggle: teggie-; gill(s): pacik; string dried fish by running one through the ~ opening of the next tavite-; ~ cover of a fish paciggil, ulluvalqin; moldy spot inside the ~ covers of an aged fish head pupunluur(aq*); pseudo-branch, next to the ~ kauqtupaq, kauqtutaq1, kaugun1; gillnet: remove fish from a ~ naptaragird: naugqute-; girl: arnaraq, nasaaluk, nay’ak; unmarried ~ nas’ak; young ~ nasaurluq*, nasekucuggluq, naskuggaq, nayaurluq*; ~ girl involved in Messenger Feast aqvak’ngaq; ~ girl who recently menstruated for the first time aglenraaq*, aglenraaq*; ~ round bowl made for ~s uivvluaq give: cikir-, cikiuteke-, tune-; ~ repeatedly cikirtur-; ~ aid kusgua-, kusguke-; ~ up pecte-, petcha-, tuatequa-; ~ (it) away tuntur-; ~ a “seal party” uqiqur-; ~ a couple that is to be married a complete set of new clothing ac’eci-, nullurucir-; ~ a gift to cirkir-; ~ a hunting partner the pelvic area of the catch kuyagcite-; ~ a tongue-lashing uluvirte-; ~ an answer to a question kangiqa-; ~ as a name acuite-; dance and ~ away one’s catch ak’irte-1; ~ away an item the owner no longer wants cipurvike-; ~ birth malri, qetunriur-; ~ detailed information cacigmigute-; not ~ enough malri, qetunriur-; ~ evidence or indication of N or V (pb) -kia-; ~ gifts in large number tukurtar; ~ it over (to speaker) taitte-1; ~ N to object to use or possess (pb) -kite-2; feel bad because someone did not ~ one a portion of their catch ivua-; ~ one an illness cikiir-; ~ one something to have or consume Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
cikir-; ~ one's belonging to a younger female
úŋgayite-; ~ a haircut kepliar-; ~ insufficiently
palarte-; ~ out and have no more erlikaute-; ~
out gifts to (him) tukte-; ~ someone a task one
no longer wants to do cipurvike-; ~ something
to take along on a journey qamite-; ~ the
finger katngite-; qaqnute-; ~ take, or bring
something along with tapir-; ~ possessions to
someone more in need iknite-; ~ gifts during
the Messenger Feast messengers cauyarcir-,
marlagtur-; ~ offers during the Lesser
Memorial Feast or Greater Memorial Feast
ac'eci-, neqlique-; tivutar-
given: something ~ along with something else
tapeq; be ~ a creepy feeling qungvake-; plan to
act at a ~ time (pb)
giving: reciprocate in formal gift ~ mumigarute-;
~ the ribs to fellow hunters tulimite-; celebrate
child's first accomplishment by ~ away the
catch pinararqete-
gizzard: aqsaqquq
glad: be ~ anirtaar-, aryuqe-, iiyiue-, quya-
glance: ~ of the corner of one's eye qigercetaar,
exchange knowing ~ of tangertaagute-
gland: qencertaq*; beaver scent ~
mink
mink scent ~ ic'uckak, ikcukcak; parotid ~ iiraq
glare: ciqenqar-; ~ a curved path qavirte-
glass: cikunguaq, estikluuq, kelassaq, qenunguaq,
wooden visor to block ~
ciqenqar-; ~ down repeatedly elqiaq*
glaze: ciqenqar-; ~ a curved path qavirte-
~ upete-, upte-; go: get ready to
~ (let's ~!) ampi, see
Adams (34); ~ a curved path qavirte-; ~ above
(it) ququruar-; ~ across nirrar-, qerar-; ~ ahead
and do it watua-; ~ along maligute-; ~ along
N (pb) -kuir-; ~ along without permission
maligute-; maligcuar-; ~ along the shore citu-
~ along with malike-; ~ along with someone
maligute-; ~ and return on the same day
ut'arte-; ~ around an obstacle in one's path
negur-; ~ around something thoroughly uivur-;
~ around the bend qipete-; ~ around the edge
if (it) menglar-; ~ away ayag-1, tarr'u, unite-;
~ back uterte-; ~ back home after an evening
activity ilgar-; ~ back specifically to get
someone who has been left behind tungair-
not want to ~ back to an undesirable living
situation mege-; ~ back to where one has
just been kingu-, kinguturmute-; ~ backward
kingupiar-; ~ berserk qite-, usvilikayag-; ~
~ berserk qite-, usvilikayag-
~ beyond yaatiir-; ~ by boat angyaq; ~ by way of
(it) tumke-; ~ by way of N (pb) -gguir-; -kuar-
~ down ater-, atras-, unavag-; ~ down (of
water) kente-; ~ downstream citu-; ~ farther
back inland lurinir-; ~ farther in itrar-; ~ farther
toward one's destination tekvisiar-; ~ faster
cukari-; ~ following N (pb) -kuir-; ~ for a stroll
ayangisi-; ~ forward ciuvaar-, ciuturmute-,
paalaryaatqaq-; ~ forward through a thicket,
clouds, darkness, etc. pula-; ~ from one place to
another without crossing something extended
(river, road, etc.) age-; ~ from one point to
another aqelquar-; ~ from one side to the other
side mumigtaar-; ~ further yaaveskanir-; ~
get aquaglr-; ~ get something aqvale-; ~ get
potential participants in a festival aqvi-;
~ here and there ayaga-; ~ higher and higher
goal — good

ENGLISH-TO-YUP’IK INDEX

quyigi-; want to ~ home uteryug-; ~ house to house as part of “Qaaritaaq” or “Petugtaq” itertaar-; ~ in iter-; ~ in a curve qipte-; ~ in and out of (of the fog) tepumirtur-; ~ in circles (figuratively) uivacgi-; ~ in order to V (pb) -yartur-; ~ seek food stored in mouse caches pakissaag-; ~ in the area described by V (pb) -tmurte-; ~ in the flesh kemgarar(ar)-; ~ in toward the back ittar-; ~ in or out through a tunnel entrance kalvag-; ~ into an area iluvar-; ~ into the ocean swimming iluvar-; ~ in or out through ~ toward one side ingluar-; ~ toward -yartur-; ~ toward one side -yartur-; ~ to the rear ~ to V kinguvar-; ~ to the main village from fall camp kace-t, katete-; ~ to the mountains to hunt in spring or fall mayur-; ~ to the rear kinguvar-; ~ to V (pb) -yartur-; ~ toward one side ingluar-; ~ toward the water or edge ketvar-; ~ under or in merug-; ~ up mayur-, quimurte-; ~ up a cliff or pole using a rope qela-; ~ up any gradual incline taghe-; ~ up from a body of water taghe-; ~ up to a height to scan the surrounding area qikerte-; ~ V-ing (pb) -yar-; ~ with only the clothes on one’s back nanqiri-; ~ with the intention of returning the same day utertengkiu(ar)-; ~ with the river current citu-; ~, or take, farther away elaqvaqani-; ~ and so it ~es CIUNERMIKUN AYAGTUQ NAK’RILUNI

goal: keep going toward one’s ~ egmir-.
goat: qusngirgalngiuq*

gobble up: alqar-, elaqlar-, laqlar-, qalemqar-

God: Agayun2, Cillam Cua, Cillam Yua, Ellam Kilgirtit, Ellam Yua, Kilgarta, Uaspataq, Ungalek; in ~’s manner tamaaten
godfather: kelussnaq
godmother: aanirta; become a ~ aanir-

Godus macrocephalus: maniganneryak
goggles: snow ~ igguak, uitemssuaq; traditional ~ igaugek, niguak, niiguak
going: ~ around something kassutmun; ~ back kingutmun; keep ~ back for more uiyqe-; ~ in and out repeatedly iterturi-; keep ~ out anurata-; ~ out from the village during nice weather yuupiksagte-; ~ out to check the weather uyuruar-; something that keeps ~ napan; suffer chill from ~ outside pacsarar-, patsarar-; ~ to V (pb) -kugte-; maybe be ~ to V (pb) -kutag-; probably be ~ to V (pb) -ciqli-; ~ to V -ciqar-; ~ to V at any moment (pb) -yukaar(ar)-; ~ to V soon (pb) -niyarar-; ~ toward the back kingutmun
gold: suulutaaq
golden eagle: keptalek, tengmiarrluk, yaqulpak

Golden Gate Falls: ~ on the Kiseralik River Quuqaq2

golden-crowned sparrow: uipinipaaq
goldeneye: anarnilngiuq*, qamiqurpak1

goldsmith: suuluciyurtu

Golovin: Cingik, Unaliq. Uqvigartalek
gone: fade away and be ~ umi-; be gone for a long time ngelaite-, nulte-
good: be ~ aariga’ar-, assir-, pinir-; be really ~ at something pillgu-; eagerly expect something ~ nersuniri-, neryuni-; feel ~ ilucger-, ilukegcii-; not be ~ iqlutuu-; smell ~ narnirqe-; turn out to be ~ assiler-; very ~ assilqai-; have a ~ aroma tepkegte-; be ~ at catching game naki-1; ~ at V-ing (pb) -llgu-; one who is ~ at V-ing (pb) -ulu-; have ~ balance nepeckegi-; be a ~ climber nepeckegi-; be a ~ companion ilanirqe-; have ~ eyesight meciut-, mecikegte-, takvigtu-; snow ~ for making Eskimo ice

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
Goodnews Bay: Mamterat, quliraq* 2
goodness: atawa
goodbye: taqutiiq
graduation: gradual: go up any ~ incline tage-; ~ climb yugnirqe-
naklekun ~ portions of “Eskimo ice cream”
grab: angusaurta, anguyagta, atanirturta, kavmaq, kavam’aq
gos: have plenty of food and other ~

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
grass basket — greens  ENGLISH-TO-YUP’IK INDEX

canglanguarrar; woven ~ liner for skin boot
alliqaq; provide skin boot with an insole
of dried ~ piinir; dried ~ used for insoles
piinerkaq; small container woven from ~
naqtaar(aq*); ~ as a working surface
alliqaq; turning up the sides of a coiled ~
~ basket as it is made
~ qiqaq; ~ belt; ~ basket made of coarse
~ seashore ~ mingqaq; warp strand when twining ~
teguneq; 

~ weft strand in twining ~ keluk; wild
~ green ~ cungagpaguq; woven beach ~ rope
qiqaq; ~ bag issran, pass’aq, uklqaar(aq*);
~ be up to the waist in ~ qukakiirar; ~ comb
taluutaq; ~ cover umran; ~ mat alqin, cuyakuun,
~ eviun, ikaraliin, tupigaq, tupilluk;
~ bullet with
~ lines resembling ~ roots cangegngalnguq*; ~ roots
~ used as dish scrubbbers negavyaq*; 
~ woven ~ sock
tupipiarumalria; grass that covers eggs
~ ciriuirci; 
~ grass used for weaving mats kelugkaq;
~ dried ~ for making baskets
taperrnaq;
~ grass basket — greens
~ greenish ~ be ~ cungagcete-;
~ green ~ cungaglyak;
~ all
~ red- see Turner (42);
~ grebe:
~ greater intensity: V more with ~
~ (pb) -kanir-,
~ great: ~ N
~ (pb) -rpaa(aq*);
~ be in ~ need
~ kapia-;
~ in ~ numbers
~ qivigpak
~ great-grandchild: iluliurun, iluperaq
~ great-grandnephew: iluperaq
~ great-grandniece: iluperaq
~ great-grandparent: amaauq*, amaaurluguq
~ great-grandchild: ilulukcuguaq, iluperaqngiqtuaq,
~ maqamyuarun, maqanqaun, teruvailitaq
~ great-grandparent: maqapaillitaq
~ great-grandparent: amaunqigtaq, amaunqigtaq,
uruvak
~ great-grand-grandchild: neruvalitaq
~ greater intensity: V more with ~
~ (pb) -kanir-,
~ -kanir(ar)-
~ Greater Memorial Feast: give clothing during ~
~ ac’eci-, neqlite-, uivutar-;
~ person for whom
~ clothing ceremony is performed at ~ akngirqu
~ greater scaup: allgirneq, kep’alek
~ grebe: qaleqququn, tusairnaq. see Turner (42); red-
~ necked ~ aarayuli, aatetetaaq, aayuli, atatek
~ greed: aglumaneq; be ~ cingkissaag-; ~ ily take
~ more cingkissaag-
~ green: cungagliq, cungagylak; be ~ cungagcete-;
~ all ~ cungagpak, cungarpak; turn ~ cungagi-;
~ wild ~ grass
cungapaguq; ~ caterpillar
~ or waterlogged wood
~ vegetable
~ boiled with fish
~ ciutnguaq
~ green-winged teal: cikiutnaar(aq*),
~ kemeksgiararaq, tengesqaar(aq*)
~ greenish: be ~ cungagglugcete-
~ greens: gather ~ makira-;
~ beach ~ itegaraq,
~ it’garralek, qelquayak, teptyauk, tukulleggaq*;
~ aged mixture of ~ and berries
~ acaaarrluk,
~ atsaarrluk; ~ for cooking
~ cuassaaq, suassaaq

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1106
greet: go out to ~ pairrsaag-
greetings: cam-i, nayangaq
grief: qlinganeryaraq
grieve: avgteeq-, iluteeq-
grieving for: be ~ qivruke-
grimace: ikirni-, ircug-
grind: kekingerte-, kiingerte-, miili-
grinding: ~ feeling in joints qivruke-, ~ on a seal harpoon imelqutaguq; ~ between nostrils and upper lip kakeggliliyaraq; ~ in large rib of kayak kiuneq; ~ on kayak cockpit bottom ~ line in an oval bowl
grope: caavtaar-, kautur-
groom: ~ oneself yuss'ug-, yuussug-
grogu: see Nelson (40), Barnum (11)
gripe: kavingali, kavirlill'er, keggalvalek, grope:
grip: paddle handle ~

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
guarantee — hair

**guarantee**: ukvernarnar-

**guard**: (n) kellite-, nayur-, tarike-, (n) tarikesta;
spear ~ akagarcaalkun; archery wrist ~ malingurun, tayarneri’iryaalkutaq; one of several campfire rock ~ s iiralitaq

**guardian**: ataliymasta

**guardsman**: national ~ angusaurna, anguyaga

**guest**: allaneq; arrive as a ~ ciuniur-; be a ~ tukir-;
be a guest of (his) tukuqe-; be disrespectful toward ~ iryiraite-; receive as a ~ ciuniur-; ~ in a challenge festival inglu

**guide**: apertuatesta

**guillemot**: qayqapagayuli; pigeon ~ cigur(aq*)
guilty: be ~ pinarqe-

guitar: kitalaq, tengtengaak; play at ~ qacguur-

**gun**:

- **guitar**:
  - strung musical instrument, such as ~
  - qelutviaq; ~like instrument negavgun

- **gun**:
  - aaluugiq, katayak, naruyaq; qecervak, see Nelson (11), Adams (36);
  - glaucous ~ kukisvak, kukusvak, narusvak; glaucous-winged ~ naruyaq;
  - mew ~ arliaq, egiaq, naruyaq;
  - Sabine’s ~ nacallngaar(aq*); Bonaparte’s ~, see Nelson (11);
  - young ~ at first flight civissaar(aq*)

- **gul**:
  - go across a ~ using a bridge nirar-

- **gulo**
  - gulo: terikianaq, qavcik

- **gulp**:
  - down liquid aalentaalar-

- **gum**:
  - (anatomical) ingkiq; chewing ~ anaqeq, kuc’uq;
  - homemade chewing ~ angiinaq; spruce ~
  - kuryuk; tree pitch used for chewing ~ angiaya

- **gunsight**:
  - cuqcaun, cuqeq 1 puyurkarvik

- **gunpowder**:
  - puyurkaq; ~ container puyurkarvik

- **gunwale**:
  - kayak ~ apamaq, capngiaq

- **gurgling**:
  - make a ~ sound ler’arte-, leryir-; swallow
    with a ~ sound lurlur-; sound of ~ gurgling

- **water lurr’arpak

- **gush**:
  - out of a container agtar-

- **gust**:
  - for there to be a ~ kalvaguar-, kenegnira-, qunirna-, tagura-, taksagnira-

- **gut**:
  - qilu; bead ~ taqukinraq*; holder for end of ~ qalluarun; parka made of seal skin and ~
  - ellangraaq; seal ~ iriminatorluk, qalirkaq; inner layer

- **habitat**:
  - signs of human ~ yuc’ilia-, yugninaraqe-

- **habitation**:
  - 

- **habitually**:
  - customarily or ~ V (pb) -naur-; ~ V (pb) -aqe-; not V -yuite-; V a lot (pb) -nertu-;
  - ~ V a little (pb) -nerkite-; act carelessly or recklessly mulgaita;
  - conserve and take care of things qelketar-; be ~ intimidated or respectful tallurtar-

- **hackle**:
  - of dog or wolf qakun

- **hacksaw**:
  - cavignarcuun, caviliurcuun,
  - qelutnguuyaq, teggliliurrsuun

- **hail**:
  - kavc-

- **hailstone**:
  - kavcak, kavlaak, kavtak, see Barnum (27)

- **hair**:
  - nuyaq, qiuqlak; beard or mustache ~
  - ungak; body ~ meliaq, see Petroff (14);
  - shade of new growth of ~ qiugaaq; young man who has begun to show dark facial ~ qiugciaranga’artellria; grain ~ qiig*;
  - comb one’s ~ ilair-2; ilarqutair-, nuyiur-; small comb kept in ~ katagciurun; cut ~ short qumigtig; ~ dishevel
  - nekavte-; have disheveled or tangled ~
  - nekavte-; have messy ~ nuyalii-; pubic ~ tengak;
  - that has been curled paste-; growth in ear atrarun;
  - line on forehead neginquq; shed or lose ~ meqe-; stand on end (of ~) tekalliag;
  - wash ~ qiluq; ~ at nae nauciq*; braided ~
  - with beads qilqeriapagaq; ~ ornament culuku;
  - taqutaq; boot made of seal skin with ~
  - inward iqertaq; soaking to loosen ~ from
  - sealskin akungqa-; soak to remove ~ meqi-
  - skin soaked to remove ~ meqiraq;
  - sealskin with ~ removed amirkaq; throat ~ of caribou

**habitation**: signs of human ~ yuc’ilia-, yugninaraqe-

**habitually**: customarily or ~ V (pb) -naur-; ~ V (pb) -aqe-; not V -yuite-; V a lot (pb) -nertu-;

**H**

- **habit**:
  - cayaraq, piciryaraq, piyuraq
half-dollar: aveg-, pingayuak qupluku, qupa e

half-dried: boiled ~ salmon tegmaarrluk; ~, boiled fish qamangataq, ummaaq; ~, smoked, packed-together Dolly Varden pingciq

halibut: community ~, katurrvik; ~ hook

Hallucination: haluciq

halo: ~ around sun or moon kaluakaq, see Adams (37)

halter: reindeer ~ lauciq

Halibut: metervik, tengmiarrluk, yaqulpak

Hallicucation: tangrruacugyaraq, tangrruaq

halo: ~ around sun or moon kaluakaq, see Adams (37)

Halloween: maskalataq, Qaariitaq, Qaariitaarvik

hammer: kautguutaq, kaugun, multuuk, mutlu’uk, qugaacitaq

hand: (also see hands) aaggaq, aigaq, eiggaq, unan, see Wrangell (8), Barnum (42); right ~ talliripik; left ~ iqsak; palm of ~ arvak, callirneq, tumak; fist or knuckle of ~ cuq’ar(aq); animal caught by ~ tegukengaq; hold by the ~ tass’uqe-

cup something in ~ tumig-; something held in the ~(s) tegumiaq; hold or carry in one’s ~(s) tegumiaq; feel intentionally with one’s ~ caavte-, cavte-, savte-; have something on ~ avalingqerr-; slap with palm of ~ pateg-, qacpa’ag-, qacarte-; threaten to hit him with weapon in ~ uluryacir(ar)-; squeezing with the ~ qemmar-; beckon by a ~ gesture nulur-; wave one’s ~ angalaci-, arulaci-; raise one’s ~ cagte-; yagte-; legendary monster with six fingers on each ~ arularaq; on the other ~ apaagni, qang’a-llu; subject matter at ~ ketviute-; ~ over something aqelqur-; ~ game kaataryaraq; play a game of tag in which the tagee has something in his ~ mayarcetaar-; hitting a ball with flat of the ~ patkar-; rest one’s face on one’s ~ ayakut’e-; splash out, as with the ~ qalute-; work a net by ~ nekvayar-; work on by ~ una-1; thing on ~ avaliq-; ~ down one’s possessions

Hand: iknite-; legendary big ~ from the ocean itqirpak; ~ grip on paddle qaquaqnginaq; measurement, center of the chest the fingertips of the outstretched ~ angvaneq; measurement, width of the four fingers of one’s ~ patneq; measurement, from fingertips of outstretched ~ to armpit tallineq

Hand-hold; ~ on seal harpoon cigvigquq

Hand-me-down: ikneq

Hand-rolled: cigarette, especially ~ imagayagaq*

Hand-to-hand: engage in ~ combat yagte-

Hand-twisted: ~ thread ivalukiuraq, yualukiuraq

Handheld: a certain ~ toy ulpecuqnaq; ~ implement for stretching skins angiarun

Handkerchief: kakeggluirun

Handle: teguyaraq, una-1; able to ~ (it) alegyagute-; axe ~ aggiaq; chisel with a wood or horn ~ keggiaq; knife with wood ~ canissaq; ~ of semi-lunar knife egkuaq; drum ~ pakluk; handle of maul uluryarutaq; paddle ~ kangkupaguaq, qaquaqnginaq; pot with a small ~ epurrallek; straight ~ epu; handle of dipnet ipukaun; ~ to pull kayak seam tight cagnirquin; strap with ~s for fire-drill nucugcuutak

Handlebar: ~ alulaq, kasmurraun; ~ to pull ~s for fire-drill nucugcuutak

Handrail: ~ at entranceway pall’itaq
hands: catch with the ~ akuqar-; clutch in the ~ teguqar-; grasp with the ~ qecugmi-; circle with one’s fingers and run one’s ~ down while squeezing slightly cipet-; clap the ~ patguar-; dig with the ~ aikcar(ar)-; have cold ~ perleqar(ar)-, perleqar(ar)-, unatar(ar)-; have pain in the ~ taprite-; shake ~ aaggacungar-, aaggacungar-, unaciu-; support oneself with one’s ~ ayaper-; pulling layers back with the ~ pakig-; wash the ~ aaggi-, tanu-, unaciu-; with ~ flex skin in a circular motion ulug-; have one’s ~ on something cavinga-
hang: aqa-, agangqa-, agarte-, kanarte--; out to dry ini-; fish cut in half to ~ and dry qup’ayagaq-; down one’s head manussuug-; (of a mirage) ini-; spring snare designed to ~ pet’ngeretaaq
hanger: clothes ~ agautaq*
hanging: agar-; be ~ agangqa-; thing agautaq*; cover ~ on something naliik; crosspiece pole for ~ fish arviqurun; tomcod ready for ~ cigtetaq*; rope used for ~ fish qukassaq; string of beads ~ under jaw aglirun; snow ~ over a cliff navcaq; tassel ~ from the armpit of parka pitgaruan; decoration on a parka or boot alngaq, culuksuk; ~ decoration on a parka or boot agautaq*; agar-; ~ thing hangnail: cetuum ciutii
hangnail: ~ thread alngaq, culuksuk; ~ fringe ~ decoration on a parka or boot pitgarcuun; cliff ~ tassel ~ from the armpit of parka navcaq; agluirun; ~ of beads ~ under jaw qecugmig-; ~ rope used for ~ fish qukassaq; string of beads ~ under jaw aglirun; snow ~ over a cliff navcaq; tassel ~ from the armpit of parka pitgaruan; decoration on a parka or boot alngaq, culuksuk; ~ decoration on a parka or boot agautaq*; agar-; ~ thing hangnail: cetuum ciutii
hangnail(s): have ~ iqlegte-
happen: pellug-, pictu-; give up and let whatever will ~, ~ pillerkaq-; pitqua-; tuallituar-; feel apprehensive that something might ~ uuquqssuq-; ~ again erute-; happen presently or suddenly piqer-1; taviir(ar)te-; ~ to act pitsaqtrenite-; be responsible for something that ~ pinarqe-
happened: be what ~ akuna-; account of something that ~ qalamsiq, qalangssak; it ~ tavallut’ava; see what ~ tautqakest’auuna; tell (him) about something that ~ qalamsic-
happening: be responsible for (its) ~ pinarq’tke-
happiness: anngiqa, nunaniq
happy: be ~ anngiqa, ellui-, nunanili-, nunaniryug-, qusvayug-, quvvayug-; become ~ ilucuer-, ilukegci-; make one ~ qusvanarqe-, quvvqarnarqe-; be ~ over (it) qusvake-, quvvake-; change from ~ to sad tuss’aqert-
harass: ~ sexually qiqia-
harbingers: ~ of fish coming in taqikca-

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gangline and ~es sagtet, uskuraq; reindeer ~ lauciq
harp: qelutviaq
harpoon: cavek; butt end of foreshaft of seal ~ kegcugq; coiled sealskin line for ~ imgun;
fasten the detachable head on a ~ kugekte-;
fish ~ nuqciqj; ~ for seal tuqsiq; hand-hold at lower end of seal ~ cigyiggyaq; groove from the ~ head to the spur imelqutaguaq; ~ line kungiliraq; ivory buckle or connecting link on ~ line algarcararaq; where one holds a seal ~ nagnuq; point of a multipointed ~ cinglek;
seal-hunting ~ aklegaq; sinew binding on a ~ atanrataq; toggling ~ asaaqeq; weapon to kill a mammal hit by a ~ aangrujak; wooden piece in socket of seal ~ evga; ~ used with an atlatl nanerpak; ~ used without an atlatl tegun
harpoon float: qerruinaq, keviaq
harpoon head: nuss’uq, qalugyaq; line loop through seal ~ tuqarta; splicing of line loop through seal ~ qilagturaq; wooden holder for ~ nengciutaq; ~ head kukgaq;
harpoon line: play out (of a ~) nekve-; ~ toggle with two holes engevyaraq
harpoon point: first barb on ~ cirliqsuun; toggling ~ cavek
harpoon rest: akagarcaalkun
harpoon rope: acaaluq
harpoon shaft: itercaraq, kukgaq; sealskin loop to hold ~ at stern of kayak qasmigutaq
harpoon tip: nengciutaq
harpooner: skilled ~ naruussuli
harrier: northern ~ qaku’urtaq
harshly: speak ~
harrier: northern ~
harpy: skilled ~
harpoon tip:
harpoon head: ~
harpoon shaft: ~
harpoon float: ~
harpoon line: ~
harpoon point: ~
harpoon rest: ~
harpoon rope: ~
harpoon shaft: ~
harpoon float: ~
harpoon line: ~
harpoon point: ~
harpoon rest: ~
harpoon rope: ~
have: ~ (him) as the person toward whom one is V-ing (pb) -vike-; ~ (it) as its V-er (pb) -nqe-; ~ (it) as the place or site of V-ing (pb) -vike-; ~ (it) at hand avaliqeq; ~ leisure time qacigte-;
~ a cold quyer-; ~ a constant visible flow of water uleviqaj; ~ a death occur ilangarte-;
~ a good mind usvingqerr-; ~ a hard time caviuq-
~ a large N (pb) -rpaq-, -rpi-; ~ a preference cucuki-; ~ a sour taste in one’s mouth qunite-;
~ a sudden eerie feeling especially when seeing someone with a large flesh wound kinguaqerte-; ~ a surprise visitor alangruq-
~ already V-ed (pb) -llrurte-; ~ as a toy uamqutke-;
~ as one’s N (pb) -ke-; ~ as one’s things pike-;
~ as the thing one has V-ed (pb) -lqe-; ~ at or on one’s back tunumike-; ~ bad N (pb) -rlug-; ~ become how many? qacviuq-
~ been thrown away eqinga-; ~ been V-ing for a long time (pb) -ma-; ~ bread with tea or coffee avu-;
~ breakfast tupaataq; ~ calluses assirange-;
~ come to totally lack N (pb) -knuqgarute-; ~ common sense elleluj; ~ everything needed qaqima-; ~ faith ukveq; ~ free time uiqaci-;
~ good N (pb) -kegte-; ~ holes in boot sole puturte-; ~ learned how to V (pb) -yaurte-;
~ N (pb) -ngqerr-; ~ N of poor quality (pb) -lqe-; ~ N to a decreasing degree (pb) -keller-;
~ N to a degree (pb) -pag-; ~ N to a small degree (pb) -kite-; ~ never V-ed (pb) -ksaitelar-; ~ no regrets anirtaar-; ~ not so good (pb) -nglugg-; ~ obtained or claimed as one’s N (pb) -klujte-; ~ one’s legs cramped by
having — heartburn  

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- cold: pay’uqar-; ~ only a small amount of N (pb) -kite-; ~ pain in bones tugiryarte-; ~ pus uquryak; ~ sexual intercourse auluke-; not ~ something piite-; ~ something left over ilakui-; ~ something on hand avalingqerr-; ~ the quality of V or N (pb) -cete-; -cite-; ~ the taste in one’s mouth tepci-; ~ things easy yuungui-; ~ trouble V-ing (pb) -culngu-; ~ V-ed (pb) -llru-; -lqe-.

- having: ~ been V-ed (pb) -nga-.
- hawk: cungaqvak, mengqucivak, qaku’urtaq,eskaviaq, mengqucivak, qilri, qiqiyiayuli.
- hazardous: be ~ iranarqe-; ~ thing alingnaq.
- haze: apsuq.
- head: ataneq, iingaraq, nasquq, qamiquq, uqsuq, see Wrangell (6); bald ~ qapacak; back of the ~ talirneq, tunucuk; crown of ~ kakangcaq, kakgaq; eye socket in the ~ iiisngaq; soft spot on baby’s ~ cikuyuilquq, tanqiuksuar; ~ the avalingqerr-; ~ something on hand ~ something left over ~ something.
- shake ~ in disapproval ungaulugte-; something that one should turn one’s ~ and eyes away from uluqaq, ulur-; shake one’s ~ ungaulug-; dip one’s ~ into water nakaar-; stroke gently on the ~ cangig; ~ earring with glass and copper ~ on it qevleqsaq; fish ~ angluun; ~ of pike curlu; old fish’s ~ ipuutaq; cartilage in a fish ~ qennqguq, tatangquq; aged fish ~ teplicir(aq*), uqsunaq*; white spot in aged fish ~ pupungluur(aq*); whitefish with a pointed ~ cingikeggliq; parietal bone in fish ~ qapacak; ~ of fish including pectoral fins pakegviissaaq*; cut and dried fish ~ nasquqruullk, qamiquqruullk; area of seal behind ~ uyalquq; beaded seal that can touch ~ with flippers ipuuyuli; second-year seal with ~ like adult’s maklacuk; harpoon ~ nuss’uq, qalugyaq; seal harpoon ~ keggikuq, keggerarak; fasten detachable ~ on a harpoon kukegte-; groove from harpoon ~ imelqutaguaq; splicing of line loop through seal harpoon ~ qilagtuqaq; wooden holder for harpoon ~ nengciutaq; ivory spear ~ qiqiguq; ~ of governing body atanirturta; head-first: fall down ~ pucikar.

- headache: qamiqiqsaraq, qamiqulnguyaraq; have a ~ nasqulgnu-, qamiqiqe-, qamiqulngu-; migraine ~ qamiqiperagayaarq, qamiqulngurgayaarq; ~ remedy nasqulnguircaun.

- headband: ciutaitilaq, see Nelson (55); beaded ~ ken’gun.

- headdress: ngelkeggun, see Nelson (77); dance ~ nasqurrun.

- heading: ~ toward commotion nepetmun.

- headrest: log as a ~ akin, akitaq.

- headscarf: put on a ~ pelatuuk-; woman’s ~ pelatuuk.

- headwaters: ~ lake qagan; ~ of river kangiq.


- healing: wound tallegneq.

- health: be of uncertain ~ maluknarqe-; mental ~ counseling umyunlarutet qalaruciyyaraat.

- healthy: (be ~) calrite-, naltugnerite-, tarranqegg-, yuutu-.

- heap: ~ up over the top pakmaar(ar)-, pakmater-, pak’me-.

- hear: niite-; be hard to ~ miskite-; not ~ ciutaite-; reach age when begins to ~ and comprehend ciutengar(ar)-; ~ repeatedly niirqe-; ~ mention (of) niiga’rte-; ~ and obey niisnga-; ~ something odd qavirtaqe-; ~ well nicu.

- heard: niiskengaq.

- hearing: be weary of ~ (it) niitellngu-; become hard of ~ cucangiali-.

- hearing aid: niicungkinssuan, niitessuan.

- hearing aid: niicugnissuan, niitessuan.

- hearing: cease ~ niicuirute-.

- heart: icraq, unguvan; ~ begins to beat fast nutlag-; ~ fish ~ unguvan; have a pounding ~ unguvataraar-; collapse or die of a ~ attack alqunaar-, narullgute-; ~ in cards cilvik, qerrullik; ~ Lake ircaqurning; dried ~ sac ~ ircaqiruaq; hearts to “skip a beat” ircaqruullk; ~ shaped sea ice formation ircaquruq.

- heartbeat: nutlgraq.

- heartbroken: be ~ qivru.

- heartburn: quulqaq; have ~ keiuri-, quuler-

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
| hearten | icungt-
| hearten, alliq | |
| heartily | V (pb) -yu-gcal-
| hearts | ~ in playing cards engek |
| heat | (n) kiitq*, maqaq, matneq, puqla, see "Khromchenko (12), Turner (47), (v) matneqfe feel excessive ~ matnir; ~ that causes fish to decompose kiiqacak; ~ of liquids uqnr; produce a lot of ~ matnir; stone that breaks when exposed to ~ tumanqanglaria; stone that doesn’t break when exposed to ~ teqgalqiqiaq; ~ kettlerful of water saanili; ~ take sweatbath with dry ~ mastar; ~ seal blubber in a pan civaqgte; expose to sun’s ~ maci; apply ~ uutar; ~ up maqangcaun |
| hearer | kiirkcaun, maqangcaun |
| hearthen | agayumanrilnguq* |
| hearer | MELNGUT NEQAIt, palururtingalnguq* |
| heating | stove for ~ cooking kaminaaq, kaminiq; fibrous leftover obtained by heating seal blubber civan(aq); ~ pad puqlassuun |
| heaven | qilak |
| heavenly personage | qilagmiutaq* |
| heavily | breathe ~ ilaciqtar; snow ~ qanuqpag; be ~ laden uciar |
| heavy | be ~ uqamaite, see "Dall (5); become ~ uqamaite; have become ~ uqamaite; whew (it’s ~) keqgu; ~ cloth tuvaq; ~ large-caliber shoulder firearm uquutellek; carry a ~ load pequmpag; ~ material for parka covers for men civaqtingluq*; for there to be ~ rain ivegpag; ~ sewing thread cullpakqar(aq*) |
| Hedysarum alpinum | atkallaq, marallaq*, qerqaq |
| Hedysarum americanum | elaqaq |
| heed | niicu, niisng-, qanerciyar |
| heel | kitngik; kick with the ~ kitngqap-, kitngig; measurement from tip of toes to end of ~ itegneq, it’ganeq; ~ of sled runner kitngilquq; walk wobbly as when wearing high ~s kukunguqarsarte |
| height | quyigtaqic; ~ of something qertuneq; be afraid of ~ nangyaeq, nangyarnarqe, nangyaryug; be low in ~ aitqite; be up to here (indicating a ~) maatekaar; fall from a ~ ivkvar, ig’arte; scale a ~ qaklitis, qasqite; survey one’s surroundings from a ~ nast-
| held | be ~ back by naguteke; something ~ in the hand or arms tegumiaq; part of fire-drill held in mouth neg’utaq; thing ~ in the mouth iqmiq, qanermiaq; something one is held back by nagun; thing ~ in one’s N (pb) -mik; threaten with weapon ~ in the hand uluryacir(ar) |
| helicopter | aqumkallak*, ciirlaq*, pikagguale |
| Hell | Kenerpak, quluuraq |
| hellfire | keneq nipsulnguq |
| help | anirtua-, aqaa, cama-i, kusgua-, waqaa |
| help | (n) ikayuq, (v) uquisqir-, kusgu-, kuygu-; one coming to get ~ uurcaq; ~ dogs pull a sled by pushing it kasmurrar-, kaymurrar(ar); ~ each other ikayuute-; ~ from time to time ikayua-; ~ in a major way ikasqag; ~ out ikayute-tataite; make no attempt to ~ tararte |
| helper | ikayuq, ikayurta, piskar(aq*); shaman’s spirit ~ avneq; ~ at the end of something iqugta |
| helpful | be ~ catnug |
| helping spirit | shaman’s ~ tuunaq; perform shamanistic incantation with ~s qaniq |
| helpless | be ~ kalivqinar, (pb) -taq-, -taq-; feel ~ naniku |
| hem | merigneq, merig-, see "Adams (38); fringed fur on ~ uulungak; roll up the ~ qepte; ruffle at ~ ciquuyaq; trim at ~ akrun, inqit; on parka tungunqucuk; trimming on ~ cenliarun |
| hematoma | qinun |
| hemlock | poison water ~ anguturluq, iligviit neqaIt, uquutvugaq |
| hemmed | merig-; be ~ meringqa |
| hence | wanirpak |
| henceforth | wak’nirnek |
| her | ellii, see also endings section |
| Heracleum lanatum | canraq*, cenartaq, tarnaq*, tarvaq |
| herd | ~ or member of the ~ katnuaq*; member of an immense ~ katngvak; ~ of domesticated animals katnuaq; ~ reindeer tunciri; ~ sheep or reindeer qusngiliur |
| herder | qusngiliurta; reindeer ~ qusngiliurta, tuntulek |
| here | see Appendix 3 on demonstratives and maani, wani; kita, ku(ni), maa-i, maa(ni), wani; be ~ maante-; stay ~ maantaur(ar); be on one’s way ~ kilngar; to ~ kuut; it’s right ~ kuu; be up to ~ maatekaar; ~ (it is) wani-wa; be ~ present and available alaitte |

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hit: qassarte-, piquer-, piqertur-; be ~ nall’aringa-;
~ (it) unintentionally (pb) -ciller(ar)te-, -nqar-;
threaten to ~ him with a weapon uluryacir(ar)-;
fear getting ~ uluryake-; ~ with palm pateg-;
qacap’ag-, qacarte-; ~ with a sharp blow
drop-k’ar-; ~ with a stick anuar-, anuar-, eqi-; ~ in
or on the N (pb) -ar(ar)te-, -car(ar)te-; ~ in the
center of something quki-; ~ something and
bounce katngalqite-; ~ the cut-bank tugeq-;
~ down qelaake-’
hitting: club for ~ fish
qenngitaq
holding: tripod for ~ a pot
holder: spear ~
igcailkun;
~ down
~ a pot qikiq2
hold: ~ on to (it) gelaake-’ ~ down engiq-, eniq-,
nanercir-, niig-; ~ by the hand tass’uqe-;
or carry tegumiaqe-; basket used to ~ fish
naparcilluk; ~ a child so that he/she can
urinate kene-, es’anqar-; ~ back urine or
feces quumig-; ~ of one’s skirt elluk’ar-;
~ in the parka flounce kenirmiaqe-; ~ inside
clothing quki-; ~ in high regard pirpake-;
or with one’s teeth kaggmaq; tie-rope to ~ kayak
skin in place nuqsgugun; clamp used to ~ bent
piece of wood pascirissuun; ~ the other side of
something for him/her akigir-; place where one
~s a seal harpoon nangun
holder: spear ~ igcailkun; ~ for harpoon head
nengciutaq; ~ for end of gut qalluarun
holding: tripod for ~ a pot qikiq2; framework ~
down something nanerta; ~ something in trust
for him tegumiaqicilluk
hole: putuneq; air ~ ellvik; deep ~ in a riverbed
qanglluk; man-made ~ elakaq; a ~ made
intentionally ukineq; a dug ~ elaneq; ~ in the
ground teq’acilleq; seal’s breathing ~ anlu,
ukiyaq; ~ cut through the ice anglluaq, anluaq;
~ in river ice cikte-, cikete- anlui-;
~ cut through the ice icilkuaq, qenuilquq, ukivkaneq;
~ in the ice in Bladder Feast qalluarun;
naturally occurring ~ in the ice kianeq; ~ for the boatlace
putu-2; scoop used to clean ice fragments
from water in a ~ anquun, qenuirun; aged
blackfish prepared in a ~ quluk; stove~
of stove murirvik; draft ~ in a wood-burning
stove cup’urilleq; drain ~ of boat ellngaryaraq;
plug to close ~ on a sealskin float unguquutaq;
harpoon tip with ~ attachment nengciun; ~ in
a toy ulpecuquinaq; ~ for rope over top of kayak
napilleq; ~ for drawstring pass’aq; tote ~ in
kayak ipaq, qengaryuguaq; two- or three-~
kayak paitaalek; ~ puncher putulirissun;
~making device ukiicissuun, ukiqissuun;
~ at inside end of tunnel pugyaraq; ~ in keel of
boat agayuqungularaq; have a ~ ukima-; get a
~ in one’s sole puturtua-; pierce a ~ through
ukii-; drill a ~ iguq-; get a ~ (in it) uki-; make a
~ in it ukite-, callarte-; make a ~ in the ice anlui-,
anhui-; close in (of a ~) cikte-, cikete-
holes: drill for making ~ pataq; ice chisel for
making ~ tuqeq, tuuq; harpoon toggle with two
~ engevyyaraq; rock with eye-like ~ ingarnak;
tool for pushing cords through ~ ikukaraq(aq*);
toy with two ~ ilerr’ar(aq*); ~ in rim of kayak
tupicilleq; ~ on the edge of a kayak skin
tapricilleq; make ~ in (it) ukiqre-; use the same
stitch ~ as before entatquar(ar)-
holidays, traditional: Aaniq, Agayuyaraq,
Ecliq, Eliq, Ilgariq, Itruk’ar, Kalukaq,
Kassiyuq, Kelek, Kevgiq, Kevgiruaq, Merr’aq,
Nakaciuryaraq, Petugtaq, Qaaritaq, Qarapak,
Qengarpak
holiday: dance before the host villagers during a ~
tekiqatuar(ar)-; celebrating the “Aaniq” ~ aanir-,
nayugneq; nayug-, ituraraq; ~ out
hollow: holler: avite-

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

1115
Holy: ~ Communion: Atanrem Nerevkaritii, 
Kristussaam kemgan auggaan-lu akurtullra, 
Tanqilria Ilakuuciq; ~ Eucharist Tanqilria
Quayaraaq; ~ Ghost Annerq Tanqilria; ~ Spirit
Annerq Tanqilria, Eprilinguq Qela; ~ Trinity 
Tanqilria Pingayuuciq
Holy Cross: Ingrirralleq
home: kinguneq; be back (~) utengqa-; go back ~
ilgar-; bring ~ ut’rute-; want to go ~ uteryug-;
have it as one’s ~ nek’e-; be visiting at one’s
former ~ utengqa-; ~~baked bread kelipaq
homebrew: ek’aq, quuleq, quuleciraq
homemade: ~ thing piliaq, yugtaq; ~ chewing gum
anginaaq; ~ curved tanning board alliq; ~ dog
food alunga’, alungqe-
homesick: be ~ cupegte-, nunir-, uteryug-;
~ suddenly feel ~ cup’gallag-, cup’garte-,
cup’gute-
hometown: person from one’s ~ nunalgun
homeward: utelmun
Honckenya peploides: it’garrakle, qelquayak,
teptuyak, tukulleggaq*
honey: neq’nirqullria, paataakaq, 
paatakaarngalnguq*, vegtaq paatakaaliarlat
honey bucket: qerruutaq
honeycomb ice: mingqutnguaq
honor: nanrar-, ucumarquatke-; be worthy of
~ kencignarqe-; person who distributes
clothing or food in ~ of his or her child’s
achievements kalukaq’; recipient in ~ of the
dead neqliskengaq
hood: parka ~ nacaq, uqurrusuk; tip of parka ~
tengquck; pull on one’s ~ nacaq; separate ~
yuraryaraq; edge of ~ negilik; pompom on tip of
parka ~ kak’a cucuk; ~ of a young woman’s
parka kakaqyaq; fur sewn on ~ of garment
menglairun, tunturpak, uulungak, ~ with a gaff
yuussuun; ~ of a gaff used to take killed seals out of water
tegun, ~ used in an underground cache
kalvun; ~ used in kayak
tallirraq; ~ at stern of kayak
makvik; ~ dug into snow to hold a dog
team ayakatarcuun; intestine’s J~ qilunaq;
meat ~ qelumirrussuun; ~ one’s finger in an

Holy Cross: Ingrirralleq

hope: neryuniurun; anticipate with ~ neq’anir-; in
the ~ of being rewarded qes’un; ~ is to be
~ ikik; ~ing others will act for one ilacir-;
=tuq
holiness: see Nelson (131)
hoop: (barrel ~) ques’un; joint of a ~ hoop-like
object kassugneq, uivneq
Hooper Bay: Naparyaraaq
hop: caqelnga-, caqillnga-, qeqcaur
hope: neryuniurun; anticipate with ~ neq’anir-; in
the ~ of being rewarded qes’un; ~ is to be
~ ikik; ~ing others will act for one ilacir-;
=tuq
hopping device: cakiyun
horizon: ELLAM MENGILI, NUNAM NGELI; waves
appear large on ~ cugayunaraq; clouds on the
~ qerruutaq; white cloud that rises from the ~
uquryak2
horizontal: ~ elevated log of fish rack agagliiyaq;
~ log in men’s community house elligirit으
qatugaq; ~ warm or ~ compress
ici; ~ get red ~ be
~ to the touch
kenrurte-
hot: be ~ kiircete-,
kircite-,
macari-,
maqiqe-
dance before
host: allaniurta, kelipayagaq, tukuq;
~ related
thing naulluuvigaq*
Host: akurtuq, kelipaq
host: allaniurta, kelipagyag, tukuq; dance before
the ~ villagers tektaar(ar)-
hot: be ~ kiircete-,
kircite-,
macari-,
maqiqe-
qallate-1,
someone’s 
qallate-1,
see Dall (1); be very ~ kiirpaq-,
kiirrelvag-
be burning ~ uqnarqe-,
uqnarqe-;
egi~
get red ~ kenruarte-;
~ to the touch 

~ water puqla;
~ water bottle
puqlassuun;
~ beverage yuuriqaq;
drink a ~
beverage emrukar-, yuurte-2;
yuurqaq; be ~ and
sweaty kiiryug-;

feet ~ and sweaty
kirmaur;
for
it to get ~ter

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
hotplate: kenircuun
hour: cass’aq, sass’aq; ~ s uumirpak
house: [en]na’, na; area behind ~ kelu
house: beaver ~ [en]nglu, enlu, enluaq, nel’u, nel’u; men’s community ~ kiyya, qasgi, qaygiq;
        make a ~ nel’i’; clean ~ eqête-2, kenaqte-;
        former ~ nell’e; future ~ nek’a; small ~
enluqvagaq; invite to one’s ~ keleg-; go from ~
to ~ cerirtaar-, itertaar-, kipussaag-; ~ slipper
        kameksak; play ~ inanganuar-; occupant of
        the ~ nemiu; move from one ~ to another
        aggur-; remove from ~ anqu-; stay in the ~
nem’etaur(ar)-; wind outside ~ qalriqaar(ar)-;
        have frost in ~ ilur-; ritually take over a men’s
        community ~ qasgiqenge-; flooding in ~
tunnel kepneq-; legendary creature that will
        suck the blood from one’s big toe if one has
        no water in his ~ mertiq; going from ~ to ~
during Asking Festival quke-; dancer in men’s
        communal ~ kapqerraarta, kasmiria; pole
        in ground in the men’s communal ~ during
        Bladder Feast kagacioq

HOUSE PARTS (see Appendix 9): ~ with ground-
        level entrance itqercenaq; frame for ~
enerkia; corner of ~ ac’urun, egkuq; corner
        post of traditional ~ tagurun, tulliqun;
front of porch of ~ manulqaq; passage from
        porch into ~ amiquyuk; roof “rib” of ~
qerratarun; smokehole/skylight of ~ eagaeq;
tunnel entrance to ~ iluyaraq, kalvagaryaq,
lavleryaq, puygraq, qissirayaq, tuqluk;
door amik, see Nelson (75); entranceway amik;
        part of ~ near door ualqiq*; inside area of ~
kiata*; steambath ~ maqjivik; partition between
        two family areas in ~ talu; semi-subterranean
        sod ~ enpiq, nepiaq; side wall of sod ~
        kangaq; floor near fireplace in a sod ~ acliqaq;
        mud used as caulk on a sod ~ kataneg; mat
        paneling in sod ~ kangciq; horizontal log in
        men’s community ~ tuussaq*; first horizontal
        beam in semi-subterranean ~ eliiquerraq*; log
        above door of semi-subterranean ~ or men’s
        community ~ qaliqerrun; log hung on rope in
        men’s community ~ for competitions aavusaq;
side wall of a semi-subterranean ~ nakerqatak,
nakirqatak; upper tie beam of men’s
        community ~ or small semi-subterranean ~

Human being: cuk, suk, taru, yuk; fellow ~
        yulluq
human: become a ~ yug’urte-; ~ offspring irniaq;
        ~ body hair meliqu; ~ back or backbone
        qeteq; ~ skull iingakuyuk; ~ leg iru; ~ tailbone
        teq’uciq, teryuraluk; ~ excrement meqcaq.
        mequq; ~ nail deformed by injury cetumquq;
        thing of a ~ yiniraq*, yinraaq*; seek owner
        of ~ form yungcarte-; sea creature with ~
        features kun’uniq; legendary being with a
        ~ female face that helps people in distress
        at sea qupurruluq; seal that appears in ~
        form qununiq; ~ furrugine atqaiq, yugaq; ~ or
        ~like figure yugaq; signs of ~ habitation
        yuc’illia-; first ~ inhabitants yung’elraarun;
        be inhabited by ~ yunggerr-; evidence of
        ~ presence yugninaraq-, yul’iraq*, yull’itaq,
yulkia-, yulkite-, yulkitange-; collapse of a ~
narullgute-
humerus: aklanquq, issaqqul, kangilquq, kayugaq, nakiryuk, nuqaruq
humidor: curmak
hummock: qertunqucuk
humorous: ~ mask used in “Kelek” festivity kegginaqucualler
hump: ~ on fish amaqatak, ~ on person’s back qulucuk, qulugneq
humpback salmon: amaqaayak, amaqsuq, cuqpeq, gyet, see Orlov (2)
humpy: amaqaayak, amaqsuq
hunched: sit ~ up qunginga-
hourly: return ~ utqerte-; V ~ (pb) -qerte-; ~ go forward paalaryaaqe-
hurt: angqirte-, akngirte-, aknirte-, aqngirte-; feel emotionally ~ angenruyug-; get ~ aqngirte-; ~ in part of one’s body nat’lique-, natelngu-; ~ or be hurt in the ears qukir-; ~ feelings neka; ~ hurt feelings cangayug-, nekaniqe-, nekanire-, nekayug-; ~ (his) feelings ilalke-; be ~ing aknginarqe-
husband: ui; acquire a ~ uinge-; imaginary ~ uinguaq; ~ and wife nulirqellriik; brother-in-law (sister’s ~ only) nengauk; man’s wife’s sister’s ~ arcik, arenqiartekaq; woman’s ~’s brother uligun
hush! arca!
hut: quonset ~ palurutaq
Hutchin’s Canada goose: tuutaalquciq
hyaline cartilage: uivukaq
hymn: agayussuun
hypmal: agayussuun, AGAYUSSUUTET YUARUTET
hypertension: AUGA QUIGILUNI
hypocrite: MALRUGNEK UMYUALEK
hypodermic needle: kap’issuun, kapsuun, kapun
hyssop: culugtaq*

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
ice: ciku; new ~ cikunerraq*, elliqaun, nutaqerrun; ~ can’t wii, I time when can’ggelngunaq; stone resembling ~ tugneq; thin flat where the ~ has been picked place qas’urneq; snow on sea ~ kavtak; pile up (of ~) evu-; place where the ~ has been picked tugneq; thin flat stone resembling ~ can’ggelngunaq; time when ~ forms on lakes and rivers cikuqaq; wave capable of breaking shore-fast ~ qairvaaq; well up beneath ~ ulevu-; ulve-

ice (and human interaction): ~ with Bladder Feast ikuygur-, kagaciqaq, kangaciqaq; hole cut through the ~ angluaq, anluvq; make a hole in the ~ anlii-, anlu-; make noise walking on ~ kakiungjite-; glide over the ~ ikamtakq-; ~ skate kankiiq; oversole to prevent slipping on ~ nat’raq; play on ~ cikulrii-; stick to set a net under ~ kasmurun; stretch out on the ~ civtu-; get ~ to melt cikutacgi-; line to set a set a net under the ~ amun; strainer to clear ~ fragments from water anquun, imairin, kuvyakuiinr(aq*), nuluq, qenuirun; ~ chisel cikuliurun, passikcaq, tugeq, tugrun, tuuq; jab as with ~ tugaur-, tugeq-; sled to carry the kayak on ~ qamigaun; put something on ~ tulurte-; put on the surface of the ~ tulungq-a; walk over thin ~ cialiru-; parka used for hunting on ~ qatermiin; trapped by ~ mallgute-, pamru-

iceberg: ciku; for there to be open water with ~ beyond qunpuq-

ice cream: “Eskimo ~”: akutaq, passiaq, qangquaq, qerpertaq; otter fur imitating ~ kaunguaq

iced in: be ~ cirmiute-

ice fog: patuggluk

ice pick: cikuliurun

ice spud: cikuliurun, ussugcin

icicle: kucukaq

icon: ikuanuaq; kiss an ~ melugar-

idea: umsuuaq, umyuuaq, umyuguaq; get an ~ umyuange-; suddenly get an ~ umyuanga’rite-

identified: voice that ~ a dead person yuun

identify: try to ~ a taste epnegnui-

identity: the aforementioned one, the ~ of which is known imna; ~ known, at least partially ima(ni), imkuciq

idle: ~ person anarkiurta; idle: ~ idler:

idol: agayut’liaq, agayutnguaq

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
if: conditional mood (see Endings section)
Ignug: Ig yogaq
Ignite: kumarte-; ~ readily kenqegg-, kukeg-
Ignorance: in ~ nallutmun
Ignore: ilangci-, tangrrinar-, ulur-
Igushik: Iyussiq
Iliamna: Tevyaraq; Lake ~ Nanvarpak; ~ Lake Indian Kenaayuq, Kenayuk
Ill: be ~ cakcuuk, kaggciur-, kiriur-, metqe-, nangte-, naulluu-, qena; be mentally ~ umyuiqe-, usviite-; become terminally ~ tautunrir; become ~ after someone has died kangingyug; be ~ at ease cupegte-; be ~humored piquli-
Illicit: have ~ sex with (him, her) akusraruteke-; qacuniar-; have ~ sex with an unwilling or reluctant woman acuniar-
Illness: apquciq, cakcuuk, nangtequn, nangyun, naulluuq, qena; be immune to ~ calrite-;
Breathe rapidly and shallowly, as during ~ anertevkar-; follow a traditional practice associated with ~ eyag-, eyagyaraq, yaag-; have a hard time because of emotional or physical ~ irliqe-; shaman's incantation to protect one from ~ qaniqun; strain emotionally, physically in ~ caknaa-; be lethargic due to ~ uralate-
Illusion: tangeruuaq
Illustrator: pilinguarta
Image: tarenraq
Imaginary: ~ husband uinguaq
Imagine: one has a husband uinguaq
Imitation N (pb) -nguaq, -uaq
Immaculate Conception: Tanqilriim Mary-am
Immaculate Conception: Tanqilriim Mary-n
Immaculate Conception: Tanqilriim Mary-m
Immaculate Conception: Tanqilriim Mary-n
Immaculate Conception: Tanqilriim Mary-m
Immature: ~ king salmon taryaqayagaq*
Immediately: egmian, egmianun, tamaa; ~ accept, acquiesce, believe, etc. maligarte-; one ~ outside elaqliq*; ~ split qup’arte-
Immemorial: from time ~ envanek
Immense: member of an ~ herd katengyak
Immersing: cook by ~ briefly in boiling water egavyag-
Immobile: be ~ pektayiite-; become ~ asvair-; make (it) ~ asvaqte-
Immortal: ~ soul yuuciq
Immovable: be ~ asvaitte-
Immune: be ~ to illness calrite-

Impact: qatngerpak; noise of ~ qasiaq; have a strong ~ tunru-; not have a strong ~ tunkite-
Impatient: be ~ arviqaq-, nerinite-; be ~ for (him) to come nerinite-;
Impede: capir-; ~ motion kencerete-
Impetigo: pupik
Implement: caskuk, cassuun, saskuk; berry-picking ~ iqvarcuun; hunting ~ used by boys kutvak;
Hunting ~ pissuurtuq, pissuaqtaq; lamprey-capturing ~ nemeryarcuun; stretch a skin by working it with an ~ angiar-; hand held ~ for stretching skins angiarun; skin-scraping ~ iquissiuun; strike (it) in the N with an ~ (pb) -kcugir-; ~ for piercing patients kap’issiuun; ~ to catch fish cetugnaq
Implications: speak without thinking about the ~ of one’s words qanqataite-
Importance: opportunity of ~ urenkun
Important: consider ~ arcake-; most ~ form of N (pb) -pik2
Imposing: feel embarrassed because one is ~ tunrir-
Impossible: be poor enough weather to make outdoor activity ~ ellarayag-; weather that is poor, but not to the extent that outdoor activity is ~ ellanglluk; ~ to be V-ed (pb) -yunaite-; be ~ to speak to qanerciigate-
Impregnate: qingir-
Imprint: get an ~ qapaute-, qapngute-
Improper: be ~ ikiu-; become ~ ikiurtte-; ~ behavior ik’iq; ~ly behave ketygulla-; toward or in ugly ~ ways ik’itmun; peel ~ ceteglug-
Improve: assiri-, utumarte-
Impudent: see Nelson (102)
Impure: ~ substance with the power to harm cirla
Impurity: cleanse of spiritual ~ essuircar-
In: be ~ up to one’s N (pb) -kiirar-; be ~ up to the knees cisqukirar-; be ~ up to the waist qukakirar-; be ~ up to the neck uyakquirar-; steal ~ a big way tegel’pag-; be ~ a hurry qemitaagte-; be ~ a line yaaqlliqe-; V ~ a small way (pb) -maaugar-; ~ a state of readiness to V (pb) -yukaar(ar)-; ~ a state of V (pb) -ngqa-; ~ a state of having V-ed (pb) -ma-; once ~ a while cat ilaitni; go ~ and out of the fog tepumirtur-;
Come ~ and out of view ilalkuin(ar)-, ilrurnite-
~ any manner piciatun; be ~ awh ucuryug-; ~ awh of (him) ucuqe-; ~ case (one) Vs (pb)

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
-yuar-; just ~ case it’s possible elliitaqgaten; be ~ charge atanuir-; officer ~ charge but also under the command of someone else atannerruaq; be ~ contact with naikar-; be ~ disarray saqte-; get ~ front of ciunrir-; ~ great numbers qivigpak; ~ ignorance nallutmun; strain ~ illness caknaa-; be ~ labor nep’ngute-, teggiurci-; keep ~ mind neq’ake-; be ~ need of N (pb) -icag-; be ~ need of something and seek it kepqe-; ~ no case kepqe-; of N (pb) -icag-; be ~ need of something and keep ~ mind aviriaute-, uiyamte-; ~ this uumi; ~ those days ava(ni); holding ~ trust tegumiaqquilluku; ~ Your (God’s) manner tamaaten

in-law: tukuq

inability: beholden because of an ~ to reciprocate tunrir-
inaccessible: be ~ kalivte-
inaudible: be almost umiqsig-
inauthentic: ~ N uaq, (pb) -nguaq; device for ~ V-ing (pb) -uaq

inboard: engine tuqtuq

incantation: shaman’s ~ qaniqun

incapable: become ~ of doing something

incapacitated: be ~ aqume-, cirliqe-, irliqe-, kive-

incarcerate: iterte-; be ~ d iteqqaga-

incense: laatanaq, tepkegcilria; burn ~ aruviar(ar)-, puyir-; ~ burner katilaq

inch: cetyaq(g)aq*

inchworm: cuyaiq

incidence: ~ of V (pb) -ciq

incident: ~ of V-ing (pb) -piineq

incised: ~ design kumgaq; ~ line imelqutaguaq

incisor: civuaq

incline: go up any gradual ~ tage-; ~d plane aqelqurrun

include: ~ (him) ilake-; ~ with another tapquate-
incoherent: be ~ qerralerte-
incoming: ~ tide tungyuq

incomplete: utter an ~ sentence iqupki-

inconnu: cii, ciq*

inconvenient: be ~ arenqiat-te-
incorrect: be ~ piciunrite-
increase: urneq; ~ in number or amount amlerrl-; ~ in volume gerra-
incredulous: be ~ ukverait-te-
incubate: eva-

indeed: ilumun, qayumi1; (enc) =ggem

indentation: ~ on edge of fire-drill anarcuun; ~ on kayak nutangqaq

index finger: keniuq, tekeq, tengayuk2; hook one’s curled ~ under someone’s nose and push upward katengvaq-, katngite-; measurement from the tip of the thumb to tip of ~ teklin; measurement being the width of the last section of one’s ~ tekneq; measurement of the width at the ends of the ~ and the middle finger malruneq

Indian: Ingqiliq; American ~ Nuyarpak; Upper Kuskokwim Athabascan ~ Yurialnguq*

upriver Yukon ~ Ingqilirruar; ~ not from near the Yup’ik area kulusuq

indicate: apertur-; in the area ~d by N (pb) -viar-; ghost whose presence is ~d nepengyaq

indication: give evidence or ~ of N or V (pb) -lkia-; sounds or other ~s of human presence yulkia-yulkitange-, yulkite-, yull’itaq

indict: pinarqut’lir-

indifferent: be ~ toward qessanake-

indigenous holiday: ~ involving men called “mothers” collecting food Aaniq; ~ religious rite performed during the Inviting-In festival arulayaraq; ~ often called the Bladder Feast Nakaciuryaraq; ~ called Great Feast for the Dead Elriq; ~ celebrated in summer or fall Ingula(q); ~ called Inviting-In Feast Itruka’ar, Kelek; ~ celebrated shortly after the Messenger Feast Kevgiruaq; ~ called the Lesser Memorial Feast or the Lesser Feast for the Dead Merr’aq*; ~ celebrated in late summer, fall, or winter, involving an exchange of requested gifts Petugq;- ~ celebrated in autumn in which participants with painted faces or wearing masks go door to door asking for food Qarititaq; ~ celebrated in the coastal area Qaarpak; ~ celebrated shortly before the Bladder Feast Tengmiariuq

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
indignant — insect

indignant: be ~ qingaryug-
indispensable: be ~ nancunaite-, piilviite-; consider ~ nanelviite-
indisposed: ~ with respect to N or to V-ing (pb) -Ingua-; ~ with respect to one’s N (pb) -culingu-
individual: lone ~ ellnginar(aq*)
indomitable: be ~ caprire-
induce: ~ to do something qarute-; try to ~ to speak qanercetàar-; ~ clinging affection unganarqe-; ~ one to V (pb) -yunarqe-
indulge: ~ oneself umyugiur-
industrious: be ~ qessaite-
inebriated: be ~ taangiqe-
inferred: ~ red worm unqarute-
inferior: ~ at V-ing (pb) -ngiate-
incurate: dread something that is ~ kapegcugniur-
inexpensive: be ~ akikite-, nalsoite-
infect: be ~ kukiyegte-; ~ at V-ing (pb) -ngiate-
inflamabrze: ~ biqicir-
inflammable: be ~ akikite-
inflame: ~ container qerruqutaq
inflamed: ~ appendix qiluck*
inflatable: ~ container qerruqutaq
inflated: qerrur-; be fully ~d qerrunqegg-; nozzle of something ~d qerrurcuun; ~d stomach bladder serving as a float or water container qeciqutaq; ~d ptarmigan craw qerruqacunguaq; any ~d thing qerruraq
infect: pain that one ~ mianite-
inform: apertuute-
information: give detailed ~ to another cacigmigue-; for there to be no need or room to add more ~ ilavite-; ~ gained from object kipulkar-
influriate: eqte-3; be ~d anirnake-, eqe-1, eq’urte-, uumike-, uumiug-
influriating: be ~ eqnaraque-, eqnaraque-, uuminarqe-; become ~ eqnarivakar-
ingrediens: add an ~ kuucir-; add as an ~ tevir-2; solid ~ tevuq

inguinal fold: imelqutak
inhabitant: ~ of N (pb) -miu
inhibited: be ~ yungqerras-
inhalant: ~ to stop nosebleeds eskaaniq
inhale: ~ something niurrsig-, yuruur-, yuurrmiur-, yuuryiur-
inheritance: paitaq; leave an ~ paicir-
inhibited: feel ~ aughtaryug-; feel ~ by aughtaq-
inhibiting: be ~ aughtararqe-; be unable to on account of an ~ factor (pb) -kaunrir-

injury: ~ or be injured in one’s N (pb) -ir(art)te-; be ~d in the eye iingirte-
injury: suffer from an ~ [e]ngllugtur-, enllugtur-, ngell’ugtur-
ink: ingek
inlaid: ~ design agciq, agciraraun; ~ piece of ivory qikertaq
inland: qava(ni); set one’s direction ~ lurmir-; the one ~ qamna, qaughna; ~er paughkumi

inlay: ~ design agciq, agciraraun; ~ piece of ivory qilkirta
inmate: itengqalria, itertaq*
in: allanivik
inner: alder ~ bark dye cungagaq; treat with a dye with alder ~ cungagarte-; ~ canthus qipalluraq; ~ feelings ilu; ~ glove aqggsak; ~ layer of seal gut taq; membrane on ~ side of a pelt caterrluk; ~ surface ilulirneq; ~ thigh ilulirneq; ~ thing iluqliq*
inmost: ~ part temeqliq*; ~ recesses qamenquq
innocent: be ~ pinarqenrite-
insane: become violently ~ usviilkayag-
insane: be ~ maluk’ali-, qissinga-, usviite-,
insanity: criminal ~ usvillugcaraq alerquutnek

inquests: ~ coroner’s ~ qaillun tuqmalriim tuqullran kangingengnaqellria, qaillun tuqmalriim tuqullran kangingengnaquttii

inquire: apete-, apte-; ~ about the reason behind something kangingyug-; ~ deeply kangiiturb-
inquisitive: be ~ paqnatara-
insane: ~ maluk’ali-, qissinga-, usviite-,
insane: become violently ~ usviilkayag-
insanity: criminal ~ usvillugcaraq alerquutnek

insects: have an ~ appetite camiite-
insect: ciissiq, ciutaiq, siissiq; a scorpion-like ~

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
kelegciq, keliissiq; limb of ~ ipik; odiferous ~
teptuli; water-strider ~ agqertayuli; ~ similar to
a mayfly kapsuli; be abundant (of ~s) mikur-;
become infested with ~s siissiq-; make smoke
to kill ~ aruvaar(ar), aruviar(ar); ~ repellant
cissiaryailkun

insensitive: become ~ elpegir-; be physically or
emotionally ~ elpegie-
insert: pulate-
inside: kia(ni), qama(ni), qava(ni); bring or put ~
ilvar-; mixture rubbed on ~ of kayak cover
elqunaq; men's boot with fur ~ ilutmurtaq;
funnel-like ~ component of a fish trap iluliraq;
have frost ~ ilur-; expose the ~ ullirte-; put
~ itirte-; the one ~ kiugna, qama, qa'ugna;
make a fire ~ to remove frost kevkar-2; be ~
a container or vehicle ekuma-; residue ~ a
container kivyaneq; ~ area kiata; be turned
~ out ullinga-; turn ~ out ulte-; feel around
~ something kautur-; white bone ~ a fish
cranium teki; go ~ the men's community house
kiya

insignia: nallunailkutaq, qaraliq; ~ on a pole or post
napautaq
insist: aquagte-, taquiir-
insistent: be ~ aquagte-, taqsuarir-, umyui-
insole: alliraq, alulilitaq, piineq, tuc'e
dried grass used for ~ piinerkaq; provide with
an ~ of dried grass piinir-
inspiration: caceturqu
inspire: caceturquar-; ~ confidence kemyunarqe-
instrument: ~ payment akliquaraun
instantly: kill ~ taqinar-
instead: taqinar-; V ~ of (pb) -cite-
instep: ~ bone(s) pinevneq
instigator: cingesta
instill: ~ awareness ellangcar-
instruct: alerqur-, nallunair-
instruction: alerqun; follow ~s maligtqaqu-; be
slow to follow ~s pamaite-
instrument: musical ~ aturcetaaq, atusaaq; organ
(musical ~ negaat; spruce-root guitar-like ~
negavgun; stringed musical ~ qelutviaq; ~ for
V-ing (pb) -n
insufficient: be ~ enur-, nurute-, palarte-; ~ V (pb)
-vlaag-
insulating mat: tungimaq
insulation: maqarqu; add ~ maqarqe-; covering

for ~ inside wall alku; grass mat used as ~
evian; provide with a layer of ~ ekir-
insult: arive-, arivte-; ~ with a finger gesture
katngite-
insurance: arenqiallucugyailkutaq*,
kalivqinaryailkun; ~ premium akliquaraun
intact: qecug-1
intelligence: usvi, uyvi; lack ~ puqiate-
intelligent: be ~ puqiq-; one who is very ~ puqigil
intending: without anyone ~ it to be so taunginaq;
become aware of a shaman ~ to kill people
avulluksagute-; pass each other out of each
other's sight when ~ to meet amarrigite-
intense: be less dark or ~ mitriate-; close one's eyes
as a sign of ~ enjoyment qaamyuar(ar); thing
of ~ interest urenikun
intensely: burn ~ ekurpag-; V ~ (pb) -pag-2; ~
doing eq'uke-
intensity: V more with greater ~ (pb) -kanir-; ~ of
color qasikiq
intent: be ~ urenke-
intention: dive with the apparent ~ of bumping
something puugtua-, puugtur-; go with the ~ of
returning the same day utertengkiu(ar)-
intentionally: pitaqtmek; act ~ pitaq-, pitaq-;
feel or touch ~ caavte-, cavte-; a hole made
~ ukineq; make (him) cry ~ qiarq-; ~ do
things that one should not do pissaq-; ~ omit
something while speaking qutar-; ~ cause one
to V (pb) -re-2; make one's presence known, ~
or not yului-
intercept: nall'aringa-, narug-
intercourse: have sexual ~ inarute-, kuyag-, kuyug-
taqik, uyug-; ~ with a man angucuir-; move
hips as during ~ kuyakcar-
interest: be of ~ aviurnarqe-; thing of intense ~
urenkun
interesting: be ~ paqumarqe-, paquminarqe-; look
~ tangssunarqe-
interior: ilu
interface: piirri-
intermittently: V ~ (pb) -raaq-1
intermuscular: ~ “Y” bone of pike nuusaaq,
nuuyaag
internal: ~ organs cakunglluut, imanaq; ~ize
iguma-
interpret: nallunair-
interpretation: nalqigun

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
interred: coffin in which a person was ~ with his knees drawn up to chin citeaq, sitaaq
interrogation: apqauriyaraq
interrogator: apqurarta
intertwined: smaller diameter ~ thread qip’ayagaq; thick ~ thread qip’aq
intervals: repeatedly V at ~ (pb) -qetaar-, -qtaar-; V hard at ~ (pb) -rpaga-; defecate repeatedly at short ~ anaraq; drink repeatedly at short ~ mer’a; have a burning sensation (at ~) uuqitar; slap at ~ qagguur; sob involuntarily at ~ mangllug-
intestine: qilunguyaq; large ~ qilu; anaun; -qetaar-, -qtaar-; intervals: repeatedly V at ~ qip’aq
investigator: nallunringnaqellria, paqtaarta
investigation: nallunrir-
investigate: nallunrir-
investigating: be ~ takarnarque-; not be ~ takarnaiq-
into: terminalis case (see Endings section); ~ the area out of sight tayimatmun
introduction: ikirun
intruder: draw an ~’s attention to itself uligui-
inundate: ulute-
Inupiaq: ~ Eskimo Malimiu, qagkumiu,
Qaviyarmiu; speak ~ gagte-1; engage in ~style Eskimo dancing talir-
invalid: cirlak
inventory: AKLUT AMLLEARTACHTNEK YUVRIRIYARAQ
inversion: mirage effect of temperature ~ above hills inivkaq
investigate: nallunrir-
investigation: yuvririyaraq
investigator: nallunringnaqellria, paqtaarta
invincible: be ~ akiurviite-
invisible: tangermiin-
invitation: ~ to the Messenger Feast kevgiaq; sing the ~ during the Messenger Feast enirarar-
v- invite: ~ along unayaqe-; ~ to a feast ag’ir-; ~ to one’s house keleg-; give an ~d opinion ketviute-; talk without being ~d to speak lurite-
Inviting-In Feast: Itruka’ar, Kelek; rite performed during the ~ arulayaraq; dance one’s first dance during the ~ uigtur-; female marionette or figurine displayed during the ~ neviararauxaq, pekcteeaq; sing songs and dance dances of supplication during the ~ agayuli-
involuntarily: ~ sob mangllug-
inviting-in: ilutmun; boot made of sealskin with hair ~ iqertaq; parka made with the fur side ~ ulucinak; pull ~ murugte-; turn grass coils ~ nungiri-
irascible: be ~ kapugar-, qennga-
Iridoprocne bicolor: equgmelnguq*
iris: ~ of eye tunungqurpagtaq
iron: cavik, manigcar-
iron: (appliance) manigcarissuun; ~ing board manigcarvik
irritable: be of an ~ nature uumitar-
irritate: eqte-3
irritated: be ~ uumiyug-; be ~ (of eyes) qakerci-; become ~ from constant moisture of flesh uusurte-, uuyurte-; have ~ eyes qakerci-; have an ~ throat ciltere-, qakite-; become ~ or suck luqsaqerte-
irritating: be ~ eqnarqe-, uuminarqe-; V in an ~ way (pb)-ngnagar-
is: ~ that all? tua-i-qaa-; ~ that so? qaa1; ~ that so! alak’aa; ~ that how it is/was? ima-qaa-; ~ supposed to V or be V-ed (pb)-arkau-
island: qikertaq; small ~ evineq; Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian ~s Talliquq; Aleutian ~s Ugaassat; Diomede ~s Imaqliq
isolated: be ~ at end of a village ill’arte-
issue: ~ liquid maqe-
isthmus: tapraq*
it, its: see Endings section; ~ happened tavallut’ava; ~ is to be hoped ikik; ~ serves you right! palaq; ~ turned out that actually ~ cunawa; ~s right here kua
Italian: Yugngalnguq*
it: ungilak, ungiliqe-; see Nelson (119); anal ~ quartar; be ~ y pamyert-
item: substituted ~ cimiq; ~ situated in a small space kukunaaq; give away an ~ cipurvi-
ivory: tuluq*; fossil mammoth ~ keligyak, quuqinraq; carv ~ caacungui-; chip ~ egturte-; ~engraving knife cet’raarcuun, ingciun; chisel for ~ egturun; combination knife and scraper for ~ caniiqau; inlaid piece of ~ qilkirtaq;
~ wristguard petengyaraq; bow with ~ backing cugalek; ~ buckle algarcaaraq; ~ fastener qerrvik; ~ labret aqervik; ~ device to prevent weapon from falling overboard akagyailkun; arrow with barbed ~ point cingigturaq, urugnaq; ~ spear head qiqiquq

Ixoreus naevius: ciitaarayuli

J

J-hook: intestine’s ~ aataruaq, qilunaq
jab: cingjar; ~ repeatedly tugaur-
jabber: luri-, qitevte-
jack: ~ in cards negcik, sap’akilek, tan’gurraq*; ~ king salmon taryaqvayagaq*
jacket: paltuuk, sumpaq, ullirtaaq; waterproof ~ jacket kamliikaq; thin hooded pullover garment worn as a parka cover, as a ~ or dress qaspeq
jade: aumaq, itegneq, tuniqtaq; chisel of ~ keggiaq
jaeger: cungaqvak, cungarrlugaq*, yungaq; pomarine ~ uquir(aq*)
jagged: ~ ice cikuquq, manialkuq
jail: itercivik, kantalaq; ~ him kantalaq; put ~ in ~ iterci-; be ~ed itengqa-; ~er itercista
jam: siligaq
janitor: kagista
January: Kanruyauciq, Tanqiluryaq kinguqliq; see Adams (67); masked ceremony taking place in mid~ maskalataq
Japanese: Ipuuncaq, Tayarumiu, Yungnalnguq*; ~ person Caapaniq; ~ glass fishnet float mengquq
jaw: agluquq; pass or be connected under the ~ agluir-, agluirun; sculpin with stripes around ~ tuqumkassua; ~ tusk socket in walrus ~ tuqumkassua; shiver so much that one’s ~ shakes agluqumtaar(ar)-
jay: gray ~ keggapatayuk, nunaniryuk, qupanuar(aq*)
jealous: be ~ cikna-, ciknatar-; be ~ of ciknake-; not be a ~ person ciknataite-; be ~ (between men and women) qungyar-; be ~ly possessive cikna-

Jell: eyur-, igur-, yur-; be ~ed yuringa-; ~ed broth qageq
Jell-O: yuurleqttaaq
jelly: siligaq
jellyfish: egaarniq, itulek, masaaq, nuavgnalnguq*, nuayaq, quuqetaaq, yuurleqttaaq; striped ~ qengaryak
jerk: of body or body part cayug-
joint: (anatomical) napneq; become stiff (of a ~ of the body) engiuringe-; suffer ~ problems usguniq-; have a grinding feeling in the ~s qiyigtete-, tetenge-; ~ flex one’s ~ arivniate-; ~ link usguneq; movable ~ arivneq; ~ at end of spear aklicaraq; ~ at the edge of kayak tracking stabilizer nall’aruaq; ~ of a hoop-like object kassunqeq, uivneq
joke: a ~ temcinarqellria; ~ing qanengssak
jolt: matngagte-, qatngite-
journey: give something to take along on a ~ qamite-; provide with food for a ~ taquite-; start on a ~ qani-; stay overnight during a ~ qavartar-; ~ into the ocean to hunt walrus kaugpangcar-; one that ~ed into the ocean (shamans) imartelleq
joy: angniq, ilukegcineq, nunaniq
joyful: be ~ nunaniryug-; experience ~ feelings qilerte-
judge: (n) cuqcista, (v) cuqete-, cuqte-, qanercetaar-
judgment: apqaurciyaraq
judiciary: apqaurviit
juggling: inglukiitaq
juice: mecuaq; ~ as from cooking egneq
July: Alpaarusvik, Ingun*, Piyagaat Tengutiit, Yaqulget Ingutiit; see Adams (73); Fourth of ~ Qukitiiq
jump: meceg-, qecg-, qeckar-; ~ repeatedly qecgaur-; ~ over a log ek’ur-; ~ up qec’nge-

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jump rope: (n) qavaliqtak, (v) atertaar-, qecgaar-
jumping mouse: meadow ~ uiluruyak
juncture: cut at a rib-like ~ tulimarte-
June: Cupvik, Kaugun, TENGMIARET IRNITIT, see Adams (72)
juror: kangingnautra
jury: kangingnaurtet; grand ~ kangingnaurtet tukninrit
just: ~ a little N (pb) -rraq*; ~ as could be expected qayumi; ~ barely V (pb) -rrar-; ~ because tua-i-wa; ~ before V-ing (pb) -yugnaitar-; ~ fine! assipiaq; ~ in case it’s possible elliita¥gaten; ~ now watua; ~ now/then for the good nutaan; ~ person elliualria; be ~ right asqili-; fit ~ right ~ person now ~ now/then for the good watua; ~ now/then for the good nutaan;
justice: court of ~ kangingnaurta;
justifiable: have ~ anxiety tusnganqaar-
justification: avalin, avalissaq; speak by way of ~ qanerniar-
justing: rock that is ~ out
jump rope — kayak parts

the ~ ciamci-, nangrucir-, nangrun
Kashunak: Qissunaq
Kasigluk: Kassigluq; person who lives on the tundra, as in ~ akulmiu
kayak: qaqaq; two- or three-hole ~ paitaalek; ~ type anuulllek; beach the ~ cin’gar-; carry in one’s ~ qasmike-; bucket made from old ~ skin qaltlayak; go seal hunting with ~ qamigar-; paddle a ~ anguar-; waterproof jacket used with ~ kamliikaq; ceremonially smudge ~ keniruar-; wooden prop used in making ~ palurun; crossed poles used to support a ~ tatikik; bone snow knife used with ~ cikutuarin; small sled used to transport the ~ qamigaun; put in one’s ~ qasmig-; magical ~ type that can repair itself tumarayuli; runner of small ~ sled aglukaq; stanchion on ~ sled kemagnaq2; fathom-long sealskin line to tie ~ together ac’irutaq1

K

K: mispronounce by substituting ~ for q pikagte-, pilegte-
Kalkag: Kessigliq
Kalskag: Qalqaq
Kanaknak: Kanaqnaq
kangaroo: qeckartaayuli
kashim: aqumgavik, kiiya, qasgi, qaygiq;
resident of the ~ qasgimiuit; serve food in a ~ qepagte-; take a sweatbath in a ~ mastar-;
big ~ qasegpallr(aq*); tunnel entrance to ~ kalvagyaraq; hole at inside end of tunnel entrance to ~ pugyaraq; corner timber in a ~ talliqun; lantern hanging from the ~ qilaamruyaq; first horizontal beam in ~ elliqerraq*; log parallel to the back of a ~ tugeryaraq; timber at the entrance to ~ ayapervik; tool used to cut sod to cover the ~ agiyauq; in the back and upper part of a ~ pava(ni); gift of food or clothing bought into

KAYAK PARTS (see Appendix 9): bottom board ~ ceturailitaq; bow of ~ amuviu, ceturyaqq, cituryaq, civyucuqik, iipaq, nutangguq, qengaryuqakuq, ukinqucuk; cord or rope for ~ agarun, ararun, ket’gaq, napilleq, nuqsugun, qasmiqutaq, qikiq1, tegquciraq; deck beam of ~ asaun2; ayaganuaq, ayagaq, ayaneq, nengengali, qularaq, tukervik ayagaq, tuununaq; frame of ~ tupicilleq; gunwale ~ apamaq, capngiaq; hatch of ~ kayumigte-2, kumgaq, kuvinneq, tupiutaq; keel of ~ agayuqulnguaraq, cen’gaq, eqluk, kaviaruaq, kuya, pilrak, tangiq, see Nelson (78); mat for ~ cayukaun, ceturailitaq, ikaraliin; month of ~ paa-3; paddle of ~ kukimssaq, paangrun, quagciruaq; rib of ~ cayuaraq, engineq, kuniqaq, nalmak, neneq, qamenguqacagaq, seat plank in ~ aqumgautaq; skin and stitches of ~ agqe-1, aggun, amir-, amuutekaq, ciguinguaq, elqunaq, ikavsiarutkaq, pall’ilirit, pilliun, qamigmutaq, tangpeq, tapricilleq, tugciqaraq, unguqupak, uqurcir-; speal holder on ~ akagyaikun, igcailkun; spray cover for ~ imarinun; stanchion of ~ ayapervik; stern of ~ canguya(a)lkun, kagaluq, makviq, nengurla, pamyuq, pupsugyugalek, qamenguq; stringer of ~ avalitaq, caqaneq, qulaq*, saaganeq; strut of ~ nutengqupagta, pakigvik, tukervik; tracking stabilizer of ~ canguya(a)lkun, imaqliq, nall’aruaq; tray on front of ~ acaluq;
kayaker: legendary folk hero, a long-distance and long-duration ~ Kukugyarpak

kayaking: go ~ qayartur-
keep: gelke-; ~ (it) from shrinking eqsairte-; ~ acting or being as one is piurr(ar)-; ~ an animal as a pet qunguturi-; ~ going back for more uyiq-; ~ going out anura-; ~ going toward one’s goal egmir-; ~ in mind with consideration [el]aq-, neq’ake-; small comb kept in hair to ~ it in place katagiurun; ~ looking at with yearning tangaa-; ~ on chopping usserqeq-; ~ on stretching nenguula-; ~ on trying to V despite difficulties (pb) -qaar(ar)-; ~ on V-ing (pb) -ur(ar)-; ~ oneself from being seen tanitee-; ~ oneself from V-ing (pb) -nilkurte-; knitted cuff to ~ out the cold tayarnerun; sealskin bag used to ~ keep things dry aklivik; ~ trying to get (him) to eat niriakurtaaq-; be unable to ~ up nuqlite-; ~ wanting to lie down inaryug-; ~ watch kellute; something that ~s one up, alive, or going napan

keg: puckaq, pucuunuq; food pressed down in a ~ nin’genqecgar-

kelp: cenarayak; elqurrluk, qelquaq; ribbon ~ puckaq, pucuunaq; keg ~

kill: ~ or nalate-, tuquutase-, Qikmirtalegmiut
killed: carcass of animal ~ by wolves maligneq; drive game into an area where it can be ~ easily ungu-; hook for dragging ~ seals tegun, yuussuun

killer: tuqutarayuli
killer whale: arlluk
kin: ilkutaq, yara

kind: different ~ allakuciq; this ~ of thing only makurr lainaq; all ~ tamat; what ~ cakuciq; ~ of toy qall’allagetaaq; ~ s of food avungnak; kin of some ~ yara

kindling: cuuqun, legquq; ~ wood ayagaaraun, ekquq, ekuanquq; ceremonially smudge with ~ keniruar-; piece of split ~ qupucaar(aq*)

king: uss’utali
king eider: qengallek

king: ~ in cards kallak, kululiaq; ~ in checkers taamaq
King Island: Ukiivak
king salmon: kiagtaq, taryaqvak; immature ~

king eider: qengallek

kingdom: angayuquavik
kink: qelenglak

kinship: ~ term tuqluun; see Appendix 8
Kipnuk: Canineq, Qipneq
Kiserak River: Kiililarliin
kiss: cinar-, pucuur-; as kissing an icon, cross, ~ or child melugar-; ritually shake hands and ~ auy’arite-kitchen: kenirvik, see Lonneux (5)
kite: ~ string uskuraq
kittiwake: black-legged ~ arliaq, naruyacuaq, tengaurta; kittiwakes’ month Tengaurtet Tanqiat
Kittlitz’s murrelet: taatuir(aq), taituir(aq*), cigur(aq*)

knapsack: atmag-, kalngak
knead: negtaar-

knee: cisquq, cisquq; back of the ~ ququq; suddenly fall to one’s ~s cisquqmillag-; ~high or higher skin boot kamguk; sealskin leggings coming down past the ~ cisquqmillag; cisquqmillag; skin boots with fur above the ~ mamlek; be in up to the ~s cisquqiriar-; be on one’s ~s cisquqiriar-; flex the ~ s qungcurte-; have the ~s flexed qungcungqa; stand with

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are prebases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
one’s ~s bent slightly uyungssuar-; coffin in which a person was buried with his ~s folded citaaq, sitaaq

kneecap: cissqurraq, cissqurraq, see Turner (35)
knee: (act) cissqumigte-; kneel (state) cissqumingqa-; ~ing cissqumig-

knife: use a ~ uluara-; cutting ~ caviggaq, luussiq, nuussiq; big ~ nuussirpak; blade of folding ~ ikusgaq; bone snow ~ cikutaarin; butter ~ masslirssuun, mingugissuun; combination ~ and scraper caniissaq; curved wood-carving ~ caviggaq, luussiq, nuussiq; big ~ nuussirpak; blade of folding ~ ikusgaq; ivory-engraving ~ ingciun; pocket-luqckiar(aq*), taptaaryaraq; seal-skinning ~ nayugcuun, qapiarcuun; small hunting ~ amelickar(aq*); large semilunar ~ ulurpak; woman’s semilunar ~ kogginaq; kaussuun; handle of semi-lunar ~ egkuaq; sheath kogginailitaq, kiglin

knife: story ~ ateiknguin, atiknguin, igaruarun, qucgutaq, quliranguarrsuun, saaruin, univkarrsuun, yaaruin; antler story ~ cirunqaaraq, * wooden story ~ equaq; illustrate stories with a ~ ateikngui-

knit: qilag-; ~ted cuff on a sleeve to keep out the cold tayarnerun; ~ted thing qilagaq 1; ~ting needle qilagcuun

knives: slate used to make semilunar ~ ulukaq

knot: usguneq; make a fishnet by a ~ tying process qilag-; net that been made by a ~ tying process qilagaq 1; ~ in wood akquq, akquq, avayacilleq, avayaq, uivquq; ~ in throat qillerneq; become loose (of ~) angi-

know: (in the sense of recognize) elitaqe-; I don’t ~ naallu, naamelliin, naumiki, qayumikika, see Dall (7); not ~ nallu-1; you ~ icwa; not ~ each other nallute- 1; you ~ what I mean perhaps ima; not ~ what one is doing nallute-2; not ~ which one naliqucite-; think one ~s about the subject matter at hand ketviute-

knowing: not ~ na-; state of not ~ nallu-2; exchange ~ glances tangertaagute-

knowledge: elisngaciq, nallunrilutet
knowledgeable: be ~ elima-, elisnga-

Kodiak Is.: Qikertarpak
Kokhanok: Qarr’unaq
Kolavinarak River: Qulvinraq
Koliganek: Qalirneq
Kongiganek: Kangirnaq; coast area between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the Kuskokwim, including ~ Canineq
Kotlik: pisalria, Qerrullik, Kusilvak Mountain: Ingrill’er, Manialnguq*
Kuskokwim River: Kusquvak; portage route between the ~ and Yukon rivers Arviryaraq; coast area between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the ~ Canineq
Kuskokwim: ~ people A¥gkumiut; ~ Yup’ik Eskimo qagkumiu; legendary giant in ~ uºgayaran; Upper ~ Athabascan Indian Yurialnguq*; folk hero from the ~ and Nelson Is. areas Apanuugpak

Kusilvak Mountain: Ingrill’er, Manialnguq*
Kuskokwim River: Kusquvak; portage route between the ~ and Yukon rivers Arviryaraq; coast area between Nelson Is. and the mouth of the ~ Canineq
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Kuvik: Kuiguk
L

labor: be in ~ ilukaar-, nep’ngute-, jegqiurci-; ~ hard caknaa-

Labrador tea: naunrakayak; ceremonially smudge with kindling and ~ keniruuar-
labret: cungapak, cungarpak²; mengkuik, tuutaq; round ~ uiivsak; side ~ caqiqsak; man’s ~ elciqaraaq, kukupak, ungunqun; woman’s ~ aqervik, caqiqsak; ~ hole see Nelson (107)
lace: ~ a thong through loops on a kayak skin tuciqilar-; become loose (of ~) angi-; holes on a kayak skin used to draw the deck seams together with a thong ~ prior to the final sewing tapricilleq

lack: nuqilite-²; lack a pattern for acting piyaraite-;
lack brightness tanqite-; lack common sense umyuarite-, usvite-;
lack courage caceskite-;
lack current (of water) qama-
lack intelligence puqiarte-; lack mental ability umyuarite-, umyagaite-;
lack something mianiite-;
lack sensitivity to pain that one inflicts iryiraite-
lack self-restraint iryuraite-
lack scruples in one’s relations to iryiraite-
lack scruples on one’s part arulamirte-
lack scurvy tareskite-;
lack strength taceskite-;
lack understanding tariite-; be ~ ing something avaliite-;
lack N (hp) -icag-;
lack N or V (hp) -ite-;
suffer from the ~ of N or V (hp) -ilique-;
come to the ~ of the quality of being V or of N-ness (hp) -arete-;
suffer the ~ of the quality of being V (hp) -allique-
lad: tan’gaurluq*, tan’gurraq*
ladder: mayurryaraq; rung of a ~ tuuuraraq, tuss’araraq, tutemqaq, tutmaaqaq; by which one gets up on something nuyqaraq
laden: be heavily ~ uciar-
ladle: angassaq, ilulek, ipug-; ipuun, qalutaq, qasvar-, qasvaun, qayvaun; large ~ qassuutaq; small ~ qassuuciqaq; long-handled ~ arulamirun; use a ~ arulamirte-
lagoon: nanvarnaq, taciq

Lagopus lagopus: aqesgiq, aqeygiq
Lagopus leucurus: taqikataq
Lagopus mutus: elciayuli
Lagopus sp.: kangqiig, qangqiig
laid: food ~ out for diners to select uiqiqvik
lair: igiga, igta

lake: nanvaq; bay on a ~ aqsaqiurneq; big ~ nanevpak; marsh where a ~ has dried up qass’uqitaq; oxbow ~ kuituq; slough with ~ at end taqikartuliq; from which a river flows qagan; chisel for making holes in ~ ice tuuq; small fish found in ~s ilaraaraq; channel connecting ~s akularaq

Lake Chauekuktuli: Cavikartuli
Lake Iliamna: Nanvarpak; ~ Athabascan Kanayuq*
Lake Kulik: Tallimaat Nanvat
Lake Nerka: Qulliq
lake trout cikignaq
lamb: qusngiyagaq*
lame: be ~ tussite-
lamp: kenurraq, kuman, laampaq, naniq; chimney for kerosene ~ estakaanaq, stakaanaq; mantle in gas ~ ingcu; post for oil ~ ussuciaq; seal-oil ~ kenukuk; turn down a ~ suyte-; mantle leg’un; ~ support nanilaq; ~ wick nanikiitaq; moss used to make ~ wicks uusqunguaq; trim the wick of an oil ~ kaulrir-

Lampetra japonica: kiliraq, nemernaq, nemeryaq, nepcurliq
lamprey: kiliraq, nemernaq, nemeryaq, nepcurliq; ~ capturing implement nemeryarcuun
lance: panaq, pitegaraq, pitegicaraq, see Turner (46); ~ point qalugyaq
land: (n) luna, nuna; owned ~ nunaun; ~ animal nunamiutaq; ~ mammal ungungssiq; between two topographical features akula*, akunleq; ~ boundary nunam ceta; blend in with ~ formation merine-; overturn in a ~ vehicle akacag-

land: (v) ~ a boat culurte-; ~ a boat on a beach uicqar-, uiyaqar-, see Nelson (101); arrive at ~ from the sea tulag-; land from the air mit’e-; land on tut’e-; play a game, trying to ~ on the feet qip’artaar-; and disembark cin’gar-; ~ multiple times turque-; ~ (of a ptarmigan) aqumkallag-
land otter: aaquyaq, cerq’aq, cenkaq, cinkaq, cuignlinguq*, keggiarnaq, pirtuqciqaq, senkaq
land-use: ~ planner nunaliurta
landing strip: mic'araq, misvik, miyvik
landmark: ~ made of stones caguulluataq
language: qaneryaraq; in the Yup’ik Eskimo ~
Yugtun, Yup’igcutun; in the English ~ kass’atun;
speak the ~ of N (pb) -miyuuar-, -saar-;
speak in a ~ that is not understood yuriate-
languid: be ~ qaategte-
lanky: be ~ cetgate-
lantern: panaluq; ~ hanging from the kashim
ceiling during a dance qilaamruyuqqap
lap: hold in one’s ~ icaq-, quumig-;
~ with the tongue alunqa
Lapland longspur: mararmiutaq;
female ~ Laph: hold in one’s ~
lantern: panaluq;
~ with the tongue alunqa
Lanthanum: element ~ Larp: the ~ game
kangpaniskaq
lariat: negavyaq
Larix laricina: quarnaq
Larus canus: arliaq, egiaq, naruyaq, tarliaq
Larus hyperboreus: kukisvak, kukusvak, narusvak
larva: qu’pu’, quvu’, quvu’luq; ~ wood-chewing bug or ~ ker gqayul;
~ of a traditional bow cagnirquq;
~ N to a ~ extent
laryngitis: have ~ eriniqe-
larynx: eriniassuun, qalcarissuun, qengaruq
lash: naqir-, tupiq; hole in rim to lash to frame of
cayak tupicilleq
lashing: naqinun, nemeq, nungilrauq, tupiq;
willow or other tree root used in ~ fish traps
amaaq; ~ strip of wood for ~ material
avqaar(aq*); ~ willow-bark ~ akmagartaq; cross~
~ of a traditional bow cagnirquq;
~ of a kayak hatch to its supports
tupiutaq
lasso: nagvyaq
last: ~ night unuk; ~ one nangneq; ~ summer
kiak; thing of ~ summer kiaqentaq; kiallaq;
~ autumn uksuaq; ~ winter uksuq; thing of
~ winter uksullaq; ~ year allami, allragni; be
the ~ nangenru-; ~ to ngelkarte-; ~ dancer who
enters in the Messenger Feast kasmilria; be ~
in a race aqute-
last: lasting; have one’s first experience that leaves a ~
memory ellange-
latching: set or cock a device, ~ it into position
petenga
late: be ~ kingurata-; ~ too ~ for kingur(ar)
te-; ~ (deceased) N (pb) -iruq; stay up very ~
pegg’ar-; occur ~ at night tengurpag; sleep
~ qavap’ag; save food for a person who is ~
eggmialqute-; be late for an activity that has
started patakute-
later: a little ~ atataarqu; for it to be a while ~
atatatqaq; ~ to be looked for ~ tumagcuq;
occurs ~ at midnight ~ umiqtun; save food for ~
yavasqaniur-; for it to be ~ in the day
erernmrutere-; ~ on atata, kinguvqarruni, waniku,
wanikuarqu, see Adams (12); ~ today renqeq
lateral: front ~ fin of fish ucullieq; ~ line of fish
qupun; ~ root on spruce stump tallirnaq
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yup'ik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lattice</td>
<td>~ shelf ingelqaar(aq*)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| lauching | smudge a kayak before ~ keniruar-
| laudromat | ervigivik |
| laundry | ervigivik |
| law | alerquun, inerquun, pisqun |
| lawmaker | alerquista |
| lawnower | qiurcuun |
| lawsuit | piketaraun |
| laxative | anarquista |
| lay | ~ back qeterte-; ~ eggs kayangi-, meqiq; ~ preacher tuyuq; ~ stress more arcaqani-
| layer | top ~ qalik; soft but granular snow, found under the top ~ pukak; ~ between things ekiaq; ~ right beneath skin of fish kelipacuk, kelipacuutaq, keluitaq; come off as a ~ kii-; provide ~ (of insulation) ekiir-; peeled-off ~ of sod kiitaq; layer (inside something) ekiaq; ~ of decomposed meat kiimacak; inner ~ of seal gut taiq; black outer ~ of sealskin lattak; ~ of walrus skin kauk; pulling the top ~ back pakig- |
| Laysan albatross | yaaraq |
| lazily | lie around ~ taklay’ar-
| laziness | qessaneq |
| lazy | always be ~ qessalgu-; feel ~ qaateg-; not be ~ qessaite-; ~ person anarkiurta, qessamkaq, qessanquq |
| leach | soak in order to ~ out salt akungqa-, miicir-; something that has been ~ed miitaq, sulunaq |
| lead | (metal) imarkaqt; ~ pellet kal’ciissaq, kalkiicaaq, kal’tqisaq; ~ birdshot luupiq |
| lead | (n) maryarta, (v) ciuliqagte-; ~ away from danger aviuote-; ~ an ordinary life yuunginaq |
| lead line | ~ of fishnet atliirneq, qemiq* |
| leader | atanvak, ciuliqagta, ciulista, maryarta; song ~ apallirturta; call out as song ~ apallir-
| leaf | cuya, pellukutaq; ~ tobacco taavaaqiq, vein in tobacco ~ irluq; of coltsfoot pellukutaq |
| leak | air ~ ellvik; ~ air elte-, nelte-; ~ liquids ellngar-, imange-; seal a ~ uqurcir-
| lean | ayalurte-; ~ against something tulurte-; ~ back qeterete-; ~ on one’s hand ayaper-; ~ to the side iirirte-
| leaning | ayalur-; be ~ ayalungqa-, iringqa-; ~ against something qetengqa-, qeter-, tulungqa-, tulur-
| leap | ~ from fire nuteg-
| learn | elite-, liite-; endeavor to ~ elituhr-; ~ from one’s mistake anucimakte-; ~ one’s lesson anucinge-; ~ quickly eliga’te- |
| learned | be ~ elima-, elisnga-
| leash | strain at the ~ angaq- |
| least cisco | iitu, iitiliq |
| leather | dyed ~ decoration kepetaaq; dyed ~ piece cungagartaq; piece of ~ iquataq; ~ piece with a hole for a bootlace putu-; ~ prepared like suede qatvaq; ~ rope for spear usaaq*; ~ seam reinforcement asuirun; ~ sewing tool ikgun; ~ worker qatviista |
| leave | ayag-1; ~ (it) behind avaur-, unite-; ~ behind abruptly uniarite-; ~ behind in a race qavkar-; ~ behind or not remember unime-; not want to ~ qemag-1; ~ alone ilangci-; ~ ample time Cayugnaite-; ~ an inheritance paicir-; ~ me alone tarr’u; ~ no room, space, place, realm for V-ing (pb) -viite-; ~ none mente-; ~ on short notice uplerquute-; ~ or start suddenly ayaga’te-; ~ out unime-; ~ undisturbed uitate-; ~ very fast ayakpaq-; ~ food for someone else minaq |
| leavening | mayuretaaq, mayurngik; ~ agent ulcetaaq |
| leaves | grass that has prickly ~ ussuuq; caterpillar found on ~ cuyaq; tea ~ caayuq; ~ and berries on a long stem atsarrluk; ~ in picked berries caranglluk; caterpillar-like creature that ~ scorched trail tiissiq |
| leaving | cry because of someone’s ~ nacig-
| Ledum sp. | naunrakayak |
| lee | snowdrift in ~ of an object iqalluugnaq; ~ side uluq, uqeq |
| left | ~ side iqssulirneq, iqsuq, kelliirmeq; ~ hand carumik, iqsuq; ~ arm carumik; ~ foot iqsuq; one ~ behind uneqtaq; stay or be ~ behind un’garte-; go back to get someone ~ behind tungair-; bony part ~ after fillets are cut from a fish enerrlyagaaq, nerlluk; feel ~ out or slighted imssa- |
| left over | amini-, cipte-, eliipneq, ilakui- |
| leftover | ilakuaq; ~ N (pb) -kuaq; ~ food aminaq, aminkuk; ~ fish from winter split and dried yay’ussaq; fibrous ~ piece after rendering civran(aq*’)

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
leg: ipik, iru, kanagaq; break one’s ~ iuirte-; upper ~ kemegtuqaq; urinate, raising one ~ astarte-, igagtar-; one of a seal caqelngqauq
legend: quliraq; tell a ~ quliri-; ~ passed down univkaraq

legendary animals, monsters, and half-humans: amikuk, sea monster said to resemble an octopus; amliq monster fish; arularaq monster identified as “Bigfoot”; cirunelvialuk sea creature; cissirpak great worm; ingluiingqul creature that is only half a person; inglupgayuk being with half a woman’s face; irci, irciq creature, half animal and half man; itqiirpak big hand from the ocean; kun’uniq sea creature with human features seen on pack ice; meriirq creature that will suck the blood from one’s big toe; miluquyuli rock-throwing creature; muruayuli creature that sinks into the ground as it walks; paalraayak creature that moves underground; qamurralek being with a dragging appendage; qununiq person who lives in the sea; qupurruiylu (being with human female face who helps people at sea); quq’uyaq polar bear; quugaarpak mammoth-like creature that lives underground; tengempak giant bird; tengmiarpak “thunderbird”; tiissiq caterpillar-like creature that leaves a scorched trail; tumarayuli magical kayak; tunturyuaryuk caribou-like creature; ugaran giant in Kuskokwim-area folklore; ulurrugaq sea monster said to devour whales; uligiyuli ghost said to have a big blanket, which it wraps around children who are out too late at night playing hide-and-seek, it then takes them away; yuliriq witch or ghost that walks in the air above the ground and has no liver; a large monster that lives in the mountains and eats people

legendary humanoids: alirpark little person; cingssik little people having conical hats; ciuaqatuk ancestor identified with the raven; egacuayak elf, dwarf; kelessiniayaaq little people, said to be spirits of the dead; ircenrraq “little person” or extraordinary person; tuukiayuli underground dweller that knocks on the earth’s surface

legendary heroes and villains: Aanakalliq baby with a big mouth; Akaguagankaak hero of a traditional story; An’gqaqtar creator, said to be the daughter of Raven; Apanuugpak folk hero from the Kuskokwim and Nelson Is. areas; Ernergulria the bearer of daylight, Raven; Iluvaktuq hero of the people of Kwethluk; Ircarurrluk hero; Ississaxaayuq shaman who foretold the coming of white people; Kukuyarpark folk hero, a long-distance and long-duration kayaker; Tep’arrlaaqaq alternate name of ~ hero Kukuyarpark

legendary village: ~ set in the air Inglnarnmiut; ~ set on high ground Innermiut, Qairuarmiut

leggings: sealskin ~ cissiquilitaq, cissiquareliitaq

legislator: alerquista

legislature: alerquiciurtet

legs: have long ~ kanagu-; have short ~ kanagkithe; cross one’s ~ amaqigute-; fold one’s ~ qungte-; area between ~ amlek; fold between ~ and abdomen imelqutak; sit with one’s ~ stretched out cetungqa-, ceturte-; stretching one’s ~ cetur-; dance, moving one’s feet or ~ in various ways mumaa-; grasp between one’s ~ amelmiq; have one’s ~ folded qunginga-; have one’s ~ get so cramped by cold that one cannot move pay’uqar-; suffer severe muscle cramps in the ~ qelarici-; give it ~ keggaucir-; run on four ~ pangaleq-, pangalqa, pangalpag-, pangarvag-; spread the ~ apart avlengqa-, avler-; avlerte-; straddling with one’s ~ amelorq; traditional garment covering the ~ and torso qalluvik

leisurely: go out ~ ayangssii-; ~ V (pb) -ur(ar)-lemming: avelqurpak, pugultu, qilagmiutaq*

Lemmus trimucronatus: avelqurpak, pugultu, qilagmiutaq*

lend: ~ (it) out navriuteke-; ~ to (him) navrite-; ~ing library navrarvik

length: taktaciq; measure the ~ of taktasiar-; ~ of one yard viaalqi

lengthwise: cut or mark ~ on (it) takelmur-; marking, cutting, moving ~ takelmun; fore and aft ~ deck stiffeners of kayak qularaq; ~ line or groove on harpoon imelqutaguaq

lens: ecig

leposy: manyuilnuq pupik

leprosy: ~ disease of garments and structures uquglluk

Lepus americanus: ciriq, nullutuyuq, uskanaaq

Lepus othus: negilirkaq, qayuqeggliaq, uqagek

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less: be ~ dark or intense mitriate-; ~ successful hunter nukasegauq
lesser golden plover: ciilmak, tuusiiq, tuiyik
Lesser Feast for the Dead: Merr’aq*¹
Lesser Memorial Feast: ac’eci-, Merr’aq*¹, neqnite-, uivutar-
lesson: elicaun, elitaurun; teach a ~ ellangcar-
lesson for the younger generation to learn from the experience of the elders naucaqun
lest: ~ (one) V
let: -yuar-
lie: ~ down
~ maliciously iqluqu-; piciunrilnguq*, iqlu-; lie:
~ down
become loose (of ~s) angi-
lid: patu-; become loose (of ~) angi-
lie: piciunrilnguq*, iqlu-; ~ maliciously iqluqu-
~ down
down, wanting to ac’irci-; what ~s ahead ciuneq
life: unguva, yuuciq; come back to ~ unguir-
for a stage of ~ to be over qasqae-; way of ~ piciryaqaq, yuuyaraq; one who lives a traditional ~ yuulria; lead an ordinary, unexceptional ~ yunginaq; lose one’s spirit for ~ averyr-; age quickly after staying youngish throughout one’s ~ qimunaq; pay with the necessities of ~ pupsir-; save one’s ~ anirtur-; useful for ~ yuutnguarkaq; ~ event eyagnaq; ~ everlasting unguva nangyuunguaq; ~ force puqla; ~’s path egilra
life jacket: pugtaun
lifetime: yuuciq
lift: kevek, nalug-; ~ by lever action ikug-; lift up akir-1, qerrarat-; ~ up the clothing one is wearing qakegte-; be ~ed up qerrarat-; ~ed load kevek
light: kuman; any kind of ~ naniq; be in the ~ kenurte-; flash ~ at ciqinjuaq-; for a flicker or glimmer of ~ to be visible tanqiynyugte-; have ~ streaming out of it qanurrir-; lamp or ~ kenurraq; ~ bulb nakacuguaq; shine ~ on akir-2; night ~ unugsguaq; old-style snow goggles, which admit only a little ~ niguak, niguak; regard (him) in a positive ~ yugnike-; small ~ kenurritegcaaq; turn down ~ cuyute-; ~ plant kenurrivik; ~ plant operator kenurriurta
light: ~ a fire kennge-, kumarte-; ~ a match kenngallag-; ~ cigarette ~er kumarcissuun
light: be ~ in weight uqigget-; become ~ in weight uqigget-; ~ gloove aggsak; ~ inner gloove aigsgak; ~ snow or rain kanervluk; be ~headed kemni-
light: ~ gray or brown dog quvauk; ~ piece of fur yurtuuraq-; ~ colored decoration on parka tungunquckq; ~ colored fur from caribou pukiq; ~ colored fur from caribou fawn pukiq; ~ colored stone used for whetstones uqu’uriniq
lightly: pinch ~ pupeckar-
lightning: kenerpallak-; ~ and thunder kalluk; make a crackling noise (as of ~) taivanr-
lights: northern ~ qiruyaq
lightweight: ~ cotton cloth ciitsaaq
Ligusticum hultenii — liquor

ENGLISH-TO-YUP’IK INDEX

Ligusticum hultenii: ciukaraq
Ligusticum scoticum: mecuqerli, tukaayahuq
like (similar): equalis case (see Endings section);
tuar, tuarpiaq; ~ a person Yuktun; ~ a Yup’ik Yuktun;
what something is ~ eluciq, luuciq; ~
now wacietun; ~ nowadays watuaetun; ~ one
taucaetun; ~ that tuaten; ~ this kuten, waten;
be or do ~ this elluir-; act ~ this wawtun-; ~
be this way, ~ this matu-, exactly ~ this watkacagaq;
one ~ this uku-; ~ this one uutun;~
insistent ~ a child umyui-; think ~ or alike umyuualllutke-;
one that is ~ N (pb) -qu
like: (v) assiike-, keneke-, pingake-, piniqe-; ~ at
the time of (it) nalliniitun; ~ (him) as a friend
aiaparnike-; ~ very much to V (pb) -yunqegg-
likeness: tarenqaq
lily: yellow pond ~ paparnaq
Limanda aspera: quaryarnaq
limb: ~ of the body ipik; lower ~ kanagaq; ~ of
quadruped or insect ipik; ~ of tree avayaq: be
long--ed ipigtu-; have sore ~s ipiiggulte-
limit: bag ~ pitarkam ernermi ataucimi
amlertacirkaa; consume without ~ akunriiur-;
to be (gone) without a ~ ngelaite-
Limnodromus sp.: cevyirar(q)*, kukukuaq,
qayaruartalek, sugg’erpak, tulikaq
limp: tussite-; go ~ unair-; be ~ from exhaustion
tayatevkaar-
limpet: ~ shell qengapcuar(q)*
line: ceteq, citeq, see Adams (41); be situated in a
~ yaqiilq-e; go in a straight ~ naki-2; binding
~ nulukaq; bottom groove ~ in an oval bowl
allungilleq: clothes~ inivik; sealskin ~ to tie
kayaks together ac’irutaq1; fishing ~ cagta,
ipiutaq, iqsak, manaqutaq; arrow with ~
atached kingulirelek; harpoon ~ kinguliraq;
harpoon head attached to the shaft by a ~
kukgaq; harpoon ~ part engevyaraq; coiled
sealskin ~ for harpoon imgun; seal-hunting
harpoon with ~ attached aklegaq; loop of ~
through seal harpoon head tukarta; splicing of ~
loop through seal harpoon head qilagtuaraq;
incised ~ from the harpoon head to the spur
imelqutaguaq; loop at end of ~ urciq; play out
(of a harpoon ~) nek’ve-; rounded ~ tapruarluq;
skin ~ to fasten skirt around hatch of kayak
agarun; spear ~ unraq; ~ attached to a spear
usaaq*; tow~ angaqun; walrus-skin ~ qavya;
thin ~ made from thin skins tapruar(aq)*; ~
of grain in wood pagaq; ~ of hills is doubled
ing’ar-; ~ of nares for birds negaraq*; ~ of
stitching on top of kayak ikavisiq; ~ reel
imruytuqaq*; ~ that ties boat to shore or dog to
stake petuk; ~ used to set net under ice amun;
bullet with ~s on the top caneggngalnguq*;
form into two ~s amigpite-
linen: hand-twisted ~ thread yualukiuraq; tough ~
twine for skin-sewing elnguliriq
liner: ilupeqsaq; woven ~ for skin boot alliqsak; fur
~ for skin boot murmun; put on boot without ~
muru-
linguist: qaneryariurta
lining: ekiaq, ilulirneq; edible ~ of seal intestine
qiag; ~ of garment ilupeq; reindeer-skin ~ for
boots mamru; stomach ~ tissue of caribou or
moose qecaruaq; grass used for ~ storage pit
englullini(q)*; ~ on the floor of a beaver den
isriq
link: ~ joint usguneq
lint: caarlruk, carrluk; clinging debris (such as ~)
nevluk
lion: yugtutuli; sea ~ uginanu, uinaq
lip: cugg’eq, qerrluq, qissiq, sugg’eq; uginanu,
yugtutuli; lion: sea ~
clinging debris (such as ~)
lint: caarlruk, carrluk; clinging debris (such as ~)
nevluk
lion: yugtutuli; sea ~ uginanu, uinaq
lip: cugg’eq, qerrluq, qissiq, sugg’eq; scoop with
rake-like bottom ~ iqvarcuun; groove between
nostrils and upper ~ kakegglliyaraq; ~ directly
under philtrum kucurvik; ~ piece for container
psvagaun; ~ plug tapruartaq; pucker one’s ~s
quinute-
liquid: bloody ~ essnguq; choke on ~ qecuqite-
churn (of ~) qalla-, qallate-1; squeeze to remove
~ ciperte-, qemrar-; dip into a ~ qalute-; drop of
~ kuta; be encrusted (of ~) ciaqmona; flowing
~ ku-; gulp down ~ aalemtaalar-; issue forth
~ maqe-; provide ~ emite-, miite-1; put in a ~
akurte-; remove oil, foam, etc. from the surface
of a ~ punerte-; residue inside a container that
held ~ kivyanaq; seal oil or other ~ in which
food is dipped meciq; skim a ~ pugyar-
sediment in a ~ kisneq; tea leaves or the ~
caayuq; throw ~ onto (it) ceqvallertar-; wring
~ out ciur-, civur-; release ~ from within ege-; ~
part of a stem imarkuaq; ~ part of something
mecuq; be clear (of ~s) ecuete-; be murky
(of ~s) cur-, ecur-; be thick (of ~) nelnguq; heat
(of ~) uqinir-; leak (in ~) imange-; leak ~s from a
container ellngar-
liquor: taangaq; drink ~ to get drunk emra-; drink
liquor repeatedly at short intervals mer’a-;
~store taangarvik

listen: nicugni- , tarr ’ i; ~ and obey niisnga- ; ~ and heed niicu-, qanercirya-; be hard or painful to ~ niinite- 1 ; ~ kaaka; talk in a voice audible only to one ’ s ~er tarihite-

listless: be ~ agargent -. ninite-, qaategte-; feel very ~ uqamair-

lit: be ~ kuma-

litter: smallest pup in a ~ uuqessngitak

little: be ~ mike-, mikte-; be a ~ better ikumlarte-; how ~ l acaca; V a ~ ( pb ) - r r a - , - vguar ( ar ) ; V a ~ at a time ( pb ) - mc uar ( ar ) ; ~ baby N ( pb ) - yaya ( g ) aq * ; ~ bird cetaaq; ~ bit crraq , carrmk, ellma, ellmacuar (aq*) ; eat ~ bit neramci-; ~ bit of N ( pb ) ilarraq, - kainenq, - r raq*; just a ~ bit of ( pb ) - rraaq*; any ~ bit of food available neqaraq; ~ bit of N ( pb ) - quck; ~ carved parts on kayak nutengqupagta; ~ finger iqelquq, iqiquq; ~ toe iqelquq; be ~ uqam air-

Little Bear: Kaviaret

Little Dipper: Nayipar (aq*)

little people: legendary ~ alirpak, ircennraq*; village set on high ground in the world of the ~ Ininermiut, Qairuarmiut; ~ said to be spirits of the dead and to appear to those who don ’ t accept Christianity kelessiniyaakaq; one type of ~ egacuayak; one of a ~ having hats resembling fish traps cingpsiik; village set in the air in the world of the ~ Inglermiut; portal above our world for the ~ ellangqerrucaraq; portal below our world for the ~ aciicuaraq

live: anerteqe-, uitaa-, yuu-1; see Turner (5), Adams (40); ~ along major rivers or on the coast akulmiu; ~ by ( it ) yuuteke-; one who ~s an ordinary traditional life yuutilia ~ by subsistence yuungnaqe-; ~ in the traditional way yuunginaq; ~ in wife ’ s village nengaugite-; ~ off other people cingpai-

livelihood: have as one ’ s ~ yut teke-; make a traditional ~ yuungnaqe-

lively: be ~ pavig-

liver: caimik, tenguk; “ Eskimo ice cream ” made with fish ~ tenguggluaq; witch or ghost that has no ~ yuiirliq

living: make a ~ pingnatum-; skull outside a ~ body nasqquyuq; man ~ in his wife ’ s village nengaugitaq; not want to go back to one ’ s former ~ situation mege-; ~ spirit of a person puqla; ~ thing unguvalia; orphan and grandparent ~ together elliraarurlunuk

load: uci; back ~ pequmik; breastplate used when carrying a back ~ tassitaq; ~ carried on the back amaq; put a small ~ in one ’ s pack atemkar-, atempaq-; carry a heavy ~ on one ’ s back pequmpaq-; lifted ~ kevek; tarpaulin used to cover the ~ on a sled or boat cingyaaq; tie a ~ on a sled nuilra-, nuvilia-; binding for tying ~ on sled nuilraun

loaf: bread ~ mukaaq

loaned: ~ out thing navriun

Lobaria scrobiculata: qelqaq

lobster: beach bug similar to ~ nastarnaq

local: ~ boundary commission nunacuarni avatmeggnek arentiirurtet; ~ person makumi

located: be ~ high quelqisi-, quusig-, quyig-

loche: aninirpak, kanayurnaq, manignaq, tengugpalek; set of twenty ~ tuvqertat

lock: kelucaq, kelussaq; man ’ s hairdo with long ~s ketekneq

locust: petgartayuli

lodged: be ~ in a crack qerrayaq-

loft: lavisqaaq, navi’iskaaq, navisqaaq

log: muragaq, murak; brace a ~ against a door avir-; drift ~ ciqiuq, ciraq, uqvinraq; main horizontal elevated ~ of fish rack agagliaaq; ~ at doorway to old-time house qissiryaraq; ~ above door qaliqerrun; ~ cabin canirtar-; thin ~ from a spruce sapling unrapigaq; ~ hung horizontally for games aavussaq, ek’ ur-, tuussaq1 , see Nelson (23); ~ parallel to the back of a kashim tugeryaraq; ~ used as a headrest or a divider akin, akitaq; ~ with a groove soaked with sap cayagalek; ~ used as a maul uluryarutaq; stack ~s nuarte-, nuirte-

loincloth: qepyun

lollipop: epurrake
Lomavik — lose

ENGLISH-TO-YUP’IK INDEX

Lomavik: Luumarvik
lone: ~ individual ellngin(aq)
loneliness: be restless because of ~ agamyak; cause ~ alainarqe-, alianarqe-
lonely: be ~ alianir-, aliyug-, aliyug-; find it ~ alainake-, alianake-
loneliness: be ~ naniiar-.
long (distance): be ~ martu-, take-, uyatu-; ~er or ~est thing takqpak; have ~ legs kanagtu-;
expel gas, often ~ nelepaq-; wear a ~ garment akulugci-; ~ hair on the neck of dog or wolf qakun; ~ jawbone assingaaq; ~ narrow lake kuiguaq; have ~ range ag’i nertu-; ~ roots of a tree cagpaaluuk; cut hide into ~ thong pinve-;
~feather of bird’s wing niss’uq; one of two ~ strips of calf skin on a parka ellumuaq;
legendary ~distance kayaker Kukugyarpak; ~haired dog meqpu’ayayaq*; ~handled ladle arulamiruq; be ~limbed
~er or slender objects asemte-; have ~, stringy feces uskuriar-.
long (temporal): ~ ago: imumi; from ~ ago envanek, temeqvanek; person of ~ ago ciuliaqtaq; since very ~ ago ak’arpak; be ~ past akauraurte-;
have pain in hands after ~ hours of work ak’arpak; akauraurte-; be ~ past very ~ ago
~s on a kayak skin tugcilqar-;
loop: ~ at end of line urcic; sealskin ~ to hold
harpoon qasmiutaq; splicing of line ~ qilagtuuraq; ~ through harpoon head tukarta;
~ on garment for fastener negurlug; ~ for boatlace putulri; ~ at opening of grass bag pass’aq; ~ on a kayak skin tugcilqar-
loose: be ~ qacu-; be too ~fitting kallake-;
become ~ angi-; dog running ~ alongside team kilgaakuiruq; be ~ fitting qatangllugte-; ice that comes ~ from the bottom pugteqrun; for ~ pack ice to trap one mallgute-; ~ soil as insulation
eviun, kaimaq
loosely: fit in ~ qacalke-; pack ~ teknallgte-; be ~ attached arula, qacalge-; ~ woven grass basket kuusquq; ~ woven grass carrying-bag issran; ~ woven grass mat eviun
loosen: angite-; tool used to ~ things angicissuun; soak to ~ hair from sealskin akungqua-
lopsided: be ~ cangu-; become ~ canguverte-
loquacious: be ~ qanrenqegg-, qanyu-
lord: ataneq
lose: cagmar-; ~ awareness, consciousness, one’s good sense ellairute-; ~ balance ayaluqerте-; ~ color qesuir-; ui-; ~ consciousness nalluqar-, pella-; ~ coordination unair-; ~ eye iingirte-; ~ grip on something pugteqrun-; ~ hair meqe-;

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

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~ his N (pb) -i-run; ~ mind usvir;. ~ part
ilair-1; ~ sanity umyuacuar; ~ something by
it’s being taken away tegui-; ~ something
small cagi-; ~ spirit for life avenrir-; ~ temper
cuaqerte-; ~ tooth ilngir-; ~ train of thought
umyuagilakacag-; ~ way pellaa-; ~ weight
kemgir-
loser: unegtaq
loser: regret a ~ uurchara-
lost: be ~ cagmar-, tayimngu-; get ~ pellaa-; ~ time
cagnite-2; ~ weight kemgite-
lot: null’arcetaarun; catch a ~ cangliqe-; catch a ~
of N (pb) -liqe-1; eat a ~ nereq’ag-; pick a ~ of
berries iqviqe-; get a ~ of food at a party uyique-;
produce a ~ of heat tumilngu-; share a catch (particularly
the animal’s ~ part) kuyagtar-; ~ sternpiece of
kayak kagarluq
lower (adj): ~ abdomen akuraq; ~ back qukaq;
Mongolian spot on ~ back qiuneq; ~ bow
piece of kayak amuvik; hand-hold at ~ end
of seal harpoon cigvigquq; ~ limb kanagaq;
~ part kanagaq; ~ part of a body ivkaneq; ~
of a snout or back cugg’eq; ~ part
of garment aku; have food caught in the ~
throat tumilngu-; share a catch (particularly
the animal’s ~ part) kuyagtar-; ~ sternpiece of
kayak kagarluq
lower (v): acivaqanir-; ~ (it) kalevte-, kalvag-;
~ from a height ivkar-, ivkar-; ~ on a rope
aqevlerte-
lowest: ~ point qerkilquraq*
loyalty: swear ~ ukvernarcar-
lubricating oil: uqrun
lucky: be ~ piluaqar-; be very ~ kanngurte-
lumbar vertebrae: qukaq
lump: qelengquq; ~ of caked matter tumilngu;
~ of earth qarmaq; ~ in flesh marayeq, qalengquq,
teggenquq, tuvulquraq; ~ in throat
tuvulquuarvik
lumpy: be ~ (of walrus skin) pengitag-; become ~
tuve-
lunch: apiataq, ern eqtaq, ernermkutaq
lung: caqanak, elravik, kemegneq, pugtaun, see
Nelson (59); cooked seal ~ cuakayak
lungpower: uqrun
lunghurt: textured ~ qeluaq
Lupus canis: kaganaq
lure: fishing ~ with hook manaq; hookless ~ uhtaq
lust: arnuniqe-; ~ after eklik-e, ekliyug-
Lutra canadensis: kegiarluq
Lycoperdon sp.: agyam anaa, puyunguaq
lying: mother seal swimming near floe on which
her pup is ~ uginagumaaq; ~ back qetengquq,
qeter-; ~ down: elgar-, inar-; be ~ down
elgangquq, inangquq, takla-; moon is “~ down
on its back” ilaluq nevengqucq; be ~ face-
down palungqa-; ~ on one’s back nevengquc-,
Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
making: ~ a face cangunqua-; ~ a large wound nutpag-; ~ exaggerated dancing motions kass’ig-; ~ holes (drill) pataq; ~ holes (ice chisel) tugeq; ~ lamp wicks uusqunguaq; ~ things of wood munarciaq

male: ~ human angun; ~ teenager ayagyuaq, yun’errar(aq’); ~ younger sister of a ~ nayagaq; ~ cross-cousin of a female uicunguaq*; ~ cross-cousin of a ~ ilur(aq’); ~’s grandparent’s cross-cousin’s granddaughter nullacunguaq*; ~’s parent’s cross-cousin’s son, ~ friend of a ~ ilur(aq’); ~ animal nonhuman angucaluq; ~ man-eater yugtutuli

Mammuthus primegenius: equgaarpak, keligvak, quugaaq,

mammoth: fossilized ~ ivory quugiinraq

management: tower used by fisheries ~ authorities nassvik

manic: ~ growth nauneq

mallard: curcurpak, iyukarpak, nelqitaq, perayak, surrsurpak, uqsuerpak, uqulkatagpak, uutkaaq, yuukarpak, see Marsh (12)

Mallotus villosus: cikaaq

mammal: ~ land ungungssiq; sea ~ imarpillaq, imarpillaq, sea ~

Mammuthus primegenius: equagaarpak, keligyak, quuguaaq, quugaarpak; fossilized ~ ivory quugiuinraq

Manuquutaq Manokotak: manning: be ~ a lookout nacessnga-

many: ~ people yugugaq*; ~ many people yugyag-; ~

Map: ~ for playing games maapelaaq

March: Kepnerciq, Taqukat Tanqiat, Tengmiirviguaq, see Adams (69); celebration held in late February or early ~ Agayuyaraq

mare’s-tail: qugyutnguaq, qugyuut neqait, tayaruq

marigold: marsh ~ allngiguaq, uivluk; ~ marigold marsh ~ bulb anguteryuk

marinate: ~ marinate egnegir-
marionette — maul

marionette: ~hung in the communal men’s house
neviararuq, pekcteataq
mark: alngaq, ceteq, cet’raar(aq*), cet’rataq, citeq,
igaq, nallunailkutaq, qaraliq; ~ lengthwise
takelmur-; ~ widthwise kepelmur-; engraved ~
tevagneq; water ~ from a drip or tide unineq;
white ~ on fingernail telegk
marker: grave ~ alalun, eliveq, elliveq; trail ~
alalun, nallunailkutaq, pellaayailkun; ~ set in
the ground napautaq
market: ~ things tuniar-
marketplace: tuniarvik
marking: ~ lengthwise takelmun; ~ widthwise
kepelmun; ~s around jaw tuqumkassua
marmot: cikigpak, qanganarrluk, uivluk*; see Wrangell
(13); ~ trap see Nelson (28)
Marmota caligata: cikigpak, qanganarrluk, uivq*
maroon: ~ thing
mastodon flower: be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
masturbate: grave ~ trail ~
alailun, eliveq, elliveq;
masturbation: qrerike-
mating: inquqitak
lake has dried up and grasses have started to
mature
mast: napautaq, napartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq;
mast: napaqutaq, napartaq, naparutaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
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mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapartaq, naparyaq
master: kevgiuqengaq; be ~ over (it) ataniuma-
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
masturbate: qerrike-
mat: inquqitak, tuniarvik; ~
massage: cangigar-
mast: napautaq, nnapar...
maxim: qanruyun; follow ~s maligtaq- 
May: Cupun, Kayangut Anuqit, Kayangut Anuqit, 
Manit Anuqit, Qusiirk, Tengmiar Tanaqit, 
See Adams (71)

maybe: aipaagni; maybe V (pb) -lli-, -ngate-; maybe 
be going to V (pb) -kutag-

mayfly: kapsuli

mayor: angayuyqaruq

McKay’s bunting: kanguruaq

tape ~
measure:
cuqete-, cuqte-, uig-; 
have ~ anqerrit;

measles:
anqerri-

contemporative II mood (see Endings 
kangiq, taikaniun, 
have a ~ meaning:
meander:
cuqia-

meaning: 
kangiq, taikaniun, see Barnum (3); have a ~ 
kangingqerr-; 
~ of the width at the ends of the index finger, the middle 
finger, and the ring finger held next to each other malruneq; 
~ of the width at the ends of the index finger, the middle 
finger, and the ring finger held next to each other pangayuneq; 
~ from the center of the chest to the end of the fingertips angvaneq; 
~ from the folded elbow of one outstretched arm to 
the fingertips of the other outstretched arm taluyaneq; 
~ of the width of the four fingers of one’s hand patneq

measuring device:
cuqcaun, cuqyun

meal: neqkaq, neruciq; noon ~ ernequtaq, 
erermikutuq; save food 
for a person who is late for a ~ keggmiqute-; 
~ on arrival tekiutaq; ~ with food laid out for 
diners to select uiyiqvik; have a strong urge to 
defecate after a ~ cingqeri-

mean:
act ~ culengciq-; you know what I ~ perhaps ima

meander:
cuqia-

meaning: 
kangiq, taikaniun, see Barnum (3); have a ~ 
kangingqerr-; 
~ of the width at the ends of the index finger, the middle 
finger, and the ring finger held next to each other malruneq; 
~ of the width at the ends of the index finger, the middle 
finger, and the ring finger held next to each other pangayuneq; 
~ from the center of the chest to the end of the fingertips angvaneq; 
~ from the folded elbow of one outstretched arm to 
the fingertips of the other outstretched arm taluyaneq; 
~ of the width of the four fingers of one’s hand patneq

measuring device:
cuqcaun, cuqyun

meat: kemek; baked ~ casserole cal’kuuyaq, 
salkuuyaq; board on which one prepares ~ inquiqin; 
~ bone left after ~ is eaten from it 
enerkuaq; cooked ~ aulquq; dried ~ kinengyak, 
kinteqtaq; elevated storage for ~ ek’raq; eat 
bits of ~ clinging to a bone pukug-; ~ to be 
eaten raw and frozen quaq; frozen ~ to be 
eaten in that state cetegtaq, kumlaciq; ~ that has particles of ice in it 
civvye-; layer of 
decomposed ~ in fish kiimacak; partially 
rotten ~ miuyineq; raw ~ qassaq; remove ~ from tanir-; 
slightly aged ~ arinaciraq; smoke 
~ puyuqe-; ~ pie piluk; ~ clinging to a bone 
kivkar-, nerkuq; ~ hook qelumirsuun; rare- 
cooked ~ uunglekaraq; salted ~ sulunaq

meatball: fish ~ aagciuk

medallion:
gayuyqunu

medial: ~ aspect of distal end of tibia or fibula 
qamangaq

median: ~ stone lip plug tapruartaq

medical: seek ~ aid emute-; ~ term or other 
hospital-related thing naululluviqtaq*

implement for piercing patients during 
traditional ~ treatment kap’issuun; ly treat: 
yungcaq-, yungcaq; 
one who has been ~ly 
treated by a doctor yungcaq, yuangcaq

medical doctor: cungcarista, suungcarista, 
yungcarista, yungcarista

medicinal: ~ plant type cayugcetaq

medicine: cungcaun, inru, yungcaun, yuangcaun; 
cough ~ qusrircaq; powerful ~ tukni-

medicine man: angalkuq
medium: ~sized beaver ucinglluar(aq*)
meek: be ~ cuyu-, ellmikutuu-
meet: nall’arte-, narug-, paire-, parte-; go to ~
         paircartur-; go out to ~ paarraaq-; pleased to ~
         you cama-i
meeting place: quyurrvik
Mekoryuk: Mikuryaq; mouth of the ~ River
         paaluyar(aq*)
Melanitta fusca: akakayak, cetuskaq
Melanitta nigra: akacakayak, cetuskaq
Melanitta perspicillata: akakayak, cetuskaq
Melanitta fusca: with the ~ River
Melospiza melodia: akacakayak, cingayak
Melospiza melodia: akacakayak, cingayak
Melanitta nigra: with the ~ River
Melanitta nigra: akacakayak, cetuskaq
Melt: ure-1, urug-; get ice to ~ cikutagci-; ~ed:  
         uruuma-; spot where the snow has ~ed  
         cingallineq, urunqiq
melting: place that has gotten water through ~
         mineq; be ~ (of snow) anullugle-; soft ~ snow  
         aqigtqaq, nutaqerrun; start ~ aqigtqe; ~ ice edge  
         icinseq
meltwater: have a ~ overflow essmiiar-
member: council ~ qalukkuitara; of the cat family  
         kuskarpungaulguq*; ~ of the flock katngaq*;  
         ~ of the messengers sent during a challenge  
         feast curuqaq; ~ of the herd katngaq*; ~ of an  
         immense herd katengvak; ~ of the majority  
         amillenruilria; ~ of the opposite sex picari-; ~ of  
         the Russian Orthodox Church Kass’alugpiaq,  
         Kass’apik
membrane: amiruaq; taut ~ ecicq; ~ on the inner  
         side of a pelt caterrluk
memorable: it is ~ aviurnarqe-
memorial: object placed on grave as a ~ alailun; ~
         dish neq’ari-
Memorial Day: Neq’arivik
memory: have first experience that leaves a lasting  
         ~ cellangle-, ellangle-; ceremony of clothing  
         persons in ~ Ac’eciyaraq
men: associate with ~ anguciur-; be jealous  
         (between ~ and women) qunngyar-; ~ called  
         “mothers” during holiday aanak, Aaniq; ~’s  
         boot with fur inside ilumurtaq; ~’s community  
         house aqumgavik, kiiya, qasgi, qaygigq; ~’s  
         dancing stick or wand iqiliitaq; ~’s high  
         wading boot qamquinaq
mend: kitugte-; ~ a fishnet qilag-
menses: be restricted due to first ~ caagnite-; give  
         one’s belonging to girl with first ~ ugayite-  
         menstrual: ~ pad tungeq, uruq; be separated when  
         having first ~ period avisngaq-  
         menstruate: agleq, caarliaq-; girl who recently ~d  
         for the first time aglenraq*, aglenraq*  
         menstruation: agleq; follow traditional practices  
         associated with ~ agelru-, eyag-
mental: lack ~ ability umyuarite-, umyuugaita-;  
         ~ activity umsuaq, umyuq, umyuagq; ~ health  
         counseling UMYUALIURTET QALARUCYARAAT; ~  
         powers avnir-
mentally: be ~ ill umyuqiue-, usviite-; become ~ ill  
         usviir-; be ~ uncomfortable arenqiallugle-; be  
         ~ ready alke-; be ~ upset qerralerte-; train ~  
         cilkia-
mention: apaa-, kanar-4; hear (of) niiga’rte-; ~ by  
         name apaa-, aterpaga-
merchandise: aklu, see Nelson (25)
merchant: kupcaaq, laavkuirta
merciful: be ~ naklegtar-, takumcuke-
mercy: takumcutaq
merely: ~ N (pb) -inaq*, -qainaq;~ V (pb) -nginar-,  
         -qar-  
merganser: common ~ payirpak; red-breasted ~  
         nuyavvulcangaq, payiq
Mergus merganser: payirpak
Mergus serrator: nuyavvulcangaq, payiq
merit: ~ compassion takumcunarqe-
mermaid: qununiq
mesentery: root ~ of the small and large intestine  
         akunkaq
mesh: wire ~ taluyarkaun; single ~ of a net negaq;  
         ~ of an ice dipper kuvyuquin(aq*)
mess: ~ around caarkaitur-, caqlaq, elucitukuayag-,  
         qallukuar-; ~ up ulevte-, ultiglue-; one who ~s  
         around tekallngaq
messenger: cingleguaq, kevqaq; ~ in Messenger  
         Feast agayaq, aqvk’ngaq, cauyarcir-, cingesta,  
         curuqaq, paiqaq
Messenger Feast: kevqaq, Kevgiq, Kevgiuruaq;  
         person who starts the ~ nasquq; messengers  
         during the ~ aqvak’nergq; bring messengers  
         back to request gifts during ~ ut’rarute-;  
         person or village that sends out messengers  
         during the ~ cingesta; invitation to the ~  
         kevgiaq; sing the invitation during the ~
middle finger: akulipeq, akulipraq, alqliq, aquq, katneq, qaqq, qaqq, qaqq, qeteqliq, qussuq; ~ in measurement malruneq
middle-aged: ~ woman arrangiar(aq*)
midget: yuk’ accessngiar(aq*)
midnight: see Petroff (17)
midsection: akula’, akunleq; ~ of a fish qukarneq
midwife: irnivkarta, nayurta
might: feel apprehensive that something ~ happen uqassugar-~
mighty: be ~ artuqaite-
migraine headache: qamiqiqerpagyaraq, qamiqilngurpagyaraq
Mikchalk Lake: Cetamiit Nanvat
mild-mannered: ~ person ellmiikutuar(aq*)
mildew: cukutaq, yukutaq; have ~ yukutarte-
mile: ~’s distance agnec
milch: amngaq, malak’uqq, milek, milek’uqq, muluk’uqq; mother’s ~ emuk; ~ tooth kegguteqarraq; appear oily and ~ y uqarqem; be ~ y qayuri-
Milky Way: Tulukaruum Tanglurallri
millipede: munarnari
millstone: milissuan
milt: eriq
mind: umsuaq, umyuaq, umyugaq; be of one ~ umyuallgutke-; change one’s ~ taq’i-; frame of ~ umyuagq; be in a good frame of ~ elllakegci-, umyuagqecci-; be in a bad frame of ~ eqmalra-; have something come to ~ neq’ar-; have a good ~ usvijer-; have a troubled ~ umyuqem-; lose one’s ~ usvijir-; V after changing one’s ~ (pb) -tngurte-; not V after changing one’s ~ (pb) -nirce-; sense of the ~ elpeke-; one’s own business ellmiikutuar-
mindful: be ~ niisngara-
minder: mainaq
minerals: prospect for ~ akissara-, akissur-
mingle: tangaliute-
minister: agayulirta, quillarta
mink: imarmiutaq*, palurngalria, see Orlov (9); trap for ~ teggyak; form inserted into skins of ~ aquun’; ~ fur sewn on garment pinevycagaq*, uulungak; ~ scent gland ic’ukecak, ickucaq;
parka with ~ atkupiaq, qaliq
minor: V in a ~ way (pb) -qaci-
minute: cetya(g)aq*; in the past ~ s uumirpak
miscarry: irrinicaq; misfortune: have a ~ picurlak; ~ velars qutqur-; ~ child asrig-; ~ by shooting too high qulruarte-; ~ in ~ of cold air coming nepengyaq; ghost or spirit quurruyag-; ~ up repeatedly unutar-; ~ palms arilluk, arin; ~ fish-skin carayak; ~ for ~ with ~ akikiur-, akiliur-; ~ grants ellii-; ~ of ~ kaigatet unakek’ngat

Mongolian spot: qiuneq

monkey: kumakiarayuli, mangkiq, miluquyuli

monkshood: cetegneq, nacapcuaq

Monodon monoceros: cirunelvialuk

monster: carayak; a certain ~ quurpallr(aq*); ~ fish amliiq*; ~ identified as “Bigfoot” arularaq; ~ said to devour whales ulurrugnaq; ~ that eats people yuirliq; ~ make noises (as of a ~) emyqte-

month: irluq, tanqik; cold ~ tanqiluryaq; ~ of ~ iraluiraute-; beginning of the ~ irlunqgiuq; end of the ~ irluq nang’uq; middle of the ~ irluq aavetguq; ~ (calendar): see Appendix 7; ~ of January Kanruyauciq, Tanqiluryaq Kinguqiuciq; ~ of February Kanruyauciq, Kepnerciq, Kuiget Aaniiit, Unguruviq; ~ of March Kepnerciq, Taqkat Tanqiat, Tengmiirviuguaq; ~ of

miscarriage: irrinicaq; be restricted because of ~ caagnite-

miscarriage: irrinicaq; misbehave: anagute-, ellalkarte-, ellangpar-

miscarriage: irrinicaq; be restricted because of ~ caagnite-

miscarry: irrinicaq; misbehave: anagute-, ellalkarte-, ellangpar-

miscarry: irrinicaq; misbehave: anagute-, ellalkarte-, ellangpar-
mood: be in a bad ~ nacarrlugteqe-; change ~ abruptly qalqerte-

moose: nulirta, tunturpak, tuntuvak; moose:

Moon:

mosquito: egturyaq, kegturyaq, makuryaq, melugyaraq, see Adams (42); ~ net egturyarcuun, makuryiru, negacunguq; ~ net tent

moss: caulking material of ~ soaked in seal oil piicetaaq; ~ sewn inside seams of kayak cigvinguaq; reindeer ~ cirunruat, taqkangu, tuntut neqat; sphagnun ~ urug, see Petroff (16); ~ soaked in aged seal oil ("Eskimo ice cream") puya; bandage with ~ soaked in seal oil cupkecir-; ~ used as a lamp wick nanikitaq, uusqunguq

most: the ~ V of the possessors (pb) -tleq-2; ~ important form of N (pb) -pik-2; ~ probably V or be V (pb) -milli-

mostly: one that is ~ N (pb) -ralluk, -rlinaaq*

Motacilla flava: ikiqcaq, pec'aqaq

moth: caqelngataq*, lumarrallertuyuli, qamiqurpak 2

mother: aakqaq, aana, caqon, child of unwed ~ atalinguq*, cailkakuaq, cailkakun yuurtelleq; baby who ate his ~ Aanakkalli; ~ bearded seal swimming near an ice floe on which her pup is lying uginagaquaq; ~ bearded seal swimming with a cub on her back qamuqataq; ~'s brother uicungaq*

mother's milk: emuk

motion: be in ~ arula, egilra, egltre-, gilerte-; 
impede ~ kenercete-; be sensitive to ~ terikegq-; not be sensitive to ~ terikeggiate; work skin in a circular ~ ulug-1; be in ~ (of air) aqlate-; walk swiftly over thin ice as it makes a waving ~ cialur; dancing ~ kass'ig-, yagira-, yagiraciq

motion sickness: suffer ~ angayite-

motor: massinaq; apparatus that makes the spark in a ~ kenggallagassuun; armature plate in a ~ kenrem curua; breaker point in a ~ kegketaaq; cam follower in a ~ nepcurlum tegumiaqestii; who drives the ~ while the net iqgat; oiler wick in a ~ uqurcaikun; valve in a ~ massinam mayuqetaara; outboard ~ eelliqeryaraq, kaassalinaq, kiikangu, levaaq

motor oil: avukaq, uqulkuk

motorboat: kaassalinaq

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
mound: englulluk, pengunquq, penguq, qertunquq; flat ~ nunapik; natural ~ anglutuqqaq

mountain: cirkik, ingri, ingriq, see Zagoskin (3); front of ~ caa, sayangaq; scale a ~ qasqite-; spur of ~ talliqtuaq; top of ~ kangeq; monster that lives in the ~ yuilriq; ~ of snow depicted on parka yurturuaq

mountain harebell: CAQELANGATAAT NEQAIAT
Mountain Village: Asaadacaryaq, Asaucaryaq
mourn: qivru-; ~ over qiateke-, qivruke-; be in ~ing
mourner: tuquillila
mournning song: qian

mouse: avecellngaq*, avelngaq*, uugnar(aq*); ~ food qertat, utngungssaq*; ~ nuts utngungssaq*; meadow jumping ~ uilruyak; see Nelson (65)
mouse caches: seek food stored in ~ food avcellngaq*, avelngaq*, uugnar(aq*); qian
mourning song: tuquilria
mourner: qivru-; ~ over qiateke-, qivruke-; mourn: be in ~ing
Mountain Village: Asaacaryaq, Asaucaryaq
mountain harebell:

mound — muddy

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
mudflat: en’aq, ken’aq
muffin: akakcukuaq, angqacukuaq, angqessnguaq, kalaqciq
muffled: ~ animal noises emyugte-; ~ barks teriirmukluk: kameksam, kamguk, mangtak
multiple: divide into ~ portions avqur-; make ~ holes in (it) ukirqe-; ~ land times turqe-
multiplication: amllerikaniryaraq, pulengtaarturyaraq
muted: ~ animal noises emyugte-; ~ barks teriir-
mukluk: kameksak, kamguk, mangtak
muffled: ~ animal noises emyugte-; ~ barks teriir-
multitude of Ns: (pb) -r’aya’aq, -rugaq*
mumble: qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-
mumblety-peg: game somewhat like ~ kalackiiq, kapuckaq, kapuckaryaraq
municipal: state-amek piyunarquciliumalriit nunat
murder: commit ~ yugte-; attempt to ~ carayar-; ~er tuqutarayuli
murky: be ~ cur-, ecur-, qayuri-; ~ water currluk 2
murmuring: make ~ sounds qaalruar-
murre: alpa; ~ skin and feather parka alpacurrlugaq
murrelet: Kittlitz’s ~ taatuir(aq), taituir(aq*)
Musca domestica: anaririyaq, ciivak, ciuvak
Musca stercoraria: anaiq, anaririyaq
muscle: biceps ~ cekpik, cikpik, kayanguruaq; gastrocnemius ~ nakacugnaq; pull a ~ ekiar-; suffer severe ~ cramps qeluarcgi; have cramped ~s qeluarci-; have sore ~s cagner-, taa~ one’s ~s qeturi-; strain one’s ~s enguga’rte-, nenguga’rte-; SWAT oneself to tone ~s taarri-
museum: ~ of man-made artifacts yugtarvik
mush: massaaq, qacpleaq
mushroom: palurutaq, tuunram ciutii; poisonous ~ pupignaq
mushy: ripe to a ~ state aru-
music: yuarun; move to the beat of ~ qac’ag-
musical instrument: aturcetaaq, atusaaq; organ (~) negtaat; stringed ~ qelutviaq
musk ox: maskaq, umingmaq
musket: uquutellek
muskrat: iligvak, kanaqlak, kevgaluk, kuigtaq, kuiguartaq, kevgaluluk; baby ~ curacetuya(g)aq*; form inserted into ~ skins aquun1; parka made of ~ pells atkupiaq, kanaqlak; ~ hung by the neck to dry qemitaq*; ~s feeding hole in the ice anlu
mussel: qapilaaq
mustache: ~ hair ungak
Mustela sp.: agluruyak, aklanqurrun, amitatuk, enairayuliyaqaq*, narulkiak, teriak
mute: be ~ qanyuite-; ~ person qanyulnguq*
mutually: atunem
muzzle: ~ for dog cunguilitaq, keggsailkutaq; ~loading rifle imarpalek
my: see Endings section; ~ N, . . . (pb) -maa; ~ surprise qayuwa; ~, how cute! ineqsikika; ~, how V! (pb) -paap
Myodes rutilus: puveltuk
Myosotis alpestris: caqelngataat neqait
Myotis lucifugus: unuir(aq*)
Myoxocephalus sp.: nertuli
mythical thunderbird: tengmiarpak

N: for there to be ~ (pb) -tange-, -tar-3; ~ and companion (pb) -(e)nkut; ~ and family (pb) -(e) nkut; ~ area of possessor (pb) -qaq; ~ caught by possessor -taq3; ~ made by possessor (pb) -liaq; ~ part of something (pb) -taq3; ~ specifically (pb) -taq3; ~ that has departed from its natural state (pb) -rqu; ~ times -rqu; ~ with respect to possessor (pb) -te3; ~ward (pb) -tmun
nag: qak’urte-nagoonberry: puyuraar(aq*), puyurniq, puyuruqa
nail: ucuqcaq, ussuqcaq; finger~ cituk; ~ (it) up ussuqaute-; peghammer a ~ ussuqaq; scratch hard with ~ cetugmig-
nail clippers: cetuircuutek
naked: isser-, see Barnum (1); be ~ issengqa-, itumnga-, matangqa-, matarrayagar-; be stark ~ matak’acagar-; go partially or totally ~ kemgarar(ar)-, matqapiar-; be ~ on top matak’acagar-
Naknek: Nakniq
name: acir-, ateq; address by ~ aterpagte-; old ~ of Bethel Uuyarmiut; calling by a relational ~ tuquluun; give as a ~acute-; sign one’s ~ sainar-; ~ for the month irluiraute-; ~ is forgotten

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
namesake — Negro

or not known: imkuciq; ~ sharer: atellgun, quq’ayuqag; person after whom one is ~d ateq; call by offensive ~s arive-, arivte-; alternate ~ of the hero: Kukugyarpak Tep’arrluaq

namesake: atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq; ~ of the dead: neqliskengaq; give offerings to the ~ of the dead: neqlite-; ~ clothing to the ~s of the dead: atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimete-, malleg-, mallegte-, qante-;

nap: take a ~

qavamli- ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

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atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

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atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

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atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

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atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

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atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

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canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

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atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
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atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucungaq, qelluraq;
canimeti-, mallegti-, mallegte-;

nap: ~ of the namesake:
atqesta, qellucun...
neighbor: take food to a ~ payugte-; next-door ~ elaqilq*
Nelson Is.: Qaluyaaq; coast area between ~ and the mouth of the Kuskokwim Canineq; flatland dweller between the mouth of the Yukon and ~ maraimiu; creator of ~ ciuliaqatuk; folk hero from the Kuskokwim and ~ Apanuugpak; strips of calfskin on parka worn on ~ agun2, aquun2; prominent fish camp on ~ Umkumiut; traditional parka worn by ~
Yup’iks qaliq
neonate: anenerraq*
NeoVison vison: imarmiutaq*, palurngalria
nephew: female’s sister’s child (~) nurraq; man’s ~ through his sister usruq; ~ of a woman through her brother an’garaq
nerve: akngiq, elpeksuun; optic ~ im elpeksuutii, iim Yualui, Takvim Tumyaraa
nest: unglu; smallest egg in a ~ uuqessngitak
nestling: aituapayagaq*
net: make a ~ kuviy-; ~ gage negaqeggun, qilakgeggun; single mesh of a ~ negaq; ~ that been made by a knot tying-like process qilagaq; ~ shuttle qitapaun; catch fish with a ~ kuvyate-; be caught in water, in a ~ napte-; be deep (of a ~) narrlutu-; be shallow (of a ~) narrlukite-; ~ burst through qarute-; check a ~ kuvyassur-; handmade ~ akcaniq; stomach or bladder used as a ~ float caqutaugaq; line made from skins of ringed or spotted seal and used for making king salmon ~ napuaq(aq*); fine-mesh ~ for dog salmon ~ qelcaq; line made from and used for setting and reset a ~ under the ice amun; stick used to set a ~ under the ice kasmurun; one who maneuvers the motor while the ~ is being set out iqquta; set a ~ kuvyir-; work a ~ by hand nekvayar-; ~ into which fish are driven qelcaq; ~ taqukassuun; mosquito ~ makuruyuurcuun, negacungaq; remove a ~ yuu-2; ~ plarmigan ~ puguaq; ~ thrown over birds yang’aruussuk, see Nelson (98); ~ used to capture birds on sea cliffs egqaun; play a game similar to volleyball but without a ~ akiqaar(ar)-
net fisherman: kuvyasta
net-hanging needle: qipaun
net-making device: qilacguun
net sinker: kicaqutaq, kis’un; slit at each end of a ~ nayugnaq
netting shuttle: imgutaq2, imruyutaq*, qilagcuun; ~ for snowshoes nulurcuun
nettke: qalitnaq
neural: ~ arch of fish qetaq; ~ spine of fish cuuliaq
never: agurrluk; ~ be helpless kalivqinait: ~ ever! watpik; ~ hear niicuit; ~ V (pb) -yuite-
nevertheless: amta-luu, tavatellengraan
new: be ~ nutaraq-; provide a bride with ~ clothing nulirrucir-; ~ edible willow growth tayarulungaq; ~ feather growth emquaq; ~ grass vesraya(g)aq*; ~ ice cikunerraq*, ellilaun; ~ ice in fall nutaqerrun; ~ (pb) -kegtaar(aq*), ~neraqaq*; ~ thing nutaraq, nutaqaq
New Hamilton: Nanvaruk
New Knockhock: Nunaqerraq
new moon: for there to be a ~ pit’e-2; there’s a ~ IRALUQ PIT’UQ
New Stuyahok: Cetuyaraq
New Testament: AGAYTEM AKOUTI Nutaraq
newborn: ~ child anenerraq*, anqenkiyagaq, anqiitayagaq, yuurrnerrar(aq*); projection near ~’s ear ut’rutaq; ~ or unborn seal ul’utvak; ~ skin carriqaq
Newhalen: Nuuriileng
Newtok: Niugtaq
next: kingumek; year after ~ yaaliaku; make plans for the ~ day unuaqute-; ~ summer kiaqu; ~ time uumiku; ~ to the gills kaugun1, kaugtuapaq, kaugtuutaq1; ~ year allamiku, allragniku; ~door neighbor elaqilq*; ~to-end deck beam of kayak tuntunaq
nice: be ~ aariga-1, assir-2, pinir-; ~ N (pb) -kegtaar(aq*); be a ~ place nunakegte-; be ~ weather ellakegci-; ~ weather yuupiksagte-; treat ~ly piyurruiar(ar)-
nickel: mamtuuria, uqsurpayagaq; ~ (coin) maskaq
niece: nurraq; man’s ~ through his sister usruq; ~ of a woman through her brother an’garaq
night: unuk; all ~ unugpak; ghost or spirit indicated by noise at ~ nepengyaq; ghost said to take children who are out too late at ~ uligayaulu; occur late at ~ tengurpaq-; spend the ~ unugi-; stay up all ~ pegg’ar-; for a storm to approach before ~ falls cingqutui-
night light: unuggsuun
nightmare: have a ~ pel’i-
Nightmune — northward

Nightmune: Negtemiut
nightwear: numarraq
nilas: illiqau, yuularaaq
nine: qulingunritara(aq*), qulingurutailinguut, qulunguyen; ~ in cards qukalek, qukarrak
nineteen: yuinaunritaraan
Ninglick Channel: Ningliq
nipple: emulek, mula, muulek; ~ of baby bottle melucuun
nit: ingqiq
no-see-ums: melugyar(aq*)
nit: agreement nayangaq
noise: nepa*, see Zagoskin (18), Petroff (11), Adams (43); ghost indicated by ~ at night nepengyaq; ~ of impact qasiaq; have one’s ears hurt by loud ~ qukilingu; hurt or annoyed by loud ~ quir; loud ~ of breakers on the beach cyriqyu; loud ~ mengqurapk; make ~ with things mianiget; make ~ neparsae, nepute, qaqsara; make a ~ that is evidence of N (pb) -likite-; make crunching ~ while chewing qangqur; with a big clattering or rattling ~ kacavqapk; make a clattering ~ lerli-; make a crackling ~ tiivartar-; make a loud ~ mamque-, miite-5; make a ringing ~ qasiarte-; make a rumbling ~ tem’irte-; make a scraping ~ cegerte-; make a shuffling ~ pivagte-; make the N ~ (pb) -te-5; make ~ as one wakes up serr’ir-; rumbling ~ tem’iq; make a crackling or crunching ~ in joints qiyarigete-; make presence known by making ~ yulkite-; make ~ when walking on snow or ice kakiungqite-; make clanging and banging ~ s avirli-; make little ~ s nepaksugte-; make loud ~ingqiq; make nepsarte-, nepugte-, qasqaara-; make ~ with things mianigte-; mengqurpak; ~ loud ceryuq; loud ~ of breakers on the beach ~ qunggu-; hurt or annoyed by loud ~ qukilngu-; qasiaq; have one’s ears hurt by loud ~ of impact ~vital V-ing (pb) -ngssak
none: leave ~ mente-
nonhuman: female animal ~ arnacaluq; male animal ~ anguualuq1
noodle: macaroni ~ qilunguuyaq, qup’luruuaq
noon: ernerem (erenrem) qukallra; for it to be ~ erenquarte-; ~ meal ernequtaq, ernerimikutaq
noose: catch of ~ negaq
norm: think that something is not the ~ allaki-normal: ~ to V (pb) -tuka e
north: negeq, nerqiik, uassiaq; in the ~ qagaa(ni), qii(ni); ice coming from the ~ cikulugpiaq, cikurpak; Yup’ik from the ~ shore of Norton Sound Unaliq
North Star: Agyalluk, Agyarrlak
north wind: negeq, uassiaq
northeast: calaraq, keluvaq, kiugkenak; site in the ~ part of Nunivak Is. Qaviayarmiut
northern black currant: cularlussaq
northern goshawk: eskaviaq, qaku’urtaq
northern harrier: qaku’urtaq
northern lights: kiuryaq, qiuryaq
northern pike: ciulek, cukvak, cuukvak, kiuryaq, qalru
northern pintail: iyukaq, napaqaq, tit’assiq, alar’ussaq
northern black currant: cularlussaq
northern waterthrush: maram cetaara,
northern red-backed vole: puveltuk
northern right whale: cikaarturta
northern shrike: kanguruuaq
northern red currant: alar’ussaq
northern red-backed vole: puveltuk
northern right whale: cikaarturta
northern shrake: kanguruuaq
northern waterthrush: MARAM CETAARA,
marmiutak*
Norton Sound: person from ~ who uses s in many words instead of y pisalria; Yup’ik from the ~ area, especially from the villages of Elim, Golovin, St. Michael, and Unalakleet Unaliq

Norwegian: Yaarayuli

nose: qenga: blow or wipe the ~ kakeggluir-; bridge of ~ akuliraq, qenga; have a runny ~ enevli-; enevvli-, kakegglis-, kak’li-, nevvli-, ngevvli-; have a stuffed ~ umgi-; person with a snotty running ~ kakelvaka; hook one’s index finger under someone’s ~ and push upward katengvag-, narcig-, narite-; press the ~ against another’s face, accompanied by a quick upward motion cingar-; pierced ~ iingaculluk; sculpin with pointed ~ qengaruvagaq; side of ~ picaqgaq; ~ of moose, seal, walrus, etc. ungalaruk

nosebleed: have a ~ kakegte-; burned bark used as an inhalant to stop ~ eskaaniq

nostril: curlu, picaqgaq; groove between the ~s and upper lip kakeggliyaraq

nosy: be ~ tevviyrulkar

not: absolutely ~ angurruk-; be able or fit to V (pb) -arkaunnir-, ~ be able to do without nanelvite-; ~ be able to look right at someone due to respect qitngayug-; ~ be able to V ( pb) -ciigate-; ~ be able to V any longer (pb) -cigali-; ~ be able to V easily (pb) -ngiate-; ~ be dexterous qucavliqe-; ~ energetic qulungllugte-; ~ be good iqlutuuum; ~ be intimidating takarnaite-; ~ be ready yet qayuyugnaite-; ~ be such as to make one want to V, or to V it ( pb) -yugnaite-; ~ be taut qacu-1-; ~ be the cause pinarqenrite-; ~ be worrisome pegegnnaite-; ~ believe something or someone agsrayug-; ~ be blue in the face from ~ breathing nuu-; ~ care to V ( pb) -yuumiite-; ~ cause one to feel shy takarnaite-; ~ come out to welcome a visitor anyaqurte-; ~ cringe uluryaite-; change mind and ~ do something taqi-; ~ ever agurruk-; ~ fear getting hit uluryaite-; ~ feel like doing anything quslyumiite-; ~ fully proficient hunter nukasegauqci; ~ get or give enough palarte-; ~ sulk after having ~ gotten one’s way nenger-; ~ have N any more ( pb) -rurite-; ~ have something piite-; ~ have V-ed (yet) (pb) -ksaite-; ~ have V-ed ( pb) -llrunrite-; ~ hear ciuquiite-; ~ inspire confidence kemyunaite-; ~ know nallu-

uosucuircute-, uunguciite-; ~ know about that with which one is dealing nalluyugci-; ~ know at this particular time nalluqar-, ~ know each other nallute-; ~ know how one is with respect to V-ing (pb) -ciite-; ~ know what one is doing nallute-; ~ know whether one is V-ing (pb) -ciite-; ~ know which one naliqenrite-; ~ knowing na-, nallu-2, nallutmun; ~ need pinarqenrite-; ~ omit or pass over any qaite-; be ~ oneself qayuwete-; be ~ quite right qayuwete-; ~ quite V (pb) -nirar(ar)-; ~ recognize at first tangernraq-; ~ remember unime-; ~ seen or be heard of again ngelaita-; ~ take (it) seriously qessanak-; ~ take anything along when one goes nangrinar-; ~ take care of one’s possessions cumiite-; ~ tend to induce one to V ( pb) -yunaite-; ~ V ( pb) -niccerar-, -nirite-, -peke-, ~ V any more ( pb) -nanrir-; ~ V be going to V for a while ( pb) -xalqaate-; ~ V enough ( pb) -myag-, -vlaag-, ~ V in the future ( pb) -ngairute-, -ngaite-; ~ very good N (pb) -nglluk-; ~ want ( him or it) around avirake-; ~ want ( it, him) anymore qessayagute-; ~ want something around avirayug-, ~ want to leave qemag-1; cause ( him) to ~ want to touch it pellernir-; ~ want to V ( pb) -yunnite-

notary public: TAKARNARQUCHIRISTA KALIKANEK

notch: ~ for bowstring in arrow or bow teru; ~ end of bow qeluyaraq

nothing: absolutely ~ caitqakip; be ~ caunrite-; have ~ cagg’ite-; regard as ~ caunrlike-; ~ but N ( pb) -rrlainaq*; merely N and ~ more (pb) -inaq*; ~ special ell’araq; ~ that can be done about it tavallut’ava

nothingness: reduce to ~ caunrinit-

notice: (n) nallunairun, (v) alake-1, alaqe-; ~! atam; make a movement that attracts ~ peke; prepare to leave on short ~ ulplerquete-

noticeable: be very ~ miluite-; V in a small and not very ~ way (pb) -ksuar(ar)-

notification: nallunairun

notify: elpengcar-, nallunritevkar-

November: Cauyarkiv, IMAM UMGUCTII, see Adams (77)

novice shaman: alairyuaralria

now: ku(ni), maa-i, maa-irpak, maa(ni), wani, waniwa, wami; be able to V ~ (pb) -yaurte-; like ~ wacisetun; up till ~ ukanirpak; ~ and for
nowadays — obtain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yup'ik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a short time wanirpak; V ~ and then (pb) -qaqe-1, -qaqur(ar)−; ~ be unable to V (pb) -arkaunrir−; from ~ on wak’nikren; just ~ for the good nutaan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nowadays: like ~ watuacetun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nowhere: trapped by ice with ~ to go pamru-nozzle: ~ of something inflated qerruqun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nudge: enuqr−, enuur−, kenuur−</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuisance: be a ~ paprinarqe−; find (it) a ~ pipsike−; be ~ elpegite−; become ~ unair−; become ~ with pins and needles feeling nala-number: naaqin, naaqun; be complete in ~ qaqmirmite−; become complete in ~ naa−; be few in ~ ikgete−; increase in ~ amlerr−; spend a certain ~ of days ernerte−; ~ sufficient to make a parka naaneq; in great ~s qivigpak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numeros: see Appendix 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers: Biblical book of ~ Naaqumallrat Numenius phaeopus: ciivikaaq, kikikiaq, pipipiqaq numerous: be or become ~ amlerr-nun: manasskenaak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunapitchingak: Nunapic’ngaq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunapitchuk: Nunapicuaq; person who lives on the tundra, such as in ~ akultim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunivak Is.: Nunivaq; speak the ~ dialect kuarte−; Cape Manning on ~ Englularmiut; Roberts Mountain on ~ Ing’eerrlak; site in the northeast part of ~ Qaviayarmiut; Etolin Strait, between ~ and the mainland Akuluraq; ~er Kuatariq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuphar polysepalum: paparnaq nurse: inniiruta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nushagak River: Iilgayaq; people of the upper ~ Kiatirmiut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nut: atsaq; any large fruit or ~ atsarpak</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuyakuk Lake: Nuy’aqaq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyctea scandiaca: anipa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Oakum: kalap’aataq, umcigun; caulking material such as ~ mellarkaqaq |
| Oar: asaun1, cavun, savun, utqerrun, yavun; ~ used for poling a boat asaun |
| Oarlock: cavevik, cavuciuqaq |
| Oatmeal: massaaq |
| Oats: rolled ~ qeltengalnguut |
| Obedient: be ~ inerqurciryar−, niicu−, qanerciryar−; obey; maligtaqu−; listen and ~ niisnga− |
| Object: have a frostbitten spot where one has touched a cold ~ pupingqua−; provide ~ with water or other liquid merqe−, miite−; feel that ~ can V proficiently (pb) -turnik−; foreign ~ in one’s eye evrun, verun; get a foreign ~ in one’s eye evert−, verte−; ~ that brings happiness nunaniq; ~ used as a toy naanguaq; ~ that causes a problem picurluaq; pair ~ inglukegte− |
| Objectionable: be ~ canganarqe− |
| Obligation: put under an ~ nengulluk− |
| Oblique: ~ area at end of kayak gunwale capngiaq oblong: ~ wooden bowl tumnaq |
| Obnoxiously: act ~ pissaq− |
| Obscure: ~ vision eci− |
| Observant: be ~ murilketa |
| Observation: ~ tower nascaraq, nassvik; through ~, determine the name for the month ilaruirute−; observe: murilke−; ~ secretly qinquir−; ~ vigilently kellute−; ~ warily kelte−; one who watches or ~s murilkista |
| Observed: V without being directly ~ by the speaker (pb) -llini−; coming in and out of view to distant ~s ilalkuir(ar)− |
| Obstacle: asguraq, avairaun, nagun; bump into an ~ sideways akitmite−; put or have an ~ in the way nagucir−; go around an ~ negur−; ~ to be stepped over amliq−; be aware of ~s while traveling maumake− |
| Obtain: piksaqute−; be hard to ~ ennurnar−, nurnar−; ~ (it) unakte−; potential to ~ something ukangiqaq; ~ awareness ellang−; ~ N (pb) -te−; ~ something pikarte−, unange−; song used to ~ what is desired yuarulluk; ~ what one can ukangiqaq; ~ what one has ~ed unangkengaq; have ~ed (pb) -kliute− |
obvious: be ~ nallunaite-
occurrence: ~ of something to ~ utaqalgir; ~ a while later umiqer; ~ late at night tengurpag; ~ long afterward qakuni; ~ for it to ~ on a certain day ernermu; ~ on other occasions pinrilm; ~ something that really ~red piciq; ~ring one after the other allamaunek

off: take ~ clothes ûgayar-
off-guard: be caught ~ keltaingar-
offal: ~ from cleaning fish ciqeq
offend: ~ others with one’s actions nangrunarqe-; be ~ed cangayug; song that makes one ashamed of having ~ed the singer yuuruksualler(aq’)
offensive: be ~ canganarqe-; call by ~ names arive-, arivre-; have a strong ~ odor kayuri-
offer: manamaar-
offering: cikiunguyaraq, ellin; ~ of food or water aviukaq; ~ used in an old-time ceremony naluun; ~s during a holiday neqlite-
offertry plate: ellin-
officer: Fish and Game ~ melquleliurta, yaqueuyagaq, yaqueyagiurta; ~ in charge of others but also under the command of someone else atanerruaq
offspring: irniaq

often: pulenqaq; cause one to V (~ repeatedly) (pb) -rqe-³

oh: ~! aren; ~ dear! irigii; ~ dear me! arenqiapaa; ~ my! ala-i, aling, taaki; ~ no! aren; ~ yeah telt; ~ yes, that is how it is/was ima-tanem; ~, how it causes one to be V! (pb) -na³; ~, how V! (pb) -paa; ~, what if it had happened! kiituani tanem; (enc) =lli

Ohogamiut: Iquarmiut, Urr’agmiut

oil: uqurte- 1, see Marsh (8); apply ~ to uqunene-;
container for ~ uqurkaliurta; die of an overdose of ~ uquq, see Marsh (8); excavated water-filled storage hole for seal ~ gengneq; fuel ~ uqungnak, uqurkaq; get ~ uqunene-; have much ~ uqi-; lubricating ~ uquq, see Marsh (8); motor ~ uquq, see Marsh (8); for seal ~ uquqaq; ~ poured over in preparation for eating kuunqerteq; put ~ in uqir; ~skim ~ from a liquid punerte-; smear ~ with ~ apiterte-; blubber from which ~ has been rendered ~taneq, tangevkayak, tangviaq; “Eskimo ice cream” made from moss soaked in seal ~ puya; have ~ or fat stuck to it cupe-³; become flooded with ~ uqiqitq; ~ slick uqun; ~ taken from the surface of fish broth uqun

oil company: uqurkaliurta

oil drum: taingkaq

oil lamp: post for ~ nanilraaq, ussuciaq; trim wick of ~ an ~ kennigir; ~ made of clay qikuq

oiler wick: ~ in a motor uqurkaikun

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
oil worker: uquliurta, uqurkaliurta

oily: appear ~ uquarqeq; become ~ by accident uquarte-

ointment: minguk, minguun; apply ~ cupcir-

okay: kitaki; be ~ canrite-; be very much ~ canrlvag-

old: be ~ ak'allau-, temyig-; become ~ ak'allaurte-;

dear ~ N (pb) -rluqag*; good ~ N (pb)

-nigirta'rluqag*; ~ and hard-to-kill polar bear quq'yuaq; ~ and large trade bead pipiqaq;

shabby, ~ N (pb) -leraq*), -rluqag*; very ~

dwelling site quliraq*; become very ~ and
disabled inglite-; ~ antler cirunqatak; ~ bear qamungeria; ~ broken piece of N (pb) -luq;

back in the ~ days avani ciuqvani; ~ dog

salmon after spawning kangiitneq; ~fashioned rope used for hanging fish qulassaq; ~ fish's head ipuutaq; ~ kayak skin tangpeq; ~ man angukara'urluq*, angukaraq, angulluq,

angulluqaq, angulluqaat, anguutengiaraq*),

angutnaraq; become an ~ man angutnurte-;

good ~ N (pb) -rluqag*; ~ N (person) (pb)

-ngyaaq(aq*); ~ N (pb) -ssaaraq; ~ name of

Bethel Uyuarmiut; ~ pair of overalls ulrusiiq;

~ person ak'allar(aq*); ~ post naparyalleq;

~ reindeer nurranin(aq*); ~ salmon near

spawning masseq; ~ salmon from lake

mac'utaq; ~ salmon, hung up to dry kanartaq;

~ thing ak'allaq; ~ tree qamiqunaq; ~ village

site nunalleq; ~ village site on the Holitna River Kassigluguq; ~ walrus skin pengitag-;

~ woman armalquar(aq*), armangiar(aq*),

armarkara'urluq*, arnassagaq*, ucunguq

older: ~ unmarried woman uilingiaqat; ~ brother

amaqaq*, ang'aq, annaqaq, qulicunqaq; ~ sibling

ciuqliq*; ~ sister al'a, alleqaq, alqaq, al'qaq

oldest: ~ brother annaqlaq*; ~ N (kin) (pb)

-qaqaq*; ~ one qulic'aq

Old Hamilton: Nunapignuglugaq

old-style: ~ coffin citaaq, sitaaq; ~ house iluyaraq;

~ snow goggles niguak, niiguq

old-time: ~ house enpiq; tunnel entrance ~ house

gissiraraq; end of tunnel entrance to ~ house pugyaraq; food offering in ~ ceremony naluan;

handrail at entrance to ~ dwelling pall'itaq;

~ practice nutemilaq*; framework holding ~

skylight nanerta; ~ holiday celebrated before

the Bladder Feast Pugnquauryarq; receive gifts requested during ~ holidays pitar-

old-timer: ciulurneq

oldsquaw duck (long-tailed duck): saaraaliq,

allgiar(aq*); hunt for ~s aasektacungir-

olive oil: uqunguaq

omit: intentionally ~ something qular-; not ~ any

qaqi-; talk about (it) ~ting certain things

pugurtar-

on: localis case (see Endings section); be ~ kuma-; ~

account of ugaani, uguani; break ~ purpose

navgur-; roll around ~ the ground akaguar-;

~ the left facing the ocean kia(ni); ~ the right

facing the ocean ua(ni); ~ the N (pb) -car(ar)
to-; ~ the other hand aipaagi, qang'a-ltu; ~ the

side canir-; be ~ the verge of crying qiculungu-

~ this side ukatmun; ~ the other hand (enc) -mi

on time: be ~ angute-; not be ~ kungurutale-

on top: climb ~ of something qug-1; fall over ~ of

something palqerte-

once: ataucirqumek, ummi; at ~ ataucikun, tamaa;

chef ~ tamu-; pry at more than ~ ikguar-; ~ in

a while CAT ILAITNI

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha: amaqaayak, amaqsuq,

cuqeq, luqanak, terteq

Oncorhynchus keta: aluyak, iqalluk, kangiitneq,

mac'utaq, nalayaq, neqepik, neqpiq,

tegmaarluk

Oncorhynchus kisutch: caayuryaq, ciayuryaq,

qakiiyaq*, qavlunaq, uqurliq*

Oncorhynchus mykiss: talairaq

Oncorhynchus nerka: kavirauneq, sayak

Oncorhynchus tschawytscha: kaqtaq, taraqaqvak

Ondatra zibethicus: curace’tuya(g)aq*, iligvak,

kiagtaq, taryaqvak

Oncorhynchus tschawytscha: kaqtaq, taraqaqvak

Ondatra zibethicus: curace’tuya(g)aq*, iligvak,

kanaqlak, kevgaluk, kuing, kuingaraq, tevyuli

one: atauciq; be that ~ taungu-; that ~ tamana;

~ across akenna; ~ across there agna, ikeganna,

ikna; take out ~ after the other anerga-; V ~ one

after another (pb) -qaqeq-2, -qu-1, -rqe-1; occurring

~ after the other amlumunek; ~ approaching

ukeganna, ukna; act on ~ at a time ataucitaaraar-,

ataucitaar-, atauciuaqeq-; ~ at N (pb) -peq; ~ at

the rear kuingulq*; the ~ back there pingna;

~ cent akinguaq; ~ coming to get help uurcaq;

pour from ~ container to another naave-;

~ day ERERET ILIT, ERUCIT IIITNI; ~ directly

across akiiq*; ~ dollar tallimaq, tamalkuq;

the ~ down below kan'a, un'a, unega; the ~

downriver or by the exit uga; ~ fifth of them
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVENRITA TALLIMAINGIT; ~ from a place separated from here by some natural barrier akemkumi; ~ going away aïguna, augna; ~ group ataucik; ~ having the same name atelgun, qup’ayugaq; ~ having V (pb) -li; move with possession’s from ~ house to another agqur; ~ hundred kavluun, negavaq, YUNAAT TALLIMAN; be turned 180 degrees tuigunga-, tuigte-; ~ in another building amna; the ~ inland or inside kiugna, qamma, qaïguna; the ~ left behind unegaq; ~ like N (pb) -naq; ~ like this maku-, uku-; ~ located far in the area or space or time denoted by N (pb) -qliq*; be of ~ mind umyuallgutke-; ~ more V than possessor(s) (pb) -lleq, -neq; ~ morning erucit iliitni; the ~ near the speaker una; ~ of ila; ~ of a group of seven ribs in a boat napallaak; other ~ of a pair inglu; ~ of a pair of tassels on the sides of a parka avan, avata; of a set of people who go back and forth before the Messenger Feast paiqaq; ~ of five large ribs in kayak ingneq; ~ of last three last ribs below the side rail of kayak qamenqucaqaq; ~ of last three ribs at bow of boat kaviqicungaq; ~ of six holes in rim to lash to frame of kayak tupicilleq; ~ of the three ribs in front of hatch of kayak tuvakvik; ~ of twelve or thirteen ribs in center part of kayak neneq; ~ of many such occasions pivaqav; ~ of the legendary “little people” yugg’acngiar(aq*); ~ of the N direction (pb) -lirmeq; ~ of the pair of timbers at the entrance to the men’s communal house ayapervik; ~ of the same age group anelgun; ~ of the same kind as N (pb) -kuciq; ~ of the strips of calfskin on a “qaliq” parka agqun; ~ of the posts used to hold kayak frame while stretching the skin onto it agqun; ~ of three strands of beads on a “qaliq” parka manumik; ~ of two calfskin pieces on the shoulders of a parka nerun; ~ of two long strips of calfskin on a “qaliq” parka ellumuaq; ~ of two openings on a parka into which an arrow-point design was sewn pakineq; ~ of two pieces of calfskin sewn to make a V pattern on a parka or boot uminguuaq; ~ of two strips of calfskin connecting the front and back of a parka agqun; ~ of two tassels on the chest and back of certain parkas miryuruaq; ~ of two white decorative squares on back of parka milqeruaq; ~ on the other side of an area amaqliq*; ~ on top qallineq, qalliq*; ~ on whom one can depend tuvraq; the ~ or ~s that the possessor is V-ing (pb) -ke-; the ~ out to sea unegaq; the ~ outside keggna, qagna, qakemna; ~ over there amna, ingna; ~ pair ataucik; go from ~ point to another aqelqur; ~ right behind tunuqliq*; thing that ~ sends tuyuq*; ~ side of two-piece end or next-to-end deck beam of kayak tuntunaq; ~ side only ingluipaq; ~ similar to N (pb) -li; ~ singing the song intended to make the listener ashamed yuaruksualler(aq*); ~ that causes V-ing (pb) -naq*; ~ that eats nertuli; ~ that has recently V-ed (pb) -nerraq*; ~ that is being V-ed (pb) -kengaq; ~ that is fully capable of V-ing (pb) -tuli; ~ that is good for N or has a good N (pb) -kegliq; ~ that is the farthest in the area denoted by N (pb) -qikacaar(aq*); ~ that is V-ing -nguq*; ~ that is V; ~ that is like N (pb) -quq; ~ that is very V or has much N (pb) -ngtak; ~ that journeyed into the ocean imartelleq; ~ that seems to be V-ing (pb) -ngalnguq*; ~ that V-ed or was V-ed (pb) -lleq*; ~ thousand cissitsaaq, tissitsaaq; ~ time CAT ILITNI; ~ time it happened CAQERLUNI; the ~ to the north qakemna; the ~ toward or at the river un’a; the ~ toward the sea unegaq; the ~ up there pikna; the ~ upriver kiugna, qamma, qaïguna; ~ week’s time Maqineq; ~ who acts contrary to the way he should kenluqsak; ~ who chronically Vs (pb) -ngarli; ~ who does or did something pista; ~ who does things very slowly piqassngiar(aq*); ~ who doesn’t follow traditional abstinence practices eyaingluq*; ~ who follows traditional abstinence practices eyanqellria; ~ who doesn’t get along with the others ilallugun; ~ who emerged into the world at the same time anelgun; ~ who gets cold easily qerruskaq; ~ who has been medically treated yungcaraq; ~ who has been sick cirlak; ~ who has the same N as possessor (pb) -lgun; ~ who has the same name as oneself qellucungaq, qelluraq; ~ who is easily provoked or angered qenngali; ~ who is going to catch something pitarkaq; ~ who is V (pb) -li; ~ who is very intelligent puqigili; ~ who lives an ordinary traditional life yuulria; ~ who loves to V (pb) -yunqeggli; ~ who messes around tekallngaq; ~ who minds his own business eilmikutuvar(aq*); ~ who raises a child mangnaqesta; ~ who raises one anglicarta; ~ who reacts or retaliates immediately</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>one who lives ~ traditional life</td>
<td>yuulria, yuunginaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organ: musical instrument</td>
<td>negtaat; stomach ~ specifically aqsaquq; internal ~ s cakunglluut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organization:</td>
<td>pingnaqellirit</td>
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<tr>
<td>origin:</td>
<td>point of ~ kinguneq; toward one's point of ~ utelmun, utetmun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>original:</td>
<td>get back into one's ~ condition angimurte-; ~ N (pb) -lugpiaq; resume ~ state penge-; ~ ly nutem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orion:</td>
<td>Tulukaruum Ayarua</td>
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<td>Orion's belt:</td>
<td>Cagquralriit, Sagquralriit</td>
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<td>ornament:</td>
<td>tangnircuun; dangling ~ aqsaquq, aqyvak; forehead ~ camataq; personal ~ kenugun; woman's hair ~ taquutaq; hair ~ s caklukaq</td>
</tr>
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<td>orphan:</td>
<td>ellir(aq*), elliraar(aq*), elliraararluluq*; feel or act like an ~ elliritike~ and grandparent living together elliraararluluunkuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orphanage:</td>
<td>ellirvik</td>
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<td>Orthodox (Russian ~):</td>
<td>Kass'alugpiarqaq</td>
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<td>orthography:</td>
<td>igaryaraq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oscarville:</td>
<td>Kuiigayagaq*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osmerus mordax:</td>
<td>cemerliq, cimigliq, elquarniq, Osmerus mordax:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscarville:</td>
<td>Kuiggayagaq*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orthography:</td>
<td>Kass'alugpiaq ellirivik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orphanage:</td>
<td>ellirvik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out(side):</td>
<td>put ~ ante-; take ~ anute-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outboard motor:</td>
<td>elliqeryaraq, kaassalinaq, kiiikanguriaq, levaqaq, massinaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outdoor activity:</td>
<td>be suitable weather for ~ ellamanarqaq; weather that is poor, but not to the extent that ~ is impossible ellanglluk; be poor enough weather to make ~ impossible ellarayagaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outdoors:</td>
<td>cella, cilla, ella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outer:</td>
<td>~ layer qalliq*; line made from the ~ of a walrus skin qavya; ~ rim of cockpit coaming in a kayak qaglak; ~ thighs elmirneq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outmost:</td>
<td>~ slat on a sled bed turun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outgoing:</td>
<td>~ tide ancarneq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outhouse:</td>
<td>anarvik, nuussnik, yuqerrvik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outing:</td>
<td>provisions for an ~ taauaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outlet:</td>
<td>pai-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outside:</td>
<td>elmirneq, kaggani, qagaq(ni), qakma(ni), qii(ni); be ~ anuma-; ellamiaq; ~ area ~ of elaq*; ellate-; check ~ curar-, curtur-, yurar-2; cold draft entering from ~ iternaq; go ~ for fresh air an'gir-, cellamqaci-, curar-, curtur-, howl and whistle (of wind ~ of house) qalriqsaar(ar)-; race to get ~ before other an'iraute-; irirraute-; the one ~ elaqliq*, kaggna, qagna, qakmena; to or toward ~ elatmun; measurement from the ~ edge of one shoulder to the ~ edge of the other tununeq; one from a place ~ of Alaska akemkumiaq; tallow from ~ of stomach kenunnaq; ~ part of a fish belly qavya; ~ throw of fuel ketmurte-; sing without saying words ~ loud megamliur-; run ~ of fuel uquirte-; be ~ of hand an'iraute-; let it ~ of one's grasp pegina-; go ~ of sight talurte-; go ~ of sight behind something ipinge-; ~ there qakma(ni); children too late at night uligiyairu; be ~ where it can be used or seen paivngaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ouch!:</td>
<td>akaa, ak'ataq, akekatqaq, ici</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
outsider — oysterleaf

patsaqar-; be ~ without a coat taigture-;

outsider: distant ~ akemkumi

outspoken: be ~ qanqataite-

outstretched: measurement from fingertips to

armpit with arm ~ tallineq; measurement from

extremity of one’s fist to armpit with arm ~
tallinnin; measurement from folded elbow

of one ~ arm to fingertips of other ~ arm
taluyaneq; measurement from elbow to end of ~ fingertips

ikuyegneq; measurement from elbow to end of ~ wings

outward: have one’s feet pointed ~ caqvingqa-; fall

with one’s feet going out ~ qaaluciaqar-

outwit: ~ or be outwitted usviilqi-

oval: al’uruyak, manigngalnguq, peksurngalnguq,

cugyyamqitak; ~ thing kayangurgalnguq; ~

wooden bowl ag’ayaq, aluuyaq; bottom groove

in an ~ allungilleq; exterior groove of an ~

ull’eruaq

ovary: MIKELNGURKAM KAYANGIVIA

oven: kelipissuun, uucivik

over: be ~ iquklite-; be turned ~ mumigte-,
mumingqa-; turn ~ on the back nevqarte-; bend

~ something putegte-; bent ~ forward ikuyegqa-;

something that has been turned ~ mumigtaq;

stick used to hold a pot ~ a fire takaneq;

drape ~ something tevte-; skin an animal by

pulling the skin back ~ qapiar-; heap up ~ the
top pamaqer-

over there: ama(ni), ava(ni), yaa(ni)

overalls: qalluvik; old pair of ~ ulruusiik

overlay: qaliruqaq

overcast: be ~ without a coat taigture-;

overcrowded: be ~ qugrute-

overdo: anagtaar-; ~ out of pride pinate-

overdose: drug ~ inрuvallalria; die of ~ of oil

uquariqe-

overfill: pakqaar(ar)-

overflow: [e]cngur-, ceng’uq, cipte-, essmiar-,

essngur-, seng’ur-, urneq, uryur-; have a

e meltwater ~ essmiar-; ~ on ice in spring

qas’turneq

overfull: be ~ pak’mee, pakqaar(ar)-

overhang: ice piece with large ~ kinguvkutak; thin

~ing ice edge in spring cicineq

overheated: be ~ kirverkaneq

overjoyed: be ~ ukveraite-

overland: go ~ but not on trail cailkakuar-

overlapping: patgute-, qasmegute-; ~ successively

kipullgute-

overlook: patakaute-, tangrrinar-, unirute-

overly: be ~ forward takaaite-; be ~ generous

ellrilaarka-

overnight: stay ~ qavartar-

overpower: cirlake-

oversee: murilkista, quanqesta, quanqista

overshoot: ~ target qulruarte-; miss by ~ing

naturarte-

oversock: waterproof ~ qalipeqsaq

oversole: nat’ra

overstretching: break suddenly as by ~ kevkarte-

overtake: angu-

turn ~ in a vehicle akacag-

overwhelmed: feel ~ amruke-, amruyug-

overwhelming: be ~ amrunarqi-

overwork: be tired from ~ taqayuqerte-

Ovibos moschatus: umingmaq

Ovis dalli: epnaiq, peri

owl: aarpatuli, naataq*, see Nelson (34); boreal ~

qaku’urtaruaq, takvialnguq(aq*); great gray ~
atkuliggiq, takvialnguq(aq*); great horned ~

iggiayuli, see Zagoskin (11), Turner (31); hawk ~

eskaviaq, mengqucivak, qaku’urtaq; short-eared

~ keneqpataq, kenriiq, ungpaar(aq*); snowy ~

anipa

own: pike-; one’s ~ nakmiin; ~ed land nunaun; ~ed

N (pb) -un

owner: pikesta; give away an item the ~ no longer

wants cipurvike-; seek ~ yungcarte-; ~ of boat

angyalek

ownership: brand or ear cut as sign of ~ maak;

determine ~ pikmayi-

ox: kuluvngalnguq*

oxbow lake: kuiguaq

Oxycocca microcarpus: qunarliaraq, uingiar(aq*),

uskurtuliaraq*

oysterleaf: civnerturpak

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
P

pace: cukataciq; travel at a steady fast ~ cukanrar-
Pacific cod: manignaquelleryak
Pacific pollock: kalagaq
Pacific tomcod: ceturnnaq, iqalluaq
pack: back~ amarcuun; hot ~ qatugaq; ~ (it) on top of something pasgerute-; put a small load in one's ~ atemkar-, atempaq-; ~ (things) loosely tekalragn-; ~ down tut'at; ~ snow kavtak; ~
Dolly Varden pingciq
pack ice: big seal that stays on ~ tuvartaq; sea creature with human features seen on ~ kun'uniq; for ~ to trap one mullgute-

pad: inquaq; menstrual ~ tuneq; scouring ~ nangucissuun; put a ~ under something tunigging
padding: bed ~ curuluk
paddle: agciun; hand grip on single-bladed ~ qaquaqaq, qaquaqaqinaq-; ~ with blade that gets thinner quagciuraq; sharp bone point on ~ kukimssaq; single-bladed ~ anguarun; take strokes with a ~ pakur-: ~ a boat anguar-; central ridge on a ~ blade qengartaq; tip of ~ blade emulek, mula; ~ handle grip kangkupaguaq; ~ with a blade at each end paangrun; use double-bladed ~ paanger-; drive fish with a ~ ungumrar-
padlock: keluaq, kelussaq
page: ikirmaq, kalikaq
paid: get ~ akinge-
pail: capacuk, qaltaq, qaltaug, tuqmik; slop ~ cicicivik; tall thin ~ qugtuqaruq; water ~
mercaruun
Paimute: Paimiut
pain: kirta, see Zagoskin (17); suffer ~ akngia-, keggciuri-; be in ~ akngimarqe-, kircir-, nangamcuk-; emotional ~ neka; cause emotional ~ nekanarque-; whimper as from ~ cunigiallq-; get sudden sharp ~ cuqige, cuite-; have ~ (in bones) turgiyarte-; have throbbing ~ temia-, tenguqlirt-; have stabbing ~ kaplige-; have burning ~ puqelvag-; have labor ~ teqguir-; have recurring ~ nanguyuqngaarq-; have sharp ~ akngikutak, kakivkar-; suffer ~ from an injury, arthritis, etc. enlughtur-,[e] ngllugtur-; ngell’ughtur-; suffer from arthritis or have other bone ~ enlique-; pateryirci-; have ~ in the hands taprite-; lack sensitivity to ~ that one inflicts mianite-; ~ to sting, burn qacelli-; be emotionally ~ed avegteeq-; find (it) emotionally ~ful nekake-; be ~ful to listen to niitiite-; ~ly shrink due to starvation qunqayug-; complain, especially of one's ~s yuuniar-; have labor ~ or stomach ~s ilukaar-; suffer aches and ~s qellaquito-
paint: kela’askaq, minguk, minguun, see March (13)
paintbrush: minguqissuun; ~ with squirrel twill qamuraun
paintbrush plant: cavipaguaq
pair: one ~ atauciik; two ~s malruin; three ~s atauciik
paintbrush plant: cavigpaguaq

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
pant: anerteksaar-
panties: pelumessaaq; woman’s ~ nalkiik
pantomime: be or do like this (accompanied by ~)elliur-; one man ~ and others sing slowly cauyuikar-
pants: qerrulliik, ulruk; big ~ qerrulliik; croth of ~ amlek; let down one’s ~ kive-; put on ~ ulruk; summer ~ atasuak; tuck shirt in ~ qasmii-; ~ with attached socks made of fur allirtet
paper: kalikaaq; cigarette ~ kalikaq; ~ used as a working surface alliqaq; toilet ~ uqrun2; ~s (documents) kalikat
parable: taringcetaarun
parakeet auklet: ciruraq
paradigm: see Appendix 8; ~ cousin’s son’s wife ukurraq; ~ cousin’s daughter’s husband nenguq; line of snares ~ to water surface negaraq*; log ~ to the back of a kashim
tugeryaraq
parallelogram: ciliigtellria
paralyzed: be ~ nalama-
paranoid: be ~ alingenguartur-
paraphernalia: shaman’s ~ qelqu
parboil: egavyag-; ~ blackfish kanakiir-; ~ blubber or flipper strips uullaq
paragon: auq’akite-
parent: angayuqaq*; child walking behind ~ kutyagaq; deceased ~ unista; female’s ~’s cross-cousin’s daughter, female friend of a female ilungaq*; male’s ~’s cross-cousin’s son, male friend of a male ilur(aq)*; ~’s cross-sex siblings and their children urelniit; foster ~ angilicarta; ~ in-law cakiq; person related to one through one’s ~ amllerutaq; send a son-in-law or daughter-in-law to his/her ~ qiniu-
paresthesia: kakilacak; have ~ nalama-
parietal bone: cirunqagaq; ~ of fish aqumakkallak1
parka: atekuk, atkuk, kamlikiaq; type of traditional Yup’ik ~ ilairutaq, kay’urrutalek; ~ made of bleached seal skin and gut or fish skin ellangraq; ~ made of pelts akupiaq; bird-skin ~ tamacetaaq; carry in the flounce of cover ~ kerimirjaq; ~ cloth ~ cover negacungaqaq, qaliiputaq; fasten one’s rain ~ to rim of kayak hatch kayumijte-2; fish-skin ~ that could serve as tent qerrlurcaq; gut rain ~ kapit’aq, imarnin, see Orlov (14); legendary person who lives in the sea and wears a gut rain ~ qununiq; lift up the ~ one is wearing qakegte-; make ~ out of bird skins tamacet’i; man’s hoodless caribou-skin ~ qalilut; murre skin and feather ~ alpaccuruq; put in flounce of cover ~ kenmiriariq; rain ~ or other uninsulated ~ qaspeq; sealskin ~ qutnguq; thin hooded pullover garment worn as a ~ cover, as a jacket or dress qaspeq; white ~ used for hunting qaterrnin, qatrin; be without a ~ in the cold kiiingraar(ar)-

PARKA PARTS AND DESIGN (see Appendix 9): ~ cut high on the sides kinguqalek; ~ decorated with a fringe of squirrel belly uulkungiaq; ~ hood nacaq, uqurrsuk; ~ into which an arrow point design was sewn pakineq; ~ made with the fur side inward ulquinak; ~ made with two caribou skins qutnguq; ~ ruff asguruq, legiliq, negiliq, puyaraq, ulganaq; ~ ruff edging near the face kumeqneq; ~ belly skin of caribou or reindeer used in fancy ~ s pukiq; black beads between stitches on a ~ ciqvaguat; bundle of pelts containing enough to make a ~ naaneq; calf skin piece on the shoulder of ~ nerun; calfskin pieces on ~ cauyak; calfskin with three tassels in the middle of ~ qemirrlygung; dark skin behind beads on ~ kelurqualyq; decoration on ~ qaralig; decoration on hood of ~ kakuyaq; decorative tail on ~ pamyurtaq, pequmiutaq; design from caribou fawn skin sewn onto ~ qilitaq; design made from fish skin on ~ langraq; design or front-piece of ~ cacaraq; folded skirt of ~ ciqiagneq; front flounce of a cover ~ keniq; geometric trim at hem of ~ akurun; hanging decoration on a ~ alngaq, culuksuq; heavy material used to make ~ covers ciqivngilnguq; neck opening of ~ nugyaraq, puyaraq; ornament of wolverine fur or beads on ~ aqeyvak; piece of calfskin sewn to make a V pattern on ~ uminguq; piece of wolf fur on certain ~ meqcuigaq; pompon on ~ hood kak’acuq; ruffle at hem of cloth ~ cover ciqayuq; separate hood used with hoodless ~ yuraryaq; sew skins together for a ~ tamaceteq; shoulder band on a ~ tussalilaq; strip of calfskin coming down from the throat on ~ manurun; strip of calfskin connecting the front and back of Nelson Is. ~ aqunq; strip of calfskin on front and back of ~ ellutmuq; strip of fur between ruff and

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
hood of ~ menglairun; strip of otter fur above
~ sleeve kaunguaq; strip of otter fur across
chest and back of ~ keggacilleq; strip of otter
fur below light decoration of ~ tungunquck;
tassel on certain ~s avan, avatae, miryaruqaq,
piqarqucn; tassel on one of the calfskin
pieces on a ~ muneq; tip of ~ hood tengquck;
trim around ~ cuff alirun; trim on ~ naqyun,
pukiaq; upper back part of ~ pequaq; V-shaped
calfskin on shoulder of ~ qunuaq, tusrun; white
decorative square on back of ~ milqueraq;
wolverine fur on upper ~ sleeve kasurun,
kayurun

parotid gland: iiraq
parsley: wild ~ tukaayuq
parsnip: cow ~ tarnaq 1, tarvqaq
parsnip: ~ iiraq
parsnip: ~ yaatiir-; ~ side of
particular: ~ person in the group yaatiir-; ~ side of
a specified place or direction tunglinneq; ~ time
nalluqar-

partition: capa(e), casguq, cayguq 1; ~ between in a
shared house talu; ~ of woven grass qerqulluk

partner: aapaq, aipaq, aiparnarraaq, angayuk, ilkik,
paatuaq; ask for a sex ~ caavarrnguar; back-to-
back sitting ~ alrapaq; gift exchange ~ akyuk;
give hunting ~ the pelvic area of the catch
kuyagcite; ~ become a ~ aipir-

party: kalukaq 1; have a ~ kalukaq 1; get a lot of food
at a ~ uyiqe-

Parus sp.: cikepipiipiq

pass: come to ~ picturte-; for a week's time to ~
agayunertee-; ~ it down egmirte-, kinguvar-; ~
it here taite-1; ~ physically or in time kitur-; ~
all around something kassug-; ~ away yuurnir-;
~ by across a bay or river ak'irte-2; ~ downwind
or down-current of (it) uquir-; ~ each other
out of sight amarriguite-; ~ gas leq; ~ in time
pellug-; ~ under the jaw agluir-; ~ over qulair-
not omit or ~ over qaqite-; ~ through the N area
of (it) (pb) -ir-2; legend ~ ed down univkaraq

passage: ~ from porch into house amiguyuk;
~ under ground tagenquq; ~ under snow
tagelviyuaq; form two lines as a ~ way amigpide-

Passerellus sandwichensis: tektiuk
Passerella iliaca: elagayuli

passing: miss each other, ~ in opposite directions
kipullgute-; miss by ~ through (pb) -trute-

Passover: Kituun, Paaskaaq
past: ak' a; physically go ~ kitur-; thing of N (often
with reference to the ~) (pb) -ilaq-1; thing of
the ~ ak'allaq, univkaraq; in a ~ period of time
uumirpak; ~ time of V-ing (pb) -rraaneq

Pastolik: Pastuliarraaq
pastoral: Pastuliarraaq
pastor: qaneryariurta, tuyuq 1
patch: callmak, ilaqaq, mameq, mamr(aq*), nutarte-;
put a little ~ on callemkar-; ~ on boot allnig-
allnigk; thowed ~ urunqiq; ~ of tundra nunapik;
~ on clothing callmak; secret berry ~ igitgauk

patchwork quilt: tumaqlaan
patella: ciisqurraaq, ciisqurrnaq
paternal: ~ uncle atataa; ~ aunt acak-1; ~ aunt's
husband nengauk
path: tumaraq; go a curved ~ qavirte-; go around
obstacle in ~ negur-; go straight ~ nak'er-; life's
~ egilra; ~ by which one gets up on something
nugyuaq; ~ down to water kanaryaraq- ~
that one will take tumkaq; ~ through trees or bushes pulayaraq
pathfinder: kakitaq
patient: yungcaraq, yuungcaraq; wait ~ly anuraqeq-; ~ wait ~ly for object to V (pb) -ciar(ar)-; tool for piercing ~ s kap’issuun
pattern: cuqcaun, cuqeq1, cuqyun, elirqun, anuraqe-; wait ~ly
patient: kakitaq
pathfinder: ussukcaq
peghammer: ~ a nail or peg ucukcaq; ~ at end of atlatl aklicaraq
peg: ucukcaq; ucukcaq; at end of atlatl aklicaraq
pelvic area: give hunting partner ~ area of the catch kuyagcite-; ~ bone kuuroq, kuucuqq
pelvis: kucuqq
pen: alngarcuun, igarcuun; fountain ~ ingegcuun
pencil: alngarcuun, igarcuun, kalantaassaq
pencil sharpener: pepcarissuun
pendant: uyaq, uytanqegcin; ~ as a ~ uyuq;
medallion ~ as a ~ agayun1
penetrate: peturte-; smear with oil without letting it ~ apiter-; ~ into something and get stuck kapuckqaq, napackar-
peninsula: Alaska ~ Ugaassat; Alaska ~ and Aleutian Islands ~ boundary between Yup’ik and Inupiaq on the Seward ~ Uqvigartalek
penis: qurrsaraq, qurrsuun, ucuk; for ~ to become erect paste-; have an erection of the ~ tek’ar-
penny: eklinguaq, kaviriyaqag, qe’emeq
people: eyir-, yiir-, yir’-; hate ~ eq’utar-; have many ~ yugyaq-; kill ~ nalate-; speak to group of ~ yaatiir-; collapse on ~ in building ull’ute-; ~ of the Scammon Bay area Askinarmiut; ~ of the upper Nushagak River Kiatirmiut
pepper: pilitsaaq
perceived: be ~ as occurring because of or with something else nalleknguar-
perceptible: be ~ nallunaite-
perched: uginga-
perench: uginga-
pergrine falcon: qirayuli
perfect: be ~ elluaq; ~ one ellualria
perfection: elluaq
perform: ask to ~ a task ellimer-; ~ acupuncture ugi-; ~ certain component of Bladder Feast qeceg-; ~ shamanistic acts angalki-, angalkumite-, qaniqe-; ~ surgery pilagtur-; ~ing an abortion pilagturluku qingaa aruliartelluku
performance: song used in the “Qecek” ~ qetgun
perfume: tepkegcaun
perhaps: ikik, ikiqa; perhaps V (pb) -ll-
peril: assist someone in ~ kanaute-

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
period: during the present ~ maa-irpak; V-ing over
a ~ of time (pb) -aur(ar)-; in the past ~ of time
uumirpak; ~ in a sentence kapqallruar(aq*); ~
of good weather quunuk
periodical: cuvri
Perisoreus canadensis: kegqaptayuk, nunaniryuk,
qupanuar(aq*)
permafrost: kumlaneq
permanent: clamp used make bend ~
kumlaneq
perpendicular: bed partner sleeping in ~ direction
perp.: bed partner sleeping in ~ direction
( pb)
permit: -cite- 1 , -cete- 1
permission: ask ~
apelcir-
follow with ~
pascirissuun
permanent: clamp used make bend ~
kumlaneq
permafrost:
keggapatayuk, nunaniryuk,
Perisoreus canadensis:
cuvri
periodical:
V-ing over
period: during the present ~
maa-irpak; V-ing over
a ~ of time (pb) -aur(ar)-; in the past ~ of time
uumirpak; ~ in a sentence kapqallruar(aq*); ~
of good weather quunuk
personal: search one’s ~ belongings aglug-; ~
ornament kenuq
perspiration: ceq, [e]ceq, esseq, seq
perspire: ceq, cer-, [e]ceq, esseq, seq
persuade: eguaqur-,
qarute-
pertaining: thing ~ to women arnartaq*
pester: qinurq-,
picetaar-
pestle: passin
pet: kuukuq, tagutuar(aq*);
keep an animal as a ~
quungturi-
petal: caqelngataruaq
Petasites frigida: kalngagauq
Petasites sp.: pelluktuaq
petroleum: uqurkaq
petticoat: yuupkaaq
pew: ikugcuun, ikuutaq, kapsuun, legcik, negcik
Phalacrocorax auritus: uyalegpaq
Phalacrocorax pelagicus: uyalek
Phalacrocorax sp.: agasuuaq, agayuq
phalarope: red ~ augtaar(aq*); red-necked ~
imaqcaar(aq*), cep’irrlugaq, ceqcaaq; northern ~
see Adams (49)
Phalaropus fulicaria: augtaar(aq*), augtuar(aq*)
Phalaropus lobatus: ceqcaaq, cep’irrlugaq,
imaqcaar(aq *)
pharmacist: iinriurta
Phelimus igniarius: ararkaq, kumakaq
philosophy: kangingutet
philtrum:
kakeggliliyaraq, kucurvik
Phalaropus fulicaria: augtaar(aq*), augtuar(aq*)
Phalaropus lobatus: ceqcaaq, cep’irrlugaq,
imaqcaar(aq *)
phobia: nangyaryugyaraq; suffer from ~
nangyartar-
Phoca largha: issuriq, issurvuk, qayegyaq, qayigsaq,
suuri, ul’utvak, useqnak, uyeqnak
Phoca vitulina: issuriq
Phocoena phocoena: mangayaaq*
Phocoenoides dalli: mangayaaq*
phonograph: aturcetaaq, atusaaq
photograph: tarenraaq, yuugaq, yuumavik; take a ~
tarenrair-
photographer: tarenrairsta
phrase: qanruqic
Phylloscopus borealis: cungakuarnaq

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
physical: have a hard time because of ~ weakness or illness cirliqsuun, irliqe-, gelluquun, uralate-; engage in ~ activity akusarate-; show ~ strain by facial expression tenguqe-;
physically: abuse ~ nangte-; be strong ~ nuki-, pinir-; be ~ weak nukgiene- , pineate-, pinarute-; spiritual uncleanness manifesting itself ~ essuaraaq; be ~ attracted to (her) eklige-, ekliyug-; be ~ attractive eklinarqe-; fight ~ callug-; be ~ uncomfortable arenqiallute-; strain ~ caknaa-; train ~ to become a better person cilkia-;
physician: cungcarista, suungcarista, yungcarista, yuungcarista
Pica pica: gajilaraq, gajlerayak
Picea sp.: kevraartuq, nekevraartuq, uniqtaraq; qalqaruq, qalqerayak
Pica pica: yuungcarista

Pick (tool): ciklaq; ~ for digging roots aciliquirissuun, eqii; ice ~ cikuliurun
pick: ~ berries igigtaun, iqvaq, iqviqe-, nunatar-, nunur-2; ~ for digging roots ciklaq; Picea kevraartuq, nekevraartuq, uniqtaraq: qalqaruq, qalqerayak
Pica pica: yuungcarista

Physician: cungcarista, suungcarista, yungcarista, yuungcarista

Pile up: evu-, ugar-; piled ice: evuneq, ugunret; dark-colored ~ tungussiqataq; ~ mixed with mud marayilugneq; ~ mixed with sand asvailnguq*; ~ on sandbars nacaraq
pill: innru; sleeping ~ qavarcetaaq
pillage: mayar-, wayar-, ugyar-

Pickaxe: ciklaq
picture: pat’itaq, tarenraq; use story knife to draw ~ yaarui-
pie: piluk

Piece: paddle hand grip that is one ~ with the handle qaqqaqngaq; curved ~ across keel of kayak ekluk; ~ in checkers piaskaq; front ~ of a sled maryaran; ~ of evidence nallunairun; cooked ~ of fish ukliaq; ~ of flesh under the tongue qeulun; ~ of ice beached in shallow water et’galillaq; ~ of leather separating beads iqataq; little ~ of N (pb) -ar(aq*); old broken ~ of N (pb) -lquq; ~ of sod pequq2, qarmaq; ~ of kindling qupucar(aq*); spent ammunition shell tied to a ~ of string qapiamcetaaq; ~ of thread egilhaq; ~ of wood ciqasneq, unarciaq; dyed leather ~ cunggarteraq; break into ~s itume-; crumble to ~s ciqume-; chopping block for splitting ~s of wood tukeryaraq; ~ of cloth for needle storage kakiskivik; ~ of thread nuuv’iliqaq; upper ~ of boot or shoe itek; ~ of calveskin on parka qemirrlugun; ~ of fringed fur on garment megcugtaq, pinevyacakagtaq*; uulungak
piece: putu-2; ~ a hole through ukii-; get ~ uki-; earring to put in ~ ear aqag; ~ nose iingaculluk; tool for ~ patients kap’issuun
pig: cetinkaq, cetuinkaq, citinkaq, piikinaq, setiinkaaq, sitiinkaq
pigeon guillemot: cigur(aq*)
pigeon-toed: be ~ ekurngaa-, kurngaa-, kuugte-
pike: northern ~ ciulek, cukvak, cuukvak, eluquruyak, qeqguli, luquruyuq, qarlu, segg’aruaq, ulligtaraq: head of ~ curlu; intermuscular “Y” bone of ~ nuusaq

Pikmiktalik: Petmigtalek
Pilcher Mountain: Ing’erlak
pile up: evu-, ugar-; piled ice: evuneq, ugunret; dark-colored ~ tungussiqataq; ~ mixed with mud marayilugneq; ~ mixed with sand asvailnguq*; ~ on sandbars nacaraq
pill: innru; sleeping ~ qavarcetaaq
pillage: mayar-, wayar-, ugyar-
pillow: akin, akitaq, putuskaq; provide with ~ akicir-
pilot: tengssuuciurta
pilot bread: cugg’aliq, qaq’ulektaaq, sugg’aliq
Pilot Point: Agissaq
Pilot Station: Tuutalgaq
pimple: ciissiq, siissiq: acne ~ qaaryak; goose ~ qerruyaq
pin: kakin, kakiutaq, nuqyun; clothes~ iniissuun; pin (jewelry) manumik; safety ~ kula’avkaaq, pula’avkaaq
pin down: engig-, enig-, niig-
pincer: pupsuk
pinch: nunur-2, pupsuk; ~ hard pupcep’ag-; pudespag-; ~ lightly pupecker-
pincher: pupsuk
pincushion: kakiskivik
pine: equqigtaq
pine grosbeak: puyiir(aq*)
pineapple weed: atsaraaq, itegmik
Pinicola enucleator: puyiir(aq*)
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pink: kavircessngalnguq*, kavir luk, kaviry(a)aq*, kavivy guk; be ~ kavirr lugcete-; edible ~ sea animal arnauq

pink plumes: cuqlamcaq

pink salmon: amaqaayak, amaqsuq, cuqpeq, luqaanak, terteq

pins and needles: kakilacak, nala-
pintail: northern ~ iyukaq, napaaq, tit’ assiq, uq suqaq, uqulegaaq, uqulkatat, uutkaaq, uyaqcuayaaklek, yuukaq

pipe: cupluq, paipaq, puyuru uq, puyurtu uq, puyurtua tqaq, qiluru uq, see Nelson (5); smoke a ~ puyurtur-; tobacco ~ kuiniqu

pipeline: cuplurpak

pipit: water ~ pec’aqaq, pespessaayaaq

pistol: picetaarucilria

pivik: be a nice ~ a tent pelatekiur-

placenta: aapaquyuk, al’erpak, neq’aq

plaintiff: picetaarucilria

plan: ciuneri ku ngnaqee, (pb) -te-; ~ to V (pb) -kute-, -kuna-, -kutar(ar)-; do not do something as ~ned taq’i-; what is ~ned to happen pillerkaq

plane (aircraft): overturn accidentally in ~ akacag-

plane (tool): carpenter’s ~ estulussaq, akacag-

planet Earth: massiinam tugercuutii, nuna, pivik; be a nice ~

plank: tuskaq, nacin; plank ~ tuskaq

planner: land-use ~ nunaliurta

plans: pillerkaq; make ~ pillerki-; make ~ for a trip egnia-; make ~ for the next day unaquate-

plant: naucetaaq, naungrruyak, naunraq*, (v) nauceci-; naucir-; a certain ~ qivyunguaq; a certain sand dune ~ arraq; dead ~ tuqunquq; fibrous stem of ~ tegunuyaq; grow (of ~) on it nauvi ke-; male grass ~ tugglugpak; medicinal ~ type cayugetaaq; odiferous ~ teptuli; paintbrush ~ cavigpaguaq; provide ~ with water merqe-; small sweet ~ part aatuuyaarpak; tuber of mare’s-tail ~ utngungssaq*; type of edible ~ negasek; ~ root acilquq, acipluk; poisonous ~ that grows around ponds tarnik; ~ like reindeer moss cigvinguaq; type lurluaq, tukulleguaq, ugyuun; ~ used in “Eskimo ice

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

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placid: see Adams (46)

plastic: ~ sheeting ciileqtaaq, metuyailkun

platform: shelf at front edge of rear storage

plate: donate money, as in the offertory cagiq, naternaq, sagiq, uraluq, platform: shelf at front edge of rear storage

platform: shelf at front edge of rear storage

Platichthys stellatus: cagiq, naternaq, sagiq, uraluq

plant (power): light ~ kenurrikiv, platform: shelf at front edge of rear storage

plant (power) — pod

playground: aquivik

plaything: use as a ~ akusraruteke-

plead: engilugte-; ~ with engilugte-

pleasant: be ~ anglanarqe-, nunanirqe-; sound ~ niitnirqe-; be in ~ frame of mind ellakegci-

Pleasant N (pb) -nike-, -nirqe-; find ~ to do

Pleasant (pb) -nike-, -nirqe-; find ~ to do

picirnike-; be ~ to do or experience picirnirqe-;

be ~ to eat neqirqe-; be ~ to look at tangenqicinarqeq-, tangninqe-, tangssunarqe-; be ~ to V (pb) -nike-, -nirqe-

please: kitaki; ~ V (pb) -gar-, feel ~d iluqcq-

pleasure: cayaq

pliable: make skin ~ iquete-

plaint: make skin ~ ulug-

pliers: keggssuutek

plot: qaillukuar-; ~ against (him) picurlagcetaar-

plover: ~ American golden or black-bellied ~ tevatevaaq; lesser golden ~ or black-bellied ~ tuyik; semipalmated ~ tapruar(aq*), cillumcsugaq, kanguruaq, uksurtaq

pledge: ukvernarcar-

Pleiades: (constellation) Kaviaret

plentiful: sing to induce game to be ~ agayuli-; provide ~ly cirrique-

plenty: have ~ uqi-

pleura: cayaq

pliable: make skin ~ iquete-

pliant: make skin ~ ulug-

pliers: keggssuutek

plunge: ~ in cuukcaute-; ~ through pulqerte-

Pletharchus dominica: tevatevaaq, tuusik, tuyik

Pletharchus nivalis: am’arulkarar(aq*), cillumcsugaq, kanguruaq, uksurtaq

pledge: ukvernarcar-

Pleianes: (constellation) Kaviaret

plentiful: sing to induce game to be ~ agayuli-; provide ~ly cirrique-

plenty: have ~ uqi-

pleura: cayaq

pliable: make skin ~ iquete-

pliant: make skin ~ ulug-

pliers: keggssuutek

plot: qaillukuar-; ~ against (him) picurlagcetaar-

plover: ~ American golden or black-bellied ~ tevatevaaq; lesser golden ~ or black-bellied ~ tuyik; semipalmated ~ tapruar(aq*), cillumcsugaq, kanguruaq, uksurtaq

pluck: ~ feathers, fur, etc. eritar-, erritar-, ~ a bird erichi-, meqtar-, neritar-, rritar-

plug: elcailkun, kevinqu, keviq, kuir-, mellaq, umcigun; man’s stone lip ~ tapruar(aq*), uyarr’uyaq

plunge: ~ in cuukcaute-; ~ through pulqerte-

Pluvialis dominica: tevatevaaq, tuusik, tuyik

Pluvialis squatarola: ciilmak, tevatevaaq, tuusik, tuyik

ply: spin and ~ fibres piirri-; ~ thread qipe-

plum: edible tubers of pink ~ cuqlamcaq

plunder: mayar-, uygar-, wayar-

plunge: ~ in cuukcaute-; ~ through pulqerte-

Pluvialis dominica: tevatevaaq, tuusik, tuyik

Pluvialis squatarola: ciilmak, tevatevaaq, tuusik, tuyik

ply: spin and ~ fibres piirri-; ~ thread qipe-

plum: edible tubers of pink ~ cuqlamcaq

plunder: mayar-, uygar-, wayar-

plunge: ~ in cuukcaute-; ~ through pulqerte-

Pluvialis squatarola: ciilmak, tevatevaaq, tuusik, tuyik

ply: spin and ~ fibres piirri-; ~ thread qipe-

plum: edible tubers of pink ~ cuqlamcaq

plunder: mayar-, uygar-, wayar-

plunge: ~ in cuukcaute-; ~ through pulqerte-

Pluvialis squatarola: ciilmak, tevatevaaq, tuusik, tuyik

ply: spin and ~ fibres piirri-; ~ thread qipe-
**Podiceps grisegena**: aarayuli, aayuli, aatetetaaq, atatek

**Podiceps sp.**: qaleqcuuk, tusairnaq

**Point**: (n) cingik, kenir-*, nuuk, nuvuk, (v) enir-, niir-; of multipointed harpoon cingilek; arrow with ~ that attaches atauciqermaaq, meq’ercetaaq; arrow with barbed ivory ~ cingigturaq, urugnaaq; arrow with three-pronged ~ pingayupegcetaaq; barbed ~ designed to detach in animal kukuqaq; bone ~ put on kayak paddle kukimssaq; first barb on harpoon ~ cirlisuan; fish spear ~ neqsuun; have a sharp ~ cingikegte-; joint on spear used to attach ~ aklicaraq; separate ~ put on arrow behind main ~ caniryak; sharpen to ~ cingikar-, kakimqgte-; spear ~ kapun; spear with three ~s nuusaaq, nuuyaaq; stick with sharp ~ kapuckaq; strike with ~ of stick tuguq; thread with end twisted to ~ egliraq; toggling harpoon ~ cavek; of origin kunguneq*, utelmun, utetmun; ~ on a fire-drill kukuqaq; ~ out apertur-; ~ out person in question yik’ute-; ~ out to apertuute-; ~ toes outward cagvirte-; ~ where river cuts bank at bend tugneq; ~ where tail joins body of fish nuuksuk; breaker ~ kegketaaq; connecting ~ of hoop-like object uqlarq; lowest ~ qerkilqurraq*; ~ reach a certain ~ ellir-; sight in from elevated ~ qinerte-; survey from high vantage ~ nacete-; swim from one ~ to another kuime-; be ~ing toward here kukugte-

**Pointed**: be sharply ~ cingikegg-; two ~ bird-hunting arrow akulmiqurataak; snowshoe, especially one with ~ front pupsuqetaaq; whitefish with a ~ head cingikeggliq; sculpin with ~ nose qengaruvagaq; ~ piece of ice culucineq

**Pointer**: circular calendar with ~ cill’aq

**Poised**: be ~ kakite-; be ~ in readiness cassinga-

**Poison**: nercetaaq, tuqucetaaq, tuquinaq (see Adams 47)

**Poison water hemlock**: anguturluq, iligyiit neqait, tuquinaq, uqutvaguaq

**Poisoning**: get blood ~ mecuro-; get food ~ ilulkar-, ilussarte-, qaliqar-

**Poisonous**: be ~ tuqucetaaq-; ~ mushroom pupignaq; ~ plant that grows around ponds tarkik

**Poke**: kasme-, kayime-, kayme-; poke in kape-;

~ one’s head out yur-; ~ repeatedly kapur-; stick ~d into ground takaneq; needles ~d for storage kakisvik; ~ing device kuspsuan; ~ing out of the water napanguyaq

**Poke (bag)**: sealskin ~ caqun, qerruqar; wooden stopper for seal ~ agayutaq; hand-hold on harpoon attached to seal ~ float cingviqquq; stiff lip piece for seal ~ pasvaagun; put food in oil in sealskin ~ teviri-; small ~ of seal oil caqussayucuar(aq*); ~ fish arumaarrluq, uqumaarrluq; closed ~ kevarsuaq; water-filled hole to store ~ of seal oil qengneq

**Poker**: kap’issuan, kaputaq; fire ~ keniru

**Polar bear**: arlunaq, nanuaq, q Quinn’uq; fur decoration said to represent a ~ yurturuaq

**Polaris**: Agyalluk, Agyarrlak

**Pole**: cuka*, napartaq, naparutaq, naparyaq-; ~ for hanging fish arviqrun; dig or probe with ~ ikuktur-; ~ fishing ~ manqutaq; go or pull up a ~ qela-; ~insignia on ~ naputaq; compete with a slanted ~ qip’artaar-; ~ used for poling a boat asaurun-; ~ a boat ~ar, ayaktar-; ~ stuck into the ground during Bladder Feast kaqaq, kagaciqaq; ~s used to keep kayak off ground tatkik

**Policeman**: itercista, kantalarista, qillerqista, tegusta

**Polish (it)**: qerruqar-

**Pollock** or walleye or Pacific ~ kalagaq

**Pollute**: uqlar-

**Polygamous** or second wife in a ~ marriage nukaraq

**Polygonum alaskanum**: angucaluq*, angukaaq, Polygonum bistorta: cuqlamcaq

**Polygonyum**: cuqlamcaq

**Polyneya**: cikuqiluq, nanvigueeq

**Polysticta stelleri**: anarnissakaq, caqiar(aq*)

**Pomarine jaeger**: uqir(aq*)

**Pompon**: kangkuusitaq-; ~ on parka hood or hat kak’acuk

**Pond**: nanvuaq; yellow ~ lily paparnaq; poisonous plant near ~s tarkik

**Ponder**: qikar-

**Pool** or pool ~ or billiards cingqaqar; ~ spring with ~ qallaneq eddy

**Poor**: be ~ arenqiallugte-, arrsique-, ngangamciqee-, see Khromchenko (10); be ~ companion ilanite-; few N in ~ condition (pb) lirua(aq*); poor dear N (pb) -lir(aq*); poor dear one Vs (pb) -lir(aq*); have poor eyesight

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
pop — pouch ENGLISH-TO-YUP'IK INDEX

takviate-; ~ N (pb) -kuyuk; ~ old N (pb) -ruk; ~ person arrsak; ~ person with tattered clothing ilgulgaq; ~ quality N (pb) -gnagaq; have N of ~ quality (pb) -liiqe-; ~ thing! alkeng, nakleng; weather that is ~, but not to the extent that outdoor activity is impossible ellanglluk; be ~ enough weather to make outdoor activity impossible ellarayaag-; ~ visibility tangerrnaite-, tangerrnarqe-; be ~ visibility kiarnte-pop: qager-, qag’erte-; ~ into view yurar- ~ into view possession: earthly ~ of a catch nengiq; ~ of a catch nengilite-, nengirtur-; distribute ~ of catch
Portage Creek: Arviryaraq, tevyaraq, (n) (v) portage: et’ve-, teve-; purpose: harbor ~ or Dall’s ~ mangayaaq*
Portage Creek: Uksamarnit
portal: ~ of atmosphere for the “little people” ellanggerrucaraq; ~ of the underground for the “little people” acirucaraq portion: small ~ of it ilarraq; ~ of a catch nengiq; distribute ~ of catch nengilite-, nengirtur-; divide into multiple ~s avqu-; ~ hunting receiving rib ~ of seal iinnerrlugtauria; feel bad for not being given ~ of catch ivua-position: be in bent-forward ~ pusnga-; fall over from upright ~ iqu-positive: regard (him) in a ~ light yugnike-possessed: ~ no shamanistic powers yuunginaq possessed object: (pb) -un; see Endings section possession: earthly ~ calqutagaq; future ~ pikaq; give something as a ~ pikite-; take back one’s ~ ellmig-; take ~ of (it) pikasagute-; ~ of deceased person placed on grave egtaq, eliveq, elliveq; have ~s tukuq; be reluctant to part with one’s ~s qunu-; hand down one’s ~s or give them to someone more in need iknite-; move with one’s ~s from one house to another agqu-pos sessive: be ~ ilr-; feel ~ of qunuke-; be ~ of ilr-; be jealously ~ cikna-possessor: what the ~ must, should, or would not (pb) -arkaenrila’ possibilities: have two ~ malruigte-possible: be ~ pinarqe-; just in case it’s ~ elliitaugaten; ~ to V (pb) -yunarqe-post: cuka*, napartaq, naparyaq, paug-; insignia on ~ napautaq; hook put around ~ to hold dog team ayakatarcuun; old ~ naparyalleq-; ~ used to hold kayak frame agqun; put up a ~ for (it) kangircir-; tie to ~ petuk-; ~ for oil lamp nanilraq, ussuciaq; supporting ~ of bench palan; ~ of cache kanagaq; rearmost ~ of sled pingutaq; corner ~ of traditional house tagurun; coffin elevated on ~s sitaqq post office: kalikivik post-spawning salmon: nalayaq postmaster kalikirta postrase: ~ oneself paa-1 pot: asuq, kuupik; cast-iron ~ cukunaq, kuucunaq, qurrun, sukunaq; clay ~ see Nelson (69); cooking ~ with rounded sides aqsamirtaq; cooking ~ egan, utgucik; foam in cooking ~ pugyanerrluk; scoop out of the ~ ipug-; ~ small ~ egaksuar(aq*), epurrak; stick used to hold ~ over fire takaneq; tripod for holding ~ over fire qikiq1 pot holder: tegullitaq potato: kaltuugaq, kantuuvviaq, patitussaaq, ulqiq, utqiq; “Eskimo ~” marallaq*, qerqaq; wild ~ atkallaq, elagaq; casseroles of meat or fish with ~, onions, etc. cal’kuuyaq, salkuuyaq potent: be ~ tukni-potential: have ~ kakarnir-; have no ~ kakarniwe-; ~ to obtain something ukangaq; ~ food that is V (pb) -maarrluk; ~ y aid to V-ing (pb) -tnguarkaqaq Potentilla fruticosa: teggerpak Potentilla palustris: mecungyuilnguq* potter: qikuliurta pottery: clay mixed with hair to make ~ urasqaq potty: qurrun pouch: kellarvik, qesran, qisran; ammunition ~ ugalguun; spider that appears to have a ~ kellarvik; tobacco ~ uramsak; tobacco ~ made Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

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from seabird skin camru

pound: nutengvag-, uqamaq, specq; have a ~ing heart unguvatarar-
pour: ~ something into (it) naivike-; ~ oil or water over before eating kuunqerte-; ~ out ciqirqe-, ciqite-, taalute-; ~ out of a container kuve-; ~ from one container to another naave-, naive-
pout: cuagte-, irseg-, mamcarte-2, nengamllugte-, nutengvag-, uqamaq, uspeq; ~ oil or water naivike-; ~ oil or water into (it) kuunqerte-; ~ to leave on short notice uplerquute-; bin used for fish before they are ~d for drying qikutaq; ~ d item taqumalria; board on which one ~s meat or fish inguqin; art of ~ing food neqkiyaraq; cut fish while ~ing it for drying ingqii-; treatment: become aware of a human ~yulkitange-; become aware of one's ~ yulkitange-; become aware of the ~ of human ~ yulkia-; for there to be no indications of human ~ yulkia-; for there to be no indications of human ~ yulkia-; make one's ~ known yulkite-; ghost or spirit whose ~ is indicated nepengyaq; felt ~ of something immaterial avneq

canlanguarrar-; ~ fish for storage neqli-; ~ handmade thread nuv'llir-; chew food to ~ it for eating tamuali-; ~ something to be N (pb) -kiur-; ~ things for a visitor arliur-; ~ to leave short notice uplerquute-; bin used for fish before they are ~d for drying qikutaq; ~ d item taqumalria; board on which one ~s meat or fish inguqin; art of ~ing food neqkiyaraq; cut fish while ~ing it for drying ingqii-;

presence: taku--; become aware of a human ~yulkitange-; become aware of one's ~ alake-1; come into someone's ~ alange-1; indications of human ~ yull'taq; for there to be indications of human ~ yulkia-; for there to be no indications of human ~ yulkia-; make one's ~ known yulkite-; ghost or spirit whose ~ is indicated nepengyaq; felt ~ of something immaterial avneq

present: pikiun; be ~ paivnga-, watngu-; become ~ watngurte-; become ~ and available paivte-; be ~ at the right time nall'arusngu-; ~ ceremonial food to (him) payukunguar-; at the ~ maa-i; during the ~ period maa-irpak; old name of ~ day Bethel Uuyarmiut; speech to be ~ ed qanerkaq; for something to happen ~ly pijer-1 preserved: parboiled ~ meat in in seal oil uulalq

preserving: make livelihood by ~ food yuungnqe-press: naner-; ~ down engi-, enig-, niig-; ~ down on kennege-, nge-, negtar-; ~ one's knuckles against one's forehead nengsuug-; ~ed down in a keg nin'genqegcar-

pressing: get an imprint of something ~ into it qapaute-; qapngute-

pregnancy: get a fallen uterus after ~ nenguga'rte-; sense a ~ gone bad qingarniur-; pregnant: be ~ aqsali-; be visibly ~ aqsi-; get ~ qingir-; quminge-; ~ woman qumilek; ~ bearded seal imlaulek

prematurely: be born ~ anyarar(ar)-

premium: insurance ~ akiliquraun

preoccupied: be ~ cumigte-, qacngate-; be totally ~ with sex qumiqite-; be ~ with women arniqe-

preparation: cut up food in ~ for cooking ukli-;
cut fish in ~ for drying seg-, seg'aq; pour oil or water over in ~ for eating kuunqerte-

prepare: ~ a meal neqkiur-; ~ a grass mat
for bladders used in the Bladder Feast}

English-to-Yup'ik Index
pressure: blood ~ augem nutngallran cuqi; gas
  ~ qertuneq; place ~ on carotid artery evate-, evate; swell up, exerting ~ puvute-; ~ ridge evuneq, ugurent
pretend: ~ to have husbands uinguaq; ~ed husband uinguaq; ~ing to be disabled uligui-
pretty: be ~ kenegnar-, pinimyug-, piniqnarqe-, tangnirqe-, see Turner (9)
prevail: anag-, anagkenge-; ~ over cirlake-
prevent: something to ~ accidents or misfortune picurlaun kutaq; dog muzzle to ~ biting cunguilitaq; stiffen to ~ movement aksaqaq-; ~ oneself or another from V-ing (pb) -staili-; something to ~ rolling akagyailkun; oversole used to ~ slipping on ice nat'iq; reinforcement to ~ tearing allegyaikutuaq; device to ~ V-ing (pb) -yailkutaq; line and skirt ~ water from entering agaruq; device to ~ weapon from falling overboard akagyailkun; finally V after being ~ed (pb) -urainar-; regret a loss that might have been ~ed uuurcarq-; wanting to go but ~ed qemitaagte-
preview: tengrucetaarun
previously: as ~ cionganitun, civuanitun; eat something to remove taste of what one has ~ eaten gecirniir-
prey: pitarkaq
price: akitutaciq
prickly: have ~ feeling in tongue kakialanar-; grass with ~ leaves ussuugg
pride: overdo out of ~ piniteke-
priest: agayulirta, kass'aq; wife of Russian Orthodox ~ maatuxaq; ~ly vestment as'arceññ(aq*)
primarily: one that is ~ N (pb) -rpalluk
prime: man in his ~ nukalpiaq; young man in his ~ nukalpiaq
primer: ~ box kenivik, kenervik; ~ cap kaapcelaaq, kenervik
principle: kangiq; be curious about ~ behind something kangiyug-; discover ~ behind something kangeñiq
prints: harden (of ~ in snow) qicli-
prison: itercivik
prisoner: itengqiñlaria, itertaq*; game similar to ~'s base man'aman'aq
private parts: ~ of girl es'ak
privy: yuqerrvik
probably V: (pb) -kutag-, -yugnarqe-; ~ also V (pb) -milli-; ~ be going to V (pb) -ciqli-
probe: ~ with pole or stick iktuqtar-; ~ manually qakussaq-
problem: arenqiallugun; object, trait, or person that causes ~ picurlaun
proceed: egmir-
process: the ~ of addition ilayaraq; ~ of V-ing (pb) -neq'; ~ whereby parts of a seal are distributed pitaryaraq; seal gut removed before further ~ing taq; device used in wringing sealskins during ~ing kepirtaq
prodder: one sent as a ~ cingileguaq
produce: ~ life nauciq; ~ lot of heat matnir-
product: ~ of bear or seal taqkuqerqarq*; ~ of N (pb) -linraq*
proficient: not fully ~ hunter nukasegauciq; proficient V-er (pb) -yuli; able to V ~ly (pb) -turnir-; feel that object can V ~ly (pb) -turnike-
prognosticer: ciunerkiungnaq-
progress: slow down ~ kenerte-
prohibition: inerquun
projectile: hit with ~ uyagq; strike (it) in the N with ~ (pb) -kcugiq, -nqar-
projecting: have something ~ out tek'ar-
projection: nuuk, nuvuk
projects: where wristbone ~ cucamkuyuk
projection: rock poking out from surface napanguyaq; ~ near newborn's ear ut'rutaq
projectionist: tangruaruita
prominent: be ~ miter-; most ~ feather niss'iq; ~ fish camp on Nelson Is. Umkumiut
promise: akqe-, akqun; ~ thing akeqniaq
pronounce: aper-
pronunciation: aperyaraq
prop: (n) ayagta, isriq, tus'un, (v) enki-; ~ up akivigte-, isri-, iyri-; wooden ~ palurun
propeller: anguarun; have water weeds cling to ~ neve-
1
proper: give advice about ~ conduct alerquq-
  ~ Englishman Kass'aapik; ~ time to V (pb) -yunari-; able to do things the ~ way elluatu-
develop ~ly nauluaqar-; store ~ly in keg nin'genqegcar-; thing done ~ly elluatuq; be ~ly aligned naqliq-
property: nunauq
proposal: piyuun
proscription: inerquun
**Prosopium cylindraceum**: cingikeggliaq, uraruq
prospect: ~ for minerals akissaar-, akissur-
prospector: akissulria, mainaq
prostate: qurak; swell (of ~) qugar-
prostitute: akissuq
protect: qaunqe-; grass cover used to ~ drying fish from rain umran; incantation to ~ one from illness qaniqun; visor to ~ the eyes elqiaq; device for ~ing N (pb)-iliitaq
protection: cayailkun
protective: be ~ of young kusgu-, kuygu-
protection: cayailkun
proverbi: ~ with water
prounciation guide appears in General Introduction.

**Pseudo-branch**: kaugtuapak, kaugtuutaq', kaugun
psychiatrist: umyualirtua
psychologically: abuse ~ nangte-
psychologist: umyualirtua

**Ptarmigan**: kangi-qiq, qangi-qiq, see Adams (48);
rock ~ elciayuli, see Nelson (126); whitetailed ~ taqikatuaq; willow ~ aqesgiq, aqeygiq; craw or crop of ~ kallakutaq, puvsaq, qerruaqanguaq, qerrutaqutaq; ~ intestine lepaq; land, of a ~ aquumkallag; ~ net pugsuaq
pudgina: follow traditional practice associated with ~ eyagyarav, yaag-
pubic hair: tengak
puck: hockey ~ kal'utarucun
pucker: qunite-
pudding: atsiaraq; be like ~ qetute-
puddle: maq'acuaq, mecaggluk, mecak, mecangluk, meqcarfluk; step in a ~ meqite-
puffball: agyam anaa, puyunguaq
puffin: horned ~ qengacuaq(aq), qilangaq; tufted ~ qilangaq, tunngaq
puffy: be ~ tenguqarnte-
pull: cayug-2, nucug-, nuqte-, tukerqirnte-; (boat) onto shore ugirte-; ~ up a cliff qela-3; (it) up onto elevated area kaggiarte-; push sled without using dogs to ~ it kasmurrarl; ~ a muscle ekaarl; ~ against each other cingicuttarte-; ~ away from something aivkar-; ~ back a part of something qruk; ~ against a force aksarl; ~ back bownstring paktuarte-; ~ back to a smaller area qungag-; ~ behind kalurrarl; ~ inward or downward murugte-; ~ kayak cover seam tight paliuni; ~ securely into place nuqsgut; ~ out amu-, nucug-; ~ out with roots intact qecug-1; ~ repeatedly nuqtag-; qecuur-; ~ something out amute-, nucute-; ~ taq qellaqte-; hook to ~ things from end of kayak tallirraq; ~ up qelu-; ~ vigorously qimuq; ~ ed back and forth nucugcuutak; ~ ed down murug-; ~ ed thing qamuq
pulley: nucqissuun
pulling: engage in a finger~ contest akuliprun, qaqurtute-; be ~ sled qamurrarl; ~ device qamututaq; mat used when ~ in fish or game cayukaun; be ~ on nuqtinga-; resist a force ~ on one aksarl; ~ the skin back qapiarl; uncover by ~ top layers back pakiq-
pullover — put

pullover: uvrun; ~ clothing as’un, as’arcaq; neck of ~ parka pugyaraq; thin hooded ~ garment worn as a parka cover, as a jacket or dress qaspeq

Pulmonaria maritima: civnerturpak
pulmonary: ~ vein or artery cuplunqutak
pulse: nutnaq
pumice: keggalrun, qapugyaq
pump: maqcissuun; tire ~ qerrurissuun
punch: tengelpag-, tengluk
puncher: hole ~ putulirissuun

Pungitius pungitius: cukilek, cukituliya(g)aq*, ilaqcuguaq, quaranuq
puppy: qimugkar(aq*), qimugkauyar(aq*), takvik, takviun

pu
punish: pursue in order to ~ putugar-
punk: ararkaq, kennerqaq, kumakaq; ash of birch ararkaq, kenerqaq, kumakaq; punk:

purge: ~ game pursue: maligke-, malirqar-;
pursue-seining: putulirissuun
pursue: maligke-, malirqar-; ~ game malirqe-; ~ in order to pursue punugar-
pus: essnguq, imaller(aq*), imaqaq, uquryak1, imaryuk; get ~ on eyes imaryange-
Pusa hispida: nayiq*, nayissuaq, qayigsaq
push: cinge-, cinguur-, enu-, kayme-, kasme-; abruptly ~ cingqar-; (through) kayime-; ~ a needle in kaki-; ~ a sled without using dogs to pull it kasmmurrar-, kaymurrar(ar)-; ~ down on kenegte-, negte-; ~ or brace with one's feet tuker-;; hook used to ~ things to end of kayak tallirraq; device to ~ things down kalvun;

help ~ up akir-1; ~ upward with finger under someone's nose katengvag-; ~ with the foot itegmig-; ice ~ed on shore manialkuq; ice ~ed together kaimlineq, kaulineq; bone tool for ~ cords ikuukar(aq*); go out ~ing a sled without using dogs peyukacir-; stretch skin by ~ing away from center angiar-
pussy willow: uqviggluk; ~ catkin kangqguq, qimikruaq, qimukcuar(aq*), tamukaq
put: elli-1; ~ “in shape” (of a person) tumarte-; ~ (clothes) on backward cupigte-; ~ (it) out where it can be used or seen paiyte-, pavte-; ~ (them) or take all out anerqe-; ~ all one's strength into doing something uqenqar-1; ~ away qungate-;
~ away carelessly nulate-; ~ away for later use tungvage-; ~ away for safekeeping qemangqa-; ~ away in storage container kellar-; ~ blood in aulir-; ~ down something swung over back amaqaute-; ~ fingers in mouth and lick food off them alqimar-; ~ food in seal oil in sealskin poke teviri-; ~ footwear on wrong foot caqvirte-, cupigte-; ~ forth renewed energy ilunge-; ~ head down when seated kucungnigiar-; ~ heavy load in one's pack atempag-; ~ in eke-; ~ in front flounce of parka kenimiar-; ~ in one's kayak qasmig-; ~ in one's N (pb) -mig-; ~ inside iterte-; ~ into confining space qerte-; ~ into liquid akurte-; ~ into midst of something pulate-; ~ little bit in one's mouth iqemkar-; ~ little patch on callemkar-; ~ N-ward (pb) -var-; ~ needle into and back out the same side kaki-; ~ oil in uqir-; ~ on belt nungirte-1, tavci; ~ on boots kameksak, kamguk, muru-; ~ on clothing at'e-, tunupirte-; ~ on coat paltuuk; ~ on dress taqmak; ~ on footwear pilug-, piluguk; ~ on or wear a mask kegginaquar-; ~ on or wear a muskrat parka kanaqlaq; ~ on pair of crossed-pole supports tatkik; ~ on pants ulruk-; ~ on parka atkuk; ~ on show for tangissite-; ~ on something tulungqa-; ~ on stove to cook mani-; ~ on top ugte-1; ~ on warm clothes maqrarqe-; ~ one's things away qemar-; ~ one off pellernarqe-; ~ or bring inside for storage, ceremonial display, etc. ilvar-; ~ out in view mani-; ~ out(side) ante-; ~ post in the ground paug-; ~ siding on qaniir-; ~ skin on kayak or skin boat amir-; ~ small load in one's pack atemkar-; ~ soil over (it) nevir-; ~ someone in jail iterci-; ~ something in the mouth without intending to eat it iqmik; ~ things in iterci-;
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~ to sleep qavangcar-; ~ under an obligation nengulugte-; ~ under arm unermik; ~ up a post for (it) kangircir-; ~ up the sail qela-; ~ up with (it, him) ilalcir-; ~ water into for (it) kangircir-; ~ up the sail qela-; ~ up with (it, him) ilalcir-; ~ water into emir-, mel’ir-; ~ weight on (it) engig-, niig-; ~ wood in it (the stove) eqir-

putter: ~ around cavvlugte-
puzzle: jigsaw ~
pyloric caecum: kaik
pylorus: aataruaq
pyramid: pingayunek caniqalek

quiet: be ~ emait-, migkite-, nepait-, qskite-, qinuite-; peaceful harmonious ~ niuk; ~ down emait-, qinuir-, ~ rustling sound niuk; say “quiet” arcaar-; become ~ qskellic-
quietly: speak ~ qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-
quill: cukiq; swan ~ qugyiraq*
quilt: ulik; patchwork ~ tumaqcaaq
Quinhagak: Kuinerraq*
quit: taqe-, uugkete-; say “~ it” arcaar-
quite: ~ a distance elqavqaq*; become ~ a few in number qavciurte-
quiver: (n) caniurtaq, úgalguun, (v) pekavyurte-, qive-
quonset hut: palurutaq

Q

q: mispronounce by substituting k for ~ pikagte-, pilegte-
quadraped: ungungssiq; forefoot of ~ ciuksuk; limb of ~ ipik
quality: have the ~ of V or N (pb) -cete-, -cite-; lack quality of being V (pb) -allique-, -ate; come to lack quality of being V or of N-ness (pb) -arute-
quantity: amlertaciq; be a certain amlertara-
quarrel: ~ over food neqlugcira-
question: apyun; ask a ~ apete-, apqaur-; answer a ~ kangircir-; ~ er apqaurta
questionnaire: apqaurun
quick: be ~ to respond tataite-
quicken: (of an unborn baby) pek’nge-
quickly: cukamek, patagmek; age ~ qinunqe-; be able to do things ~ piquonqegg-; be crushed ~ pass’iqerge-; bite ~ keglere-; cook ~ uuga’rte-; V ~ (pb) -llugtur-; ~ go up on the shore tag’arte-; ~ hide iler-; ~ learn eliga’rte-; ~ pick (it) up teguler-; ~ pull (it) up onto the shore tag’arte-
quicksand: aangaq, qavliryaq

R

r: mispronounce by substituting g for ~ pikagte-, pilegte-
rabbit: maqaruaq, uskaanaq, see Adams (50); dart for hunting ~ s niuq*; drive ~ s into area ungu-
rabad: be ~ maluk’ali-, qissinga-; become ~ qistere-
race: pilraute-, see Nelson (92); compete in a ~ aqvaute-, pilraute-; loser in a ~ unegtaq; ~ to get outside before others an’iraute-, itriraute-
rack: fish ~ ker’aq, aq’raq; rope used to hoist kayak onto ~ qikiq*; ~ for storing meat ek’raq
radio: aturcetaaq, atusaq, niciugnissuun; ~ operator qanercuuciut; ~ transmitter qanercuun
radius: (in forearm) ituraq
raft: angyarrluk
rafters: (in ceiling) qanak
rage: fly into ~ cuaqerte-
rugwort: nasqupaguaq
rail: ribs below ~ in kayak ingneg; side ~ of sled qiliq
rain: (n) cellalluk, ellalluk, ivsuk, see Wrangell (3), (v) cellallir-, ellallir-, ivsir-, see Orlov (1); be soaked from ~ luvyuqnerar(ar); ~ for there to be heavy ~ ivepapag-; freezing ~ cikurlak, patuggluk; light snow or ~ kanevvluk; grass cover to protect drying fish from ~ umran; shelter from ~ talite-; temporary covering used to keep ~

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~ to spear or shoot kakite-, uqlir-, urnír-; ready to V (pb) -qinautaute-, -yukaar(ar)-, -yuuma-
real: ~ person yu'k'apiavaq; ~ food neqepik, neqpiq; ~ N (pb) -pik-; ~ house enpiqaq
really: ilumun, wall'upik; ~? qaa'; be ~ good pillgu-; ~ V (pb) -pig-
rear: kingu; ~ a child tukangcar-; be at the ~ aqute-; be far to the ~ kinguqsig-; going to the~ kinguvar-; ~ many children qetuniur-; rearmost post of sled pingutaq
rearranged: resume original state after being ~ penge-
reason: avalin, avalissaq; act or be a certain way for a ~ cassuun, picir-, piter-; for some unknown ~ qayuwa; ask for ~ behind something kangingyug-; explain ~ behind something kangilir-
reassure: caceturqaur-
rebuke: caceturqaur-
recall: caceturqaur-
recede: be beached by the ~ tide enqake-, neq'ake-, neq'ar-; receive: kenaqaute-,
receding: be beached by the ~ tide enqake-, neq'ake-, neq'ar-
recall: try to ~ anucimirqecetaar-, arive-, arivte-
rebuke: caceturqaur-
reason: avalin, avalissaq; act or be a certain way for a ~ cassuun, picir-, piter-; for some unknown ~ qayuwa; ask for ~ behind something kangingyug-; explain ~ behind something kangilir-
reassure: caceturqaur-
rebuke: caceturqaur-
recall: caceturqaur-
recede: be beached by the ~ tide enqake-, neq'ake-, neq'ar-
receding: be beached by the ~ tide enqake-, neq'ake-, neq'ar-; receive: kenaqaute-,
recources: innermost ~ qamenquq
recipe: neqkiyuraq
recesses: innermost ~ qamenquq
recognition: elitaqe-, elite-, liite-; act the listener will ~ imkur-; thing not ~d tangnerraq
recompense: V without (pb) -yalqar-
reflect: akinqar-, akiugte-; be ~ed tarenrir-
reflection: tarenraq; look at one’s ~ tarenriur-; make a ~ on calm water akiugte-
reflexes: temem pekcellagcessuutai
refrain: ~ from acting ilacir-; ~ from going from house to house during the Asking Festival quke-; ~ from having seal oil until son first catches a seal umciginga-; ~ from saying the name of someone recently deceased qul ar-; ~ from talking about something qul’ar-
refreeze: edge created when broken ice ~s nepcuquiq
refreshed: feel ~ eri-
refrigerator: kumlivik
refuge: uqsivik, uqiyvik
refuse: friend whose requests one mustn’t ~ uqisvik, uqiyvik
regard: ~ (him) in a positive light yugnike-; ~ highly picaq-, pingake-, pirpake-; ~ favorably cakegtake-; ~ as more important arcaqanru-, arcaqar-; ~ (it) as disgusting cumacike-; ~ as nothing caunrilke-; ~ without proper ~ ellaliur-
regret: ciinllugguar-, umyuarniur-, umyuarniurun, umyugarniur-, see Drebert (2); recall with ~ neq’ar-; ~ a loss uurcara-; ~ one’s actions neq’aniur-; ~ one’s actions neq’ar-
remember: ellake-, [e]nqake-, iciwa, neq’ake-; not ~ nasqulnguircaun
regulation: picirkangun
rehabilitation: utumaringnaqsaraq
reindeer: qusngiq, quyngiq, tuntu; barren old ~ nurranirn(aq)*; brand or ear cut on ~ maak;
cow ~ arnaqatak; herd ~ qusngilir-, tunciur-;
yearting ~ nuraq; ~ calf qusngiyagaq*; ~ corral casguq, kanguqaq; ~ halter or harness lauciq; ~ herder qusngiliurta, tuntulek; ~skin lining mamru; ~ skin in parka pukiq; ~ tallow kenaun
reindeer moss: cirneruat, taqkanguaq, tuntut neqait, ungagaq; plant like ~ moss cigvinguaq
reinforce: pascir-
reinforcement: asvairun; leather seam ~ asuirun; ~ to prevent tearing allegyaajikutaq
reiterate: apaa-
reject: canake-, cangake-, nengake-, qingaqe-; ~ (it) allakuake-, cangayug-, qingar*; be ~ed for marriage due to shamanistic machinations nulirturciimacir-
rejoice: nunaniryug-
relate: ariva-2, univkaq; person ~d to one amllerutaq; be ~d to (him) ilake-
relational term: tuqluun
relationships: amllerutaq
relative: ila, ilakutaq, tangayak, tengelquq, see Appendix 8 on kinship: be distraught over misdeeds by ~ mak’urte-; kiss a ~ melugar-; take food over to a ~ payugte-; direspectful toward ~s iryiraite-; resent ~s allakauki-
relax: canquarte-; pet’nge-; ~ muscles qeturi-; feel ~ed eri-
release: anguuar-, pegte-; suddenly ~ pegler-; ~ liquid ege-
relentless: be ~ cumigue-
relevant: be ~ null’arun-q; say something ~ lekuk’ar-
reliable: be ~ kemyunarqe-
relieve: kipullegte-; ~ oneself yuqerte-
religion: ukveq, ukverun; participate in ~ ceremony agayu; attend ~ event agayuliyar-; ~ object agayussuun; ~ rite performed during Inviting- In ceremony arulayaraq
relinquish: pegte-
relish: anticipate with ~ umyuaqegci-
relinquent: be ~ ciuura-; be ~ to part with possessions qunu-, qunuke-, qunyug-; have sex with ~ woman acuniar-
rely on: kemyuke-
remain: utia-, unegte-
remainder: ilakuaq
remains: pit for dog ~ qimugcivilkuk; ~ of a human yiinraq*, yiinraq*
remedy: headache ~ nasqulnguircaun
remember: ellake-, [e]nqake-, iciwa, neq’ake-; not ~ unime-; ~ something [e]nqar-
reminded of: be ~ neq’ar-
reminder: ~ to learn from elders naucaqun
reminiscent: thing ~ of N (pb) -nguaq, -uaq
remnant: eliqneq; ~ of a second person ut’rutaq
remorse: umyuarniurun; feel ~ umyuarrlugcarar-; feel ~ful umyuarniur-
remote: be ~ umiqsig-
remove: agugar-, allakaq, augg’ar-; ~ liquid cipegte-,
gemrar-; ~ the taste of what one has just eaten
gemicir-; ~ a foreign object from between
one’s teeth kumkaili-; ~ a net or snares yuu-;
~ blubber from skin qapiar-; ~ contents from
imair-; ~ debris kanevlarte-; ~ excess salt
sulunaq; ~ fish from a gillnet napaar; ~ flesh
kemgiir-; ~ from water qaqvar-; ~ frost kevkar-;
~ frostbitten skin uuyutair-; ~ fur from meqte;
soak to ~ hair or fur meqcir-; skin soaked to
~ hair or fur meqcirqa-; ~ items one after another
anqur-; ~ meat from tanir-; ~ N from (pb) -ir-;
~ oil, foam, etc. from a liquid punerte-;
~ coat matarte-;
~ footwear kamilate-,
gut-;
~ whiskers ungair-; ~ something slung over
one’s back amaqute-; ~ part ilair-;
~ roots from plants makiur-;
~ seal blubber from skin qapiqcur-;
~ some of (it/them) ilangle-;
~ bones from (it) enrii-; ~ contents of a seal
intestine agqe-;
~ facial area of a seal cuqir-;
~ scent kumkucugniir-; ~ skin of amiri-; eat
bits of meat from bone after most has been
~d pukug-;
~ seal gut layer ~d before processing
taaq; have ~d flesh from (it) kemjute-;
remover: tangle ~ tegurciurun
removing: device for ~ scales qeltairissuun;
scraper for ~ layer from fish skin kelipacutaq;
keluutaq; device for ~ snow or dirt from
garment ecvutaq; dipper for ~ ice fragments
imairin; comb for ~ lice kimiutaq;
~ grass ciruirci-
rename: ~ in order to cure kangilir-; kangi-
render: ege-; ~ seal blubber egciiri-;
~ seal blubber from which oil has been ~ed tangleq,
tangekayak, tangviyaq
repair: assircar-, icarqe-, kitugte-, nutarte-;
see Adams (51); take item for ~ muute-;
kayak that can ~ itself tumarayuli
repeat: aipiri-, apaa-, pulengte-;
~ not want to ~ one’s actions anumirmi-
repeated: V using ~ actions (pb) -qur-;
~ nonwords agnej; have ~ runny bowel movements
cikara-; cry out in ~ whimper cungi-
repeatedly: pulengtaq; bark ~ qilua-;
beg, wail, or whine ~ for qaliriateke-;
bounce away ~ qecca-;
~ bring in things by going in and
out ~ iterquri-; call ~ qayaga-;
~ qayagpa-;
~ dive through the air ~ puugtau-
~ doze off ~ qavara-; explode ~ qagra-;
~ for fog to close in
and clear up ~ quurruyag-; give ~ cikirtur-;
cause one to V ~ (pb) -rqe-;
~ jump or hop ~ qecgaur-;
~ poke or stab ~ kapur-; press down on
~ negtaar-; push ~ cinguur-; shout ~ qatguur-;
slap ~ patguur-;
~ slide ~ in play ellu’tuar-;
splash water ~ qalurna-;
~ splatter out ~ qevca-;
~ split ~ qupur-; thud or thump
~ migpallara-; tie ~ qillerqee-;
~ drink ~ at short intervals mera-;
~ defecate ~ at short intervals
anaraq-; ~ break wind leraa-;
~ circle uivaurtur-;
~ dip a dipper, or dipnet qaluur-;
~ discharge firearm nut’ga-; ~ hear niir-;
~ kick kitgiiar-;
~ look around kiiara-; bang head ~
~ on a surface puucukcuarute-;
~ pour out or dump things
chiqirqa-;
~ pull nuqtar-;
~ put into containers
ekur-; ~ revolve uivaur;
~ tugau-;
~ swallow igmar-;
~ try to get to act picetaar-;
~ V (pb) -a-, -aqe-,
~ tur-; ~ V at intervals (pb)
~ qetaar-; qtaar-; ~ yelp uara-;
~ shove kalguur-
repel: anyurnarqe-;
~ be led by (it) anyuq-, pelque-
repellent: be ~ cumacinarqe-;
~ not be ~ cumacinate-
mosquito ~ egturyaucun, makuryiurcuun
repent: anumirme-
replace: cimiq
reply: kiu-
reponse: aki
report: harvest ~ Pissullem imirakaa
represent: ~ “Eskimo ice cream” kaunguaq
representation: canguaq, pilinguaq; ~ of shaman’s
familiar spirit yug’aq; ~ of an eagle carrying
off a person cellanguaq
reprimand: ellangcar-
reprove: anumirmiqueetaar-
repulsed: be ~ quinagyug-
repulsive: be ~ cumacinarqe-; kamanarqe-
pellernarqe-, quinagnarqe-;
~ find something ~ cumacitar-; cumacyug-
~ not be ~ cumacinate-
request: ellimerun; comply with ~ for a specific gift
naigenrite-;
~ something kaiga-; kaigavike-;
~ specific gifts during Messenger Feast
marlagtur-, u’tarute-, yuranerrlugcaraq; ~ to
perform a task ellimer-;
~ receive the specific
gifts ~ed in songs pitar-;
~ gifts between men
and women of a village Petugtaq; model of ~
item during Petugtaq petugtaq; close friend
whose ~ s qat’nguq
require: ~ little effort qacignarqe-
rescue: anirtur-; come to the ~ of anirtua-;
~ anirturtu

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kayak — avalitaq, cauyaraq, engineq, ingneq, kaviqcungaqaq, kiuneq, nalmak, napallaak, neneq, qamenqucagaq; hunter receiving ~ portion of a seal irnerrlugtalria; give ~s to fellow hunters tulimarte-; cut at a ~-like juncture tulimarte- 
ribbon: lintaq 
ribbon kelp: cenarayak 
ribbon seal: qasrulek 
ribcage: qerranret 
Ribes hudsonianum: qasrulek 
cenarayak 
ribbon kelp: lintaq 
ribbon: qerranret 
rice: kelup’aaq; paraluruaq, qup’luruaq, nukalpiaq 
rich man: nukalpiaq 
riches: tukuun 
ricochet: uteskiaqrulluk, currluk 1 , qucakiq 
ridge: qerranret 
ridgepole: ~ on a quaguk, qemik, cenarayak 
ridge: qerranret 
ricochet: uteskiaqer-, utqite- 
riches: tukuun 
rings: alirneq, tallirpilirneq; ku(ni), kuut; ~ hand 
~ downriver 
area ~ beside 
tunuqliq*; behind caniqliq*; ~ hand 
~ here 
~ away 
atunqulluq, kacakikika; tamaa; you ~ 
righten: try to ~ alingcitaar- 
righteous: ~ person ellualria 
rights: piyunaruqcuig ^1 
rigid: be ~ from cold cetengqite-; rigid upright grass basket kuusqun, narpacilluk 
rigor mortis: have ~ set in igurrular- 
rim: ceña, cina; holes in ~ tupicilleq; ~ of bowl perneq; hatch ~ of kayak kuvirneq 
rime: salt ~ taryurrluk 
rind: qecik 
ring: kallagte-, kuluk’uunaq, kulun, qayaarte-; dog with a ~ of dark fur eskaayaq; stone in ~ qilkirtaq; wooden ~ on mask elluanuaq; ~ of bells avirlurte- 
ring finger: aaliqiliaq, aliqiliqaq, atrilinguaq*, ekiliq, ikilipeq, iqliq, kulun 
ringed seal: nayiq*, nayissuaq, qayigsaq; line made from ~ skin tapruar(aq*)2 
ringing: make a ~ noise qasiarte- 
ringworm: neguyak 
rinse: ~ a seal intestine qalluaq; ~ clothes murqe-rip; alp-ag-^2, caqerte-, itegte- 
Riparia riparia: aguumar(aq*), ekvigtaa(aq*), kauturyar(aq*) 
rife: become ~ piqainaurte-; thing that is ~ piqainaq; ripen arlu-; see Drebert (6) 
rigger: seam ~ keluirissuun 
ripples: get ~ makur(aq), qaraq, ~iseq; ~iseq 
ripsaw: qap’issuaq 
rise: (v) makete-, makte-, qulmurte-, ule-; rise (of moon or sun) pit’e-; ~ from sleeping maknigar-; ~ up qerra-; white cloud that ~s from horizon uquryak; for sun to start ~ing higher nutnjer- 
Rissa tridactyla: arliaq, naruyacuaq, qarliar(aq), tengaurta 
rift-of-passage: practice ~ abstinance caagnite-r ritual song: yuarulluk 
ritually: ~ unclean thing ik’iq; ~ take over a men’s community house qasigiqenge-; be ~ unclean ikiiu-, ikiurte-; ~ cleanse tarvaq; ~ cleanse oneself caqunguar-; ~ shake hands and kiss in Russian Orthodox Church aüg’arite- 
rival: inglu, inglussuk 
river: kuik; ~ channel separated from other channels by sandbars kuuguyuk; ~ thing kuiguaq; area away or back from the ~ kelu, kelutmun, pamyurtaq, pia(ni); area down 

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
toward the ~ keta; area of ~ back a little ways from mouth igyaraq; area upriver of Brown’s Slough in Bethel Aaqug; bank of ~ evkiv; bay at the mouth of a ~ tuqsuk; bend in a ~ qipne, yuurt3; chisel for making holes in ~ ice tugeq, tuug; down~ un’ga(ni); dried fish caught in ~ neqatuq; fence in ~ to lead fish to dipnet or trap kalgun; for ice to break up, unplugging the ~ mouth tuvais(ar); go from one place to another without crossing a ~ age; go upriver from the mouth of the ~ kaute; go with the ~ current citu; hole in ~ ice cikuqluq; part of ~ that runs under a bluff acirun; pass by across a ~ ak’irt3; stand by the ~ and work a net nekvayar; straight stretch in a ~ nakernaq, nakirnaq; the one toward ~ keliq*, kelitq*, un’a; toward the ~ kan’a; undercut a ~ bank gerrarte; up there away from the shore of ~ pava(ni); warm spot in ~ that does not freeze qecikluk; where the ~ has carved a new channel cev’aq; widened spot in ~ egmiumaneq; confluence of ~ s kassigluq; curve of ~ s nevrite3; person who lives on the tundra in contrast to those who live along ~ s or coast akulmiu

riverbank: uss’aryuk; caved-in part of ~ usneaq, usneaq, uss’arneq
riverbed: deep hole in a ~ qanglluk
riverward: kek’araq
road: tumyaraq; bend of ~ yuurt3; go from one place to another without crossing something ~ age
roam: ~ around tarrarte;
roar: ~ in fight urirre
roast: asgir3; ~ any food kelipi; ~ usually over an open fire maniaq; ~ ed thing maniaq; cook by ~ ing rather than boiling uute-
rob: mayar, ugarayar, wayar
robber: ugarayirituli; camp ~ qupanuar(aq*)
robe: ulikutaq
Roberts Mountain: Ing’errlak
robin: aaqcurliq, curcurliq, elagayuli, ivatqiluiq, pitegcurliq, qupalaaq, quunirciyuli, yugiyugiq
robust: be ~ yuutu-

rock: ciimaq*, kaugutagaq, siimaq, tegalquq, teggalquq, yaamaq; ~ formation patterned by action of water ingiuni, ingiun; ~ from side to side evqeqa-iria, kukiyar, kuksugte- uva;
~ poking out of the water napanguyaq; ~ that is jutting out igeryak; ~ thrown with a sling elluq; anemone found on ~ quacutaq;
blue diamond-shaped ~ kegglemuyaq; brown ~ qapaun; campfire ~ guard iiralitaq; cooking mixture including fungus or lichens from ~ elqunaq; dark ~ kuigamaq; large ~ caligaq, simpak, teggarvak; legendary ~ throwing creature miluquyuli; ritually cleanse oneself by rubbing soft ~ caqungu; ~ standing alone in the water nagaayuq; small ~ siimarar(aq*);
salt red ~ uiteraq; storage pit built up from ~ kacitaq; suddenly ~ uqvercuq; volcanic ~ used as a sharpening stone puyiqun; volcanic ~ with eye-like holes ingarnak

rock ptarmigan: elciayuli
rock sandpiper: curen
rod: fly ~ or spinning ~ piqruaq; gun-cleaning ~ puyuqairin, sumpuluq
rodent: ~ louse keggerpak, maqkaurkar(aq*)
roe: imlauk, meluk; aged ~ cuak; dish of sourdock and salmon ~ uqningariq; “Eskimo ice cream” made with ~ amnigaq, qamaamaq, qamaumaq, qurtportaq; herring ~ attached to seaweed elqun*
roll: ~ on the ground akaguar; ~ up imeg; ~ up one’s sleeves kvangivari; ~ up one’s garment and tie it at the waist qepte; ~ of cloth imguaraq; ~ up container imgyutaq; ~ ed oats qeltengalnguut; ~ ed-up whisks unagciq
roller: akalria
rolling: be at a ~ boil qallarvak; ~ something to prevent ~ akagyailkun; ~ device akagcuun, akalria

Roman Catholic: particularly the Virgin Mary in ~ usage nay’ak
roof: qaliqaq, qalirneq; ~ rib ~ of house qerrataq; grass mat used as insulation for ~ eviun; ~ of the mouth qilaqqaq; ~ bark, formerly used for ~ ing smokehouses imlauk; ~ ing material qaliqerkaq
room: pivik; corner or back wall of ~ egkuq; little ~ at side of entrance qerrayaq; make ~ for nunakegte~; ~ for rent tukirvik; for there to be no ~ ilaviit
roomy: be ~ entu-
root: plant ~ acilquq, acipluk, nemernaq, see Turner (34); ~ of rosewort caqlak; spruce ~ kevraarcinraq*; willow ~ taluyiurun, uquvinraq; ~ used in making baskets, lashing fish traps or kayak frames, etc. amaqa*; ~ digger elutaq*; ~ of a certain beach grass ciulavik; ~ of spreading wood fern kun’aq*; ~ on spruce stump tallirmaq; ~ pick acilquirissuun, eqiin; ~ stretched above water with snares partak; ~ tool qiin; ~ used as scrubber negavgun, negavyaq*; ~ used for strings on guitar-like instrument negavgun; ~ mesentry of the small and large intestine akunkaq; basket made from willow ~s aguumaq; pull out with ~s intact qecug*; ~ remove ~s from plants makiur; rope used for binding things made of tree ~s tapraq*

rope: ilavkuk, milu’uvkaaq, pilu’uvkaaq, qecik, qip’arpak, tukarta, umnqaq, uskuq, see Orlov (17); pull up a cliff using ~ ~ qela*; hide thong or ~ taprartaq; jump ~ atertaar-, qavaliqtaq; leather ~ made of seal or walrus skin usaq*; old-fashioned ~ used for hanging fish qukassaq; rawhide ~ pinevakaraq; sealskin ~ fastened around kayak hatch ararun; tent stake (and ~) kuuliaq; tow a boat with a ~ ukamaraq; tray on kayak for harpoon ~ acaluq; grass ~ used to hoist kayak qikiq*; ~ for climbing qavarciaq; ~ from sealskin pinevakar; ~ made from skin of spotted seal pups taprartaq; ~ made of nettle fiber qatliniaq; ~ on a sailboat eskuutaq, skuutaq; ~ for tying qillrutaq; hole for ~ on kayak napilleq; ~ used for binding roots and hide tapraq*; ~ to which something is tethered nuqasun

Rosa acicularis: atsameq, tuutaruaq
Rosary: say the ~ piicak, piicier-
rose: tundra ~ taggerpak; wild ~ atsameq; ~ hip tuutaruaq
rosewort: MEQTAT NEQAIT, VEGTAAT NEQAIT, VEGTAT NEQAIT; root of ~ caqlak
rosin: ~ and soot angerqu
rosy: have ~ cheeks cuginir-
rot: aru-; dry ~ted spruce eskaniqaq
rotate: uiive-
rotten: ~ ice arumalria, mingqutnguaq; ~ meat miuyineq, qukat; ~ food, especially fish arinaq; ~ wood arumaneq

rouge: kavirun
rough: be ~ kegtag*, maniate-; very ~ kegtagpak; be ~ (of water) qalir-, qalirar-, qaitu-; ~ all over kegtagpak; ~ ice manialkuq; ~ edge of shore-fast ice nepucuq; be ~ surfaced kenercete-; ~ly woven grass cover umran
round: be ~ akagenqegg-, uivenqegg-; ~ bowl uivvulaq; ~ labret uivvsaq; ~ patch on boot allngig; ~ pod akengqupagaq; ~ sewn bottom of bag qetuq; rim of ~ wooden container perneq; hard, ~ feces akakupaq
round whitefish: caviirrunaqtuaq, cingikeggliq uraruq
rounded: have a ~ shape aqsamirte-; ~ line made from the skin of a young bearded seal taprualuk; ~ sheet of ice that can tip akangluaryuk; cooking pot with ~ sides aqsamirtaq
route: tumyaraq; ~ down to water kanararuaq; portage ~ between Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers Arviryaraq
row: (v) cave-, iqugta, save-, utqerr-, yave-; row (line): dark skin behind ~ of beads kelurqutaq; dancers in ~ one behind another aagiyayar; be on skid ~ akag-
rr: mispronounce gg for ~ pikagte-, pilegte-
rub: nanguq-; ~ (it) against something asngerta-; ~ in ochre ciip’ngiar-, kenevkar-; sandpaper for ~ bing keggalrun
rubber: ~ sheeting metuyailkun
rubber band: nenguilaq
rubber boot: alapaq, alap’aq
rubber: ~ sheeting metuyailkun
rubber band: nenguilaq
rubber boot: alapaq, alap’aq
Rubus arcticus: puyuraar(aq*), puyurniq, puyuruaq
Rubus chamaemorus: aqvavik, aqvvyik, atsakutaq, atsalugpiaq, atsayupiaq, eplek, naunraq*
Rubus idaeus: puyuraarpak
ruby: aumarngalnguq
rudder: aquataq
ruddy turnstone: qiqiuqluq, uyarr’uyaq
ruff: parka ~ asguruaq, kumegneq, legiliq, negiliq, ulganaq; edge of hood where ~ is attached negiliq; dark piece of fur at top of hood ~ yurturuaq; strip of fur between ruff and hood menglairun
ruffled grouse: egelruayuli, elciayuli, temtemtaaq
ruffle: ~ at hem ciqauyaq
rug: tuc’araq
ruin(s): imneq
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sailing vessel: tengalrarcuun
sailor: imarpiliurta, naparcuurtu
sake: act for the ~ of (him) pitke-; V for the ~ of (pb) -te-5; V in place of, not for ~ of (pb) -cite-3
saliva: luvak, nuak, nuvak; suck air through ~ nualiur-
Salix sp.: napapiaq, uqviiaq*, uqvigpik, uqrivik
Salmo gairdneri: irunauq, tagaurak
salmon: neqaraq; chinook or king ~ kiagtaq, taryir-, taryuq; salmon ~ fish or meat culunallraq; ~ and dried salmon strip ~ fish or meat eaten after being soaked to remove ~ culunallraq, taryiraq; ~ eaten after it is leached culunaq, sulunaq; ~ fish or meat akungqa-; ~ies in keg atsalugpiaq, atsarpiaq, epulek, naunraq*; store
salmonberry: aqavsik, aqevyik, atsakutak, atsalugpiaq, atsarpiaq, epulek, naunraq*; store
saliva: luvak, nuak, nuvak; suck air through ~

\[\text{Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.}
\]

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
sanity: usvi; partially lose one’s ~ umyuacuar-
sap: angernak, mecuq; log with a groove soaked in ~ cayagalek; ~ one’s strength piniarute-
sapling: uniqtaraq; balsam poplar ~ avngulgaq; log from spruce ~ unrapigaq
sass: kiumra-
Satan: tuunrangayak
satiated: be ~ camir-; not be ~ camitite-
satisfaction: close eyes in ~ qaanmyuar(ar)-
satisfactory: be ~ arenqig-; ~ find ~ arenqike-
satisfied: be ~ cupumanarqe-; cupumayug-; pessurnair-, sanqegg-; not be ~ cangimirtie-
Saturday: Maqineq
saucepan: ipuutaq, tunqaq
saucer: acliq*, atliq*, pelutsiaq; drink tea using a ~
saucepan:
scap: sore on ~ qaamyuar(ar)-
satisfaction: close eyes in ~ uluarun, (v) uluar-; (n) anirturta
savior: anirturta
scared: be ~ alinge-; ~ get ~ suddenly
scene: come on the ~ alair-
scent: tepa*; mink ~ gland ic’ukcak; ikcuckak; be ~ gland aluqan; remove the ~ by scraping
school: elicarvik, elitnaurvik, elitnauruni
schoolhouse: elitnaurvik
science: kangingnaurut
scissors: mangautek, nunuutek, nuussicuak, pupsuk; cut with ~ nuussicuar-
sclera:
scoff at: ~ (him) qumlike-
scoffed: get ~ [e]leg-; leg-; caterpillar-like creature that leaves a ~ trail
course: ~ one’s throat iglairte-
score: ~ used to remove ice fragments
scoop: ipugcuun; berry-picking ~ iqvarcuun; ~ entrails out of fish citeg-; ~ out of the pot ipug-; ~ used to remove ice fragments
scour: ~ one’s nose qikerte-
schorched: get ~ [e]leg-; leg-; caterpillar-like creature that leaves a ~ trail
tissiq
scorn: eq’uke-; show one’s ~ by putting one’s
finger under another’s nose narcig-, narite-; be ~ful of people eq’utar-; become ~ful of (him)
eq’uyagute-

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
scorpion: a ~like insect kelegciq, keliissiq
scraper: akacakayak; black ~ kukumyar(aq*),
tunguleq, tungunqeggliq; surf ~ cingayak;
white-winged ~ akacakayak, cetuskaq
scoundrel: yurrfluurlia, see Khromchenko (2)
scur: tallege-, ~ing pad nangucssiun,
tallegciisson; ~ing powder nangucssiun
scow: palagg'*uutaq
scow: miuyigte-
screwdriver: angicissuun, iqukeggun, qipsuun
miintaq, qipsaq, qivvsaq, uintaq; become
loose (of ~) angi-
scribble: suugi-, tane-, tanir-, tanukar-; scrub
(floors, walls) cuugi-, essug-, essugi-; ~ brush
suugissiun, tan'gun; ~ with steel wool legleg-
scribble: tanugun; roots used as scrubber
negavgun, negavyaq'
scribble: ~ of the neck pequq'
scributize: qingirte-
sculpin: kayu, kayulk, kayuqpak, kayurpak,
kayurrlicaq, kayutaq, nertuli, qanerpuq, Nelson
(18, 39); small type of ~ ivitytuq; ~ with barbel
kelevyagciaq; ~ with pointed nose and orange
spots qengaruvagpaq; ~ with stripes around jaw
tuqumkassua
scurvy grass: itegaraq, it'garralek
sea: imaripik, taryuq; area toward ~ keta'; arrive
from ~ tulag-; be calm at ~ qunin-; blow out to
~ aternir-; legendary being that helps people at
~ qupurruryuli; legendary person who lives in
the ~ qununiq; one out to ~ unega; one toward
the ~ unega; thing washed ashore from the ~
tagcilleq
sea anemone: anarsaraq, [e]teq, lagturyaqleq, teq;
edible ~ found on rocks qacautaq; large ~
aruyeq; tiny usually black ~ tiyaq
sea chickweed: itegaraq, it'garralek, tukulleggaq*
sea cliffs: net used to capture birds on ~ eggauq
sea creature: legendary ~ cirunelvialuk; ~ with
human features seen on pack ice kun'uniq;
small edible ~ of pink, orange, white, and red
arnauq; hard-shelled ~ that resembles a stick
ukiutnaq; tubular and transparent ~ ussungluq
sea cucumber: urvagnaq
sea egg: uurritaq
sea hunting: smudge kayak before ~ keniruar-
sea ice: area of open water in ~ ketgulleq; cave in
~ kangiugiqneg; heart-shaped ~ formation
ircaqruaq; chisel for making holes in ~ tuuq;
large crack or crevice in shore-fast ~ aayuq;
packed snow on ~ kavtak; split off (of ~)
aiinkar-
sea lettuce: cenarayak
sea lion: apakcuk, uginaq, uinaq
sea mammal: imarpillaq, unkumiutaq; chase a seal
or other ~ cive-; one coming to get help after
catching a ~ urrucaq; weapon to kill a ~ hit by a
harpoon aangryuk
sea monster: ~ said to devour whales ulurrugaq
sea otter: aatagaq, arnaaq
sea slug: uraruq, ussungluq
sea urchin: kemagnaq, uutuk
seabird: tobacco pouch made from ~ skin camru
seagull: naruyaq
seal (closure): elcailkun; ~ on a letter takarnarqun; ~ a leak with seal oil or blubber uqurcir--; ~ out wind and cold by tightening a drawing string, belt, etc. parte--; keg ~ed airtight nin’genqegcar--; ~led container keviraun

seal (species): taqukaq; bearded ~ angayukliq, apsiaraq, ilmalulek, makelvak, maklak, maklak, maklassuk, papanglugq, putukuar-, temiqyuggluagaq, tulinaaq, tungungqu, uillacuk, ungaggciq, yaalirtaq; fur ~ aataak; harbor ~ issuriq; ribbon ~ qasrulek; ringed ~ nayaq*, nayissuaq, qayigsaq; spotted ~ issuriq, issurvak, eyalirtaq, qayeygaq, qyigisuaq, suuri, ul’utvak, useqnak, uyeqnak

seal (characteristics or habitat): ~ flipper: aigga*, it’gissun, talliqquq, tukulek, unan; ~ in rut tegak; ~ in springtime tamaqerniyigaq; ~ on an ice floe or shore ugtaq; ~ that appears in human form qununig; ~ that has shed its newborn skin carriqaq; ~ that stays on pack ice and has pups tuartaq; ~ with long rolled-up whiskers ungaggciq; ~’s cry qalriq; ~’s breathing hole in ice anlu, uiyaqqa; ~’s front flipper bones aklanquq; ~’s month Taquat Tanjaat; area of ~ behind head uyalquq; bearded ~ seen on ice floe as though it were sitting crowded over like a human kun’uniq; bearded ~ that can arch over ipuuyuli; flat part of ~’s stomach elavuqcaut, elavurcaun; haul out (of ~) ugte--; one leg area of a ~ caqelngauq; size of a second-year ~ maklacuk; young ~ qutnguyagaq; young bearded ~ almigaq*, amirkaq

seal (parts and products): strip of ~ blubber uquviarlluk; distribute ~ blubber uqiur--; remove ~ blubber from skin qapagqur--; render ~ blubber civatugte-, egcir--; ~ blubber from which oil has been rendered tangleq, tangevkyak, tangleq, tulimite-, skin ~ nayug--; ~ cracklings tangleq, tangevkyak, tangleig, qiaq; ~ gut imelqutaq; ~ aorta
~ intestine agq^2; qalluar-, qalluarun, qiaq; ~ net taqqukassun; ~ nose ungarruk; ~ product taquinraq^2; ~ stomach used as a float or water container qercirar--; ~’s face uqurcir--; ~’s aorta see Adams (64)

seal (hunting): ~ harpoon with line and float attached aklegaq; ~ net kuuyaq; ~ calling stick aiggan, aiggaruaq, cetugmiarun, cetugyugun, qalirkaq; ~ skinning knife nayugcuun, qapiarcuun; ~ spear or harpoon used with an attal nanerpak; catch a ~ uqurcir--; chase a ~ cive--; go ~ hunting during the spring qamigar-; hand-hold at lower end of ~ harpoon civyugquq; hook for dragging killed ~ yuussuun; hunt ~ downriver ansiiir--; hunt for ~ sayurtur--; hunter receiving the rib portion of a ~ imqurtuqaltria; line or groove from the harpoon head to the spur on a ~ imelqutaqquq; move by boat to fish camp or ~ camp angyiur--; prepare a grass mat for ~ bladders in Bladder Feast canglanguurrar--; remove the face of a ~ civir--; ~ float qerturvik; ~ seal float uqurcir--; seal harpoon: evga, keqcuq, kegqissiuq, nuqau, uqurcir--; ~ float kevq; ~ head keggikuq, keggararak, qilatquru, tukarta; share blubber and meat from a freshly caught ~ pitaryaraq, tulimite-, uqicetaaq, uqurcir--; ~ spear for ~ sleeping on the ice asaaq, asauqq, ayaauq; ~ spear for hunting ~ nagiqiuq; ~ surface ~ paga; ~ tapeworm often found in ~ qumaq; woman’s ~ skinning knife kausuuun

seal oil: uqurcir--; ~ in which food is dipped meciq; ~, berries, or other ingredients mixed akutauqmaq, aigka, aigta, asiuqq, passiaq, uqiinaq, uqiinaq, uqumleq; add especially ~ kucir--; ~ aged fish stored in ~ uqumaarlruq; apply ointment of urine and ~ cupcir--; bandage of moss soaked in ~ cupcir--; blubber or flipper strips preserved in ~ ullaq; caulking material of moss soaked in ~ piicetaaq; cooked mixture including ~ that is rubbed on kayak

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cover elqunaq; “Eskimo ice cream” made with
~ amginaq, puya; fibrous piece left over
when ~ has been rendered civanra(q*); heat
diced seal blubber to get ~ civatugle;– hole to
store pokes of ~ qengneaq; pit or container for
storing ~ uqucilleg; ~ refrain from having ~
until one’s son first catches a seal umciginga-
serve or be served ~ meciete;– small poke
of ~ caqussayucuar(aq*); smoked fish stored
in ~ arumaarrluk, uqumelnguq*; taste of ~
civucugnilarq-

sealskin: ~ bag aklivik; ~ float avataq, avatarpak;
~ hunting bag ar’inaq, arr’inaq; ~ leggings
cissquillitaq, ciisqurrlitaq; ~ line for harpoon
imgun, qasmigutaq; ~ parka quqnguk; ~ poke
caqun, gerruraraq; ~ ready for use with hair
removed amirkqaq; ~ rope fastened around
hatch ararun; be aged (of ~) utuqaq;– be soaking
to loosen hair from ~ akungqaq;– bleached ~
naluaq; ~ boot catquk, iertqaq; device used in
wringing wet ~ kepirtqaq; make rope from ~
pinevkara;– plug to close ~ float unguqutaq;
put food in seal oil in a ~ pove teviri;– strip
of ~ to pull kayak cover sew tight palliun;
waterproof ~ hip boot aattyayagglug

seam: ~ ripper keluirissuun; block put under ~
when sewing qamiqumtagaq; come undone
at a ~ engume-, egume-, mektege-; cord
to make a ~ in a kayak tegguqiraq; device
used to keep stitches evenly tight as when
sewing a waterproof ~ unguqutaq; leather ~
reinforcement asirun; plant sewn inside ~ of
kayak cover cigvinguaq; sew a waterproof
~ iqare-; strip of sealskin to pull kayak cover ~
tight palliun; welt ~ on boot egliq; see Adams
(38)

search: ~ and seizure yuariluku teguiluku-llu; ~ for
food or anything needed cegar-; ~ suspected
persons yuarii; ~ through a container kaaleg-;
~ through one’s belongings algug-; ~ warrant
yaruurun kalikartaq; go in ~ of food stored in
mouse caches pakisaaq-

seashore: flat ~ grass inaquaciq; basket made of
coarse ~ grass mingqqaq, taperrnaq; ~ mollusk
cinarayarak

seasick: be ~ angayiite-

season: bad ~ canerlak; be open (hunting) ~
ikingqa-; celebration to request abundance in
the coming ~ Agayuyararq; emergency closures

(of fishing or hunting ~) piqatarraarpeknateng
umegluku; first catch of the ~ anguyaraarun;
spring ~ kiaupaq; summer ~ kiaq; young gull at
first ~ flight civissaar(aq*)

seat: aqumgavik, aqumlleq, aqumllitaq, aqumvik;
~ plank in kayak aqumgautaq

seated: dance performed while ~ aqumrun; put
head down when ~ kucungninigar-

seaweed: elquaq*, irenrrluguaq; edible yellow ~
tukurnaq; herring roe attached to ~ elquaq*
have things clinging to it (such as herring roe
on ~) neve-1

second: the ~ aipaa; ~ cold month Tanqiluryaq
Kinguqilaq; ~ one tungliq*; remnant of ~ person
ut’rutaq; ~ wife after man has lost his first wife
neqliuarta; ~ wife in a polygamous marriage
nukaraq; bearded seal in its ~ year maklacuk,
maklassuk; beaver in its ~ year nukaq

secondary chief: sakaassiik

secret: aassaqun; have a ~ aassaqad; ~ berry patch
igjtanaun; secret N (pb) -gssaar(aq*); ~ thing
cangssaar(aq*); ~ly observe qinuur-

secretary: igarta

secretive: be ~ aassaqad; ~y V (pb) -gssaar(ar)-

section: measurement of the width of the last ~
of one’s index finger tekneq; ~ of a fish just in
front of the tail kep’neq; ~ of lip directly under
philtrum kucurvik

secure: naqyute-; ~ with cord ket’gaq; tie ~ly
qillerqe-; fasten ~ly nuqtsugte-

sedentarily: play ~ naanguar-

sedge female ~ plant qinkiq

sediment: kisneq

Sedum roseum: caqlaq

Sedum roseum: MEGTAT NEQAIT, VEGTAAT NEQAIT, VEGTAT
NEQAIT

see: tangerr-, tangke- ~! tangriiut; ~ a ghost
alangru-; ~ clearly mecike-; ~ for the first
time tangnerraq; ~ normally takvik; ~ poorly
takviate-; ~ what happened taugak’estataun;
without doing anything else tangriinar;
without responding to what one sees
tangriinar-; as far as the eyes can ~ iik
ngeliignun; be able to ~ mecig-; be easy to ~
meccignarqe-; be excited to ~ (him) tupeke-;
be glad to ~ someone or something aryuqeq,
iriqeq-; tupeq-; be hard to ~ mecignarqeq,
miskite-; become better able to ~ mecige-;
become easier to ~ mecignarni-; for the weather
to make it easier to ~ ayavig-; let me ~ ataq,
ata’a, ataki; let one ~, or be seen tangevkar-;
try to ~ pangquussiig-, paquussiig-; feel body
warmth without ~ing the person nuyqarnin-
see-saw: assungutaq, aasseetaq, iipuuyaaq,
iippuyaq
seed: iipuuyaq
seek: ~ (its) person (owner or human form)
yungcarte-; ~ medical aid emute-; ~ money
akissaar-, akissur-; ~ N (pb) -cur-, -ssur-;
the essence of someone yungcarte-; need
something and ~ it kepqe-
seem: ~ like N (pb) -ngate-; ~ to be becoming V (pb)
-ngari-; ~ to be V-ing (pb) -ngate-; something
that ~s to be a person Yugngalnguq*
seen: be ~ unexpectedly
seen: be ~ tangruu-; be out where it can be ~
paivnga-; let one see, or be ~ tangevkar-;
put (it) out where it can be ~ paiyve-, paiyve-;
keep self from being ~ tanite-; knock ~ in the
distance irlurneq
seep: kullughte-
seine: qeqsarteq
Seiurus novaeboracensis: Maram Cetaara,
maramiutak*  
seizure: have a ~ cuqamliirte-, qiste-; search and ~
yuariluku teguiluku-llu
select: table with food laid out for diners to ~
uuyiqvik
self: ellmi; see Endings section
self: in-law acquired by marriage of ~
tukuq
self-confidence: cacet-
self-confident: be ~ allegtaa-, cacetu-
self-restraint: lack ~ takaite-
sell: naverte-, tune-, tunniar-; ~ (it) tuniaq-;
~ things tuniar-; ~er: tuniarta; engage in ~ing
navernniar-
semen: qingiuq, see Drebett (10); ejaculate ~
maq’erri-, maq’i-
semi-subterranean: ~ sod house nepiaq; tunnel
entrance to ~ house or kashim kalvagyarqak
tuqulk; use tunnel entrance of ~ house kalvag-
semiconical: ~ bentwood hat caguyaq, ciyayaq
semilunar: ~ knife uluaq; handle of ~ egkuaq;
woman’s ~ knife kegginalek; large ~ knife
ulurpak; slate used to make ~ knives uluaq
semipalmated plover: tapruar(aq*), uyarr’uyaq
send: tuyuq*; ~ a son-in-law or daughter-in-law
back parents qinu*; ~ a visitor away without
having him or her eat menkuke-; ~ away or
send forth yagacete-; ~ for tuyuq*; ~ on an
errand makira*; ~ bladders under the ice
during the Bladder Feast nalug*; thing that
one ~ tuyuq*
Senecio congestus: Melngut Neqait, qagyuyuq
Senecio pseudo-arnica: nasqapuquag
sensation: acquire ~ elpenge-; have a burning ~
uuqgitar-
sense: elpeke-; lack common ~ umyurarite-, usviite-;
lose one’s good ~ cellairute-, ellairute-; ~ a
pregnancy gone bad qingarniur-; be such that
one can ~ it elpeqnarqe-; ~ of the human body
or mind elpekuquen; come to one’s ~s elpenge-
sensible: ellatu-; be ~ ellecpag-, usvingqerr-  
sensitive: be ~ ellake-; have ~ teeth keggsgagar-
be ~ to sound or motion terikegg; not be ~
to sound or motion terikeggjate-; lack ~ity
mianite-
sensor: elpekuquen
sentence: period in a ~ kapqallruar(aq*); utter an
incomplete ~ iiqupi-
sepal: nauggair(aq*); ~ S Naucteand
caqelngataruaq, nayumiqassuutait
separate: ~ from others alakaaq, ill’arte-; ~ hood
yuryaraq-; ~ point placed on arrow caniyak;
~ into two parts avte-; go ~ ways avquiqar-;
leather put between heads to ~ them iqataq;
anticipate arrival of one ~d nerilegte-; one from
a place ~ by a natural barrier akemkumiau; ~d
during menstruation or childbirth avisnga-
September: Amiraayaaq, Amirairvik,
kakeggliyavik, see Adams (75)
septum: decoration for nasal ~ kakgegluguayaat
series: (pb) -in; reach the fifth in a ~ tallimiri-
serpent: cissirrap
serum: ituk
servant: kevgiurta, pista
serve: kevgiur-; ~ as an indication pilerikre-; ~ food
neqluir-; ~ food in a kashim qegpte-; ~ seal oil
mecite-; the person one ~s kevgiurtuq; ~s
you right! anirtaqulluk, kakakikika, palaq
serving dish: akirkar(aq*), miisqaaq, tunmaq
set: elkarte-, eva-, ngelkar-; ~ a trap civte-,
kappaanir-; be ~ kakite-; completed ~ naanaq;
one who drives the boat while the net is being

* Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
settle: elgarte-, nuni-; down elkarte-, ngelkarte-, nunalgar-; on elkarte-, ngelkarte-; be ~d elgangqa-, elgar-; something that has ~d to the bottom kinsqeq

settlement: former ~ on the Kwhethluk River

Iqsalleq

seven: mallruungin, malrunlegen, see Petroff (1); ~ in cards iquggalek, iqulek; ~ ribs in a boat napallaak

sever: kepe-

several: qavcin

severe: suffer ~ muscle cramps qeluarci-; be a ~ blizzard pirrec’vag-; be ~ly depressed umyuqiqe

sew: mingqe-; ~ a waterproof seam iqre-; ~ in this pattern tevtararaq*; ~ it closed nungute-; ~ on a sole nq’taq; on beads emkiirtur-; ~ stitch used to ~ on boot soles ellipiaq, inuguarcetuaq-; ~ skins together for a parka tamategte

Seward Peninsula: boundary between Yup’ik and Inupiaq territory on the ~ Uqvigartalek

sewing: baste in ~ kelullir-, petugtur-, ngekkumaq; ~ a drift-net ngekkumaq-; ~ a net ngekkumaq; ~ afloat petugtur-; line used to a ~ net amun; food ~ for someone minaq;

~ down elli-1; iturte-; ~ in a position paste-; ~ net petugaq; ~ of twenty loche fish tuvqertat; ~ one’s direction inland lururn-; ~ asked qavirte-;

~ a trap petengte-; ~ time for something qaqa; be to ~ act uqlir-, urnir-; ~ out bedding (for) inarrliur-; ~ snares negir-; ~ the table qanciqur-;

~ up a tent civte-; ~ upright makete-, makte-; ~ weight on (it) naner-

Seward Peninsula: boundary between Yup’ik and Inupiaq territory on the ~ Uqvigartalek

sewing box: kakivik, kellarvik, qemaggyvik, qungasvik

sewing machine massiinaq, mingqessuun; ~ bobbin atirrneq

sewn: be ~ with tight stitches cupuitive-; calfskin ~ in design at hem of parka akurun; calfskin ~ to make a V pattern on parka or boot unminguaq; decorative pattern on ~ item tevtararaq*;

~ design from caribou fawn skin ~ onto a parka qulitaq; dyed leather piece used to decorate ~ items cungagartaq; fringed fur ~ on hem or hood uulungak; fringed mink fur ~ at the border of a garment pinevyacagaq*; opening on parka into which an arrow point design was ~ pakineq

sex: child of either ~ tan’gurraq*; animal of the same ~ as N (pb) -caluq*; act flustered in the presence of a member of the opposite ~ alake-2, alange-2; commit adultery or otherwise have illicit ~ akusaruteke-; engage in illicit ~ qacuniar-; have illicit ~ with a reluctant woman acuniar-; ~ totally preoccupied with ~ qumqiite-; ask for a ~ partner caavarrnuuar-;

have ~ual dealings with a woman arniuar-; harass ~ually qiqia-

sexual intercourse: have ~ atarte-, inarute-, kuyag-;

kuyug-, taqik, uyug-; ~ with a man anguciur-; move hips as during ~ naguniq;

shabby: ~ N (pb) -vialuk; ~ old N (pb) -lker(aq*), -rlugaq*

shade: talin, talineq, talite-; dark ~ of facial hair qiuggaqa, qiquciaranga’artellria

shadow: talineq; cast a ~ tarenrir-

shaft: ~ of a fire-drill nucugcuutak; ~ of a seal harpoon nagun; ~ of an arrow caniryaq; ~ of bow-drill cuukiicunguaq, ussunqig; arrow ~ straightener nakercuau; attachment to a harpoon ~ itercaraq; bow-drill ~ ussunqig; loop to hold harpoon ~ qasmigutaq; part of drill at top of ~ neg’utaq

Shageluk: Caarilluk

shaggy: ~ dog melquussuk, mequp’ayagaq*, mequuss’uk

shake: angala-, angalate-, arulate-, qiive-, umruksuar-, uulegte-; ~ one’s head ungaulug-;

~ it in disapproval ungaulugte-; ~ as from fright kakave-; ~ clothing kanevlcarse-; ~ oneself

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

1189
all over ungulerqur; ~ off snow or dirt ellug-, evcug; ~ violently aangulugute-; shiver so much that one’s jaw ~ agluqumtaar(ar); start to ~ uulenge-; mix by ~ing angalate-shake hands: aaggacungar-, aaggacungar-, unaciu-; ritually ~ in Russian Orthodox Church auq’arite-; ~ with aaggacungar-; ~ with and say “cama-i” to cama-i-ir-

Shaktoolik: Cagtlek
shallow: be ~ etgaye-, ilukite-, maiklite-; ~ place etgalguq*a, etgalguq; be shallow (of net) narrlutkite-; run aground in ~ water etgelqite-; ice beached in ~ water et’galqilaq
shaman: angalkuq, kallalek, tuunralek; ~ who journeyed into the ocean imartelleq; ~s “other half” avneq; ~s drum apqara’arcaun; ~s paraphernalia qelguq; ~s helping spirit avneq, tuunraaq; ~s incantation to protect one from illness qaniquq; ~s mask nepetaq, tukarauq, yuq’aq; a voice that could be summoned by a ~ youn; attempt to murder (of a ~) carayara-; become aware of ~ intending to kill people avullusagute-, ississayuq; ~ that helps people at sea qurrurrulyi; novice ~ alairyuaraalia; one who has been treated by a ~ youngcaraa; ordinary person, not ~ Yup’ik; powerful ~ angarvak
shamanistic: be rejected for marriage because of ~ machinations nulirtuurmacir-; deal with people through ~ power yuliur; fly with aid of ~ power elumara-; perform ~ acts angalki-, angalkumirse-; perform ~ incantation qanique-; perform ~ practices avnira-; use ~ powers tuknaquin; no...
raft

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. 

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

1191
shoulder: tusek, tuye,; carry on one’s ~ eqqu,; wolf fur on ~ of parka megcuqtaq; V-shaped calfskin piece on ~ of parka qupun, tusrun; thing carried on one’s ~ eqqu, ququ; shoulder band on parka tusaliitaq; shoulder blade keggasek, keggarka qaranriya raq; shoulder firearm uqutuellek; measurement of ~ to ~ tusneq; (~s) of seal harpoon kegglassi; bearded seal with very dark ~ s apsiaraq; carry (a person) on one’s ~ s kakgar; carry with ~ qe-magtaaq; ~ thrown over the ~ s ulikutauq
shout: aara, aarcillag, aarpag, erinia, qanpag, qarte, qategpagan, qatpag, qayapag; ~ repeatedly qatguriu
shove: enu, ~ off or over cagevqar, ~ a little with ~ the foot itemka~; ~ hard cineqcpag
shovel: aiggaun, pekutaq, qanikciurun; ~ or other digging tool elacgcuuq; ~ snow qanikciur
shoveler: curcurpak, sugg’erpaq, sursurpak
show: apeturun, nasvag, suuaq, tangerete,; go to a ~ suuliyar; put on a~ for tanggssit; ~ affection by clinging unga, ~ fear uluryuyug; ~ how nallunair; ~ off elucitukuyag; ~ one’s excitement qiilert; ~ one’s scorn aarcillag, aarpag, erinia, qanapa; ~ physical strain tenguq; ~ sadness teggerpak; ~ something to nasvag, nasvite, qanikciur; ~ to ~ maniit; one who ~ shoulder ~ side
sick: feel ~ ellaculngu, nagte, nangteq, naullumirte, naullu, qe, feel ~ after eating fatty food uqilngu; ~ in body natlute; ~ puffy and ~ looking tenguqlirte
sickle: vegarcuun sickness: apquciq, cirla, kirciu, nangyun, qenqan; feel weak from ~ unaqcerte
side: caqaneg, caqarneq; ~ area taquq; ~ body caq {|aq}; ~ face ayakutar(aq), inarnaq; ~ neck iiraq; ~ of nose pacigaq; ~ side mana, a little on ~ toward speaker ukakarar, across on the other ~ akma(ni); be ~ in ituk ~ be leaning to the ~ inrngqa, be on the ~ caningqa, bone on ~ of head cirunqatqak; deep-water ~ of sandbar isquq; dune eroded on the ~ ingluirse; fall on the ~ avallakar, iquupag; floor at ~ of fireplace acilaq; go from one ~ to the other mumitgqar; go through the area on the sheltered ~ uqris; go toward one ~ (and not the other) ingluar, inner ~ of a pelt cata; lee ~ uluqu, uqeq; left ~ iqsuq; legendary creature, one ~ of which is an animal and the other a man irci, irciq; lie on one’s ~ and watch someone work ac’irci; little room at ~ of entrance qerrayaq; membrane on inner ~ of pelt caterrluk; miss (it) by shooting to the ~ ingluirute; on on other ~ amaqlq; one ~ of beam of kayak tununaq; one ~ only inglupiaq; one’s waist at the ~ side enrlnguq, nenrilq; ornaments in hair at ~ of forehead culkluuk; particular ~ of a geographical place or direction tunlirte; piece on each ~ in front of tracking stabilizer of kayak imaqliq; put on the ~ canirte; right-hand ~ alirneq, tallirpilirneq; seal harpoon head with five ~ s keggikuq; the ~

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canitm'nun; thing of the left ~ iq'ulsioneq; toward
the sheltered ~ uq'tm'nun, uqtum'nun; pot that
has rounded ~s aq'amirtaq; moose hide tanned
on both ~s qatviaq; one of a pair of tassels on
~s of a parka avan; start turning up ~s of a
coiled grass basket ciqt'aqeg-, pakeg-, pakugte-;
parka cut high on ~s kinguqaleq
side rail: ~ of kayak ingneg, qamemqucagaq; ~ of
sled quiliq
side to side: rock from ~ (of a boat) eveq'a-, iria-, kukiyaq-, kukuqte, uvaa-; shake one's head
from ~ ungaulug-
side wall: ~ of semi-subterranean house
nak'r qataq, nak' qataq; ~ of sod house kangqciq
side-stringer: kayak ~ caaganeq, saaganeq
sideburn: ~rarun
caganeq, saaganeq
side to side: rock from ~ (of a boat) eveq'a-, iria-, kukiyaq-, kukuqte, uvaa-; shake one's head
from ~ ungaulug-
side sway: ~ something akitmite-
sideways: canitm'mun; bump into an obstacle
~ akitmita-; look ~ by turning one's head
takuyar-; look ~ without turning one's head
qigciq-
siding: put ~ on qanir-
sieve: kataagun
sift: kataagte-
sifter: kataagun
sigh: aneryaar-, culuguyug-
sight: be in ~ alaingqa-; be out of ~ behind
something iplea-; disappear from ~ nallinea-;
fade from ~ ellaq'er-; go out of ~ talurte-; into
the area out of ~ tayimtaq; pass out of each
other's ~ amarrigate-; ~ with (it) qinrute-; ~
with binoculars or from an elevated point
qiner-2
sign: ~ one's name sainar-
signal: holding gaff as ~ uurcaq; ~ with eye(s)
iimiiq-
signpost: nallunailkutaq
signs: have ~ of human habitation yuc'illia-
silent: be ~ emiaite-, nepaite-, qanyuite-; fall ~
nepair-; ~ person qanyuqilnguq*; ~ly fart
cupungnig-
silk: sukuqyaq
silly: be ~ elucituquyag-; be proud in a ~ way
terikar-; one who is careless in a ~ way
tekallingaq
slit: ur'raq
silver: qerrirliq; ~ metal qerrircetellria; ~y calm
caviguyar-; ~y speckle quilekupiaq
silver salmon: caayuryaq, ciayuryaq, qakiiyaq*
qavluqaq, qurluilnguq*; ~ aged then frozen quiliq,
quluq, ququk
similar: beach bug ~ to a tiny lobster nastaamaq;
bone (or ~ material) left after meat is eaten
from it enerkuqaq: ~ to tuar, tuarpiqaq; thing
~ to N (pb) -nguaq, -uaq, -yak; insect ~ to
mayfly kapsuli; game ~ to prisoner's base
man'amankaaq
simmer: qallaksugte-
simultaneously: ataucikun, ataucitun
sin: assiillngir-, assiillnguq*, kengluq; commit a ~
kengliqhe-; confession of ~s in church apqaurun
since: ~ long ago ak' anek, ak'arpan; ~ N (pb)
-niq1; ~ some time in the N (pb) -niq1; ~ when
nak'nermek; ~ yesterday ak'wauqarpan
sinew: eglu, ivaluq, yualuq; ~ before it is split
ulun; ~ binding on a toggling harpoon
atanrataq; ~-backed bow cukangegautaq;
awl for working with ~ eglu, uqetmun;
cross-lashing holding ~ backing onto a bow
cagniqun; hand-twisted ~ yualukiuraq; sewing
~ kelpaq; split ~ qunavte-, talu; two-ply ~
piirraq
sinew splitter: qunavun, qapuqisiqauun, talun,
taluqtaq
sing: atuq; ~ a wordless tune uyuruar-; ~ during
the Bladder Feast cyuyataeq; ~ out of tune
emiate-; ~ slowly cauyuiqar-; ~ softly without
saying words out loud megamliur-; ~ songs of
supplication during the Inviting-In Feast
gayuli-; ~ the invitation during the Messenger
Feast eniraraq-; ~ to ask for specific gifts during
the Messenger Feast taitnuraraq-; ~ with soft
drumming before dancing menge-; ridicule
by ~ing in the Messenger Feast nemerlrugetaa-
one who shouts “here it is” to start the ~ing
during a holiday kit'arta
singed: be ~ leg'uma-; get [e]leg-, leg-, kukeg-
paliryi-
single: bead iqupak; ~ fish egg iqupak; ~ hanging
strip of fringe pineyvyaq; ~ macaroni noodle
qiilnguuyaq; ~ mesh of a net qeqa; ~ rock in
the water nagaayuq; ~ set ataucin
single-bladed paddle: anguarun; crosspiece or ball-
like grip on ~ qauqau; ~ grip that is one piece
with the handle qaquaqningaq
sink: kit'eq-; ~ into snow, mud, etc. muruq-, muruaq-
~ something ~ on one kic'i-; ~ or dive

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sinker — skin (boat, clothing . . .)  ENGLISH-TO-YUP’IK INDEX

- down murugte-; ~ partway due to overloading of boat kive-; ~ something kic’i-; for tracks to become elevated as surrounding snow ~s nalugarui-; creature that ~s into the ground as it walks muruayuli

sinker: net ~ kicaqutaq, kis’un; slit at each end of a net ~ narguaq

sinkhole: muruyaq

sinus: curlu

sip: ~ a hot beverage yuurt’-2; drink by ~ping yuurqaq

Sirius: ilarul qimugtii

sister: arnauaq; older ~ al’a, alleqaq, alqaq, al’qaq; one’s spouse’s ~ alqaruaq; younger ~ of a male nayagaq; man’s ~s child usruq, uyyruq; female’s ~s child nurr’aq; ~s husband arenqiartekaaq, nengauk

sister-in-law: alqaruaq; (brother’s wife only) ukurraq; ~ (only as sibling of one’s spouse) cakiraq

sit: ~ close to the edge qutqir-; ~ cross-legged amaqigi-; ~ down aqume-; ~ hunched up quminga-; ~ in a boat ingun2; ~ on eggs eva-; ~ up mak’arte-, makte-; ~ with legs stretched out ceturte-; ~ on s’low akerta aqumuq

site: old village ~ nunalleq; ~ in the northeast part of Nunivak Is. Qaviayarmiut; of a fire aralleq; ~ of borrowing navrarvik; ~ of V-ing (pb) -vike-

sitting: be ~ aqumga-; ~ mat nacin; ~ partner alrapaq; ~ with legs stretched out cetungqa-

situated: be ~ uita-; item ~ in a small space kukutnaaq; ~ in a line yaaqliqe-

situation: able to control ~ kalivqinaite-; ~ that one cannot control kalivqinar-; unable to cope with a ~ nanikua-; not want to go back to one’s former ~ mege-; ~ whose identity is immediately known tamaa(ni); device to scare children away from dangerous ~s aarallr(aq*)

six: arvinlegen; ~ in cards kuiggaar(aq*); ~ holes for lashing frame of kayak tunicilleq; ~th one arvinelgaq, arvineq

size: angtaciq; decrease in ~ quve-; be a certain ~ pita-1; ~ of a second-year seal maklacuk; ~ be appropriate in ~ pitalqegte-

sizzling: make a ~ sound serrsallaq-
skate: cikulraar(aq*); ice ~ kankiiq

skeleton: enerllainaq; skull of a ~ iiingaraq

skerry: nagaayuq

sk: eskiq

skid row: be on ~ akag-
skies: blizzard under clear ~ aciikuar-
skiff: palayaq

skilled: ~ harpooner or spear thrower narussuli

skillet: assalissuun, eskuulutaq, skuulutaq

skillful: be ~ munar-, qetuml; be ~ with munaga-
skim: punerte-; ~ over the surface kat’ag-, nevaar-, pugyar-
skin (animal): amiq, amiir-; ~ a seal or other animal nayugnaq; ~ of an old walrus engitag-; ~ of caribou taken in fall itruq; ~ of the bearded seal naterkaq, nat’rarkaq; ~ of young caribou pukirneq; ~ soaked to remove hair or fur meqirakaq; ~ to be chewed to soften it aaqassaq; ~ to chew on tamukassaaq;

skeletal tear in ~ allganek; beluga ~ mangtak; cap of ~ with decorative bands uivquq, uivqurr*aq; chew on a ~ to soften it angula-; chew on a dried fish ~ amiracetaar(ar)-

decomposed layer beneath ~ of a dried fish kimacak; dried fish ~ for chewing ungicetaaq; dried fish protruding from ~ makesqiq, makneq; dried fish stripped of its ~ allneq; flesh under ~ of fish allkuaq, kelipacuk; flex a ~ to make it pliable ulug-2; freeze-dried ~ qercirtaq; freeze-dry a ~ qercir-; get a dried ~ soaking wet qakimaq; pull the ~ back over the body qapiar; remove seal blubber from ~ qagapqur; scrape a ~ pellugte-; scrape and bleach seal ~ qercirar-; seal pup that has shed its newborn ~ carriqaq; soften a ~ by extended soaking peqliqir; stretch a ~ to dry ngillar-; tan a ~ by scraping it cakivate-, cakuug-, calugte-; thick edible layer of walrus ~ kaugpak, kauk; unsalted strip of fish flesh without ~ kiarneq; worn-out ~ amirnraq*.

skin (boat, clothing, chewing, rope, tools): ~ as binding material tapengyak; ~ bag full of dried smoked silver salmon elliaq; ~ container acalurnaq; ~ for chewing taaqaassaq; ~ head-

ring with earflaps nerun; ~ line to fasten skirt around hatch of kayak agarun; ~ of a dried fish that one chews arucetaaq, tamukassaaq; ~ scraping board atliq-; ~ stretching and scraping tool assipaq; ~ stretching frame or form nillaaq; ~ wristguard petengyaraq; ~ covered boat angapiaq; ~ scraping implement iqucsisunuq; bed-

ding ~ alliqupak, alliraq, cuuruq; bevel ~ for
skin (human): ~ sore cakucuk, nautaktak, qaaryak; ~ tag u’rutaq; have debris clinging to one’s ~ apat’ag; have wrinkled ~ from soaking in water quacerte-, quaercire-; mole on ~ augyak, tuquunquq; pore on ~ mai; remove frostbitten ~ uuyutair-
skin boat: put cover on ~ amir-
skin boot: piluguk; ankle-high ~ atallgaq, kameksak, qaliruaq; crimp in the sole of a ~ teguaq; drawstring at top of ~ parrvik, parteq, parteraq, parterin, tarperaq; fancy ~ made with dark fur over the shin ciuqlek; fur liner for ~ murun; have holes in sole of ~ puturte-; knee-high or higher ~ kamguk; leather piece on a ~ with a hole for the bootlace putu-; ~ with V pattern uminguuq; provide (~) with an insole of dried grass piinir-; round patch on the sole of a ~ allngik; short ~ nanlinguaraq; sole of ~ nat’raq; strip of skin between sole and upper part of a ~ menglerin; thigh-high waterproof ~ at’arrluaq*; top of ~ kangeq; waterproof ~ made of fish skin amirak, ivruq; woven liner for ~ alliqsak; ~ made of dyed sealskin catquq; bootlace loop for ~ putulri; bearded seal skin for ~ soles lavtak, naterkaq, nat’rarkaq; ~ with beaver trimming qulip’ak; ~ thigh-high with fur out ayagcuun; woman’s high ~ ac’upeggluq, yuunin; thigh-high ~ s mamlek

skin scraper: cakivcissuun, cakuugun, calugcissuun, calugun, cuplulek, ellumrun, keliutaq, pellumrun, qalliqt, tellunrun, urugun, urumerun

skin-sewing: linen thread for ~ elngurliq; three-cornered ~ needle quguleq, umilek

skinned: muskrat or squirrel hung to dry after being ~ qemitaq*

skinning: seal- ~ knife qapiaruuq; woman’s seal- ~ knife kaussuun; tool for ~ seal flippers of ~ tamaqernikiyagaq

skip: for heart to ~ a beat ircaquuralag-; ~ on water cilur-, kat’ag-; ~ over (it) patakau-

skirt: ciqauyaq, uan; woman’s ~ акупек; lift up one’s ~ qakteg-; roll up ~ and tie it at the waist qepte-; raise ~ and let fall ellu’kar-; ~ around hatch of kayak agaran; folded ~ ciqtagneq

skirting: akurun

skull: ilquigneq, qamiqukuyuk, qamiquleq; ~ of a skeleton irgararaq; area at back of fish ~ tatek; chop walrus tusks from ~ avamiqur-; eye socket in ~ iisngaq; human ~ ingakuyuk; ~ not in a living body nasqukuyuk; opening at base of ~ katnngalqutaaq

sky: cella, cilla, ella, qilaq; act under the open ~ angvarqu-; clouds on the horizon but with blue ~ above qerruutaq; descend from the ~ cilur-; water ~ qiu; for ~ to be clear avair-
skylight: ~ of traditional house egaleq; ~ frame qitek, qiteq; framework to hold down ~ nanerta; seal-gut ~ tanquin
slab: ~ of bark allegyaq, kelaaciq; ~ of cottonwood bark imlauk
slack: suddenly go ~ qac’uqerte- slant: angayegte-, everte-, irirte-, luqirte-, uverte-; be ~ed uvengqa-
slanting: evengqa-, ever-, iringqa-, irir-, luqingqa-, luqir-, uve-
slap: pateg-, patguur-, qacarte-, qacpag-, qassarte-, qac’uqerte-
slat: ~ of bed nemerciq slashing: (wood strip) ~ of bed
slate: ingleraq 1, turun ~ of bark slab: ~ of bark
slightly: move ~ pekaksuar(ar)-, pekavyurte-
slip: ~ down cellur-, cetu-, cillur-, ellur-, ellu’urte-
sliding: play ~ on ice cikutagquq, mecaliqaq
sleep: iss’a-, kanar(ar)-, qavaq ~ very soundly qavaryug-; be in a ~ qavap’ag-; die in one’s ~ kanari-; put to ~ qavangcar-; kill or otherwise harm one in his/its ~ qavi-; next to (another) tutek; with inarute-; with (her) tutek; with clothes on cikcenar-; do something unusual during ~ pegla-
“sleep” in the eye: meryak2, qavacilleq, quniggul
sleep paralysis: have ~ tupagyaaq-, uqamair-
sleeping: rise from ~ and go without breakfast maknginar-; be ~ in the water (of bearded seals) putukuar-; spear used to kill seals ~ sleeping on ice asaaquq, asuaqqq, ayaaqquq; log at edge of ~ area akin, akitaq; ~ platform ingleq
sleeping bag: inarrvik, maakuluk, maukuluk, muukuluk, qavaruq Georgian
sleeping mat: curuq
sleeping pill: qavarcetaaq
sleepwalk: temli-
sleepy: be ~ qavara-, qavarni-, qelurni-; feel ~ from so much fresh air, food, etc. imasri-; become alert after being ~ qavannir-
sleet: cikutagquq, mecaliqaq
Sleetmute: Celltemiut
sleeve: aliq, amraq; knitted cuff on a ~ kaunguaq, maknginar-
slender: ~ clam pilagtauruan
slice: ~ of bread inqiaq; ~ of dried fish protruding from skin makneq, makesqiq
slick: be ~ nepirag-, piirag-, piirig-; oil ~ from boat or dead animal uquaq
slide: ~ down cellur-, cetu-, cillur-, ellur-, ellu’urte-; ~ down to the floor or ground kiveg-; ~ downhill repeatedly ellu’urtaar-; ~ up on top of one another evu-
sliding: play ~ on ice cikutrii-; sound made when ~ on very cold snow kakingerte-
slighted: feel ~ aruq’ler-; gurte-, imssa-
slightly: move ~ pekaksuar(ar)-, pekavyurte-;
Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

- aged fish uqumaarrluk; - aged meat arinaciraq; - touch agenkar-

slime: nuacqeq; squeeze to remove ~ cipegte-; fish ~ cuvgeq, yuvgeq

slimy: be ~ luvaqrir-, nuacqeq

sling: elluqun; - for hunting agqetaaq; ~ used to throw stones aturrlugaq*; rock thrown with a ~ elluqun

slip: yuupkaaq, quasqiarte-, qurasqite-, qurrasqite-, ~ and fall qaalluciaqar-; ~ down kive-; pants ~ down kive-; device to keep one from ~ping qurrasqicailkun; oversole used to prevent ~ping qurraam

slipper: emniiussun, murun, qacullraq, qaliruaqm selip'ussa

slippery: be ~ qurayarnarqe-, qurrasqinarqe-, enmiussuun, murun, qaacullraq, qaliruaqm

slowly: V ~ maar(ar)-; ~ start to V (pb) -qatar(ar)-; one who does things very ~ mianikur(aq*), piqassngiar(aq*); V ~ and with difficulty because of disability (pb) -qatarar(ar)-

slug: sea ~ ussunqluk

sluggard: qessanquq

sluggish: be ~ paviate-

slung: remove something ~ over one's back amaquate-

slurp down: elaqlar-, laqlar-

slush: ~ ice qenu; ~ under thin ice ac'irutaq; ~y

mud kataneq

smacking: make a ~ sound mecarte-

small: be ~ cakte-, mikte-; ~ amount of N (pb) -kaineq, -kuiner(aq*); ~ bird pinipaaq(aq*), tengmiqaar(aq*), yaqulquksaag(r); ~ bit of N (pb) -kuyuk; ~ broken piece of ice ciamneq; ~ bullhead kapatark; ~ bush cuppya(r); ~ clam that is black on the ends amsak, anyak; ~ cloud amurlaar(aq*); ~ container woven from grass naqtaabar(aq*); ~ dark piece of parka fur representing a bear yurturuq; ~ diameter intertwined thread qip'ayagaq*; ~ dog qimukcuaal(aq*); ~ doll cuqaq, cugaruaq, inuguaq; ~ driftwood avussak; ~ edible sea creature arnaaq; ~ fish braided for drying piiiarrulk; ~ fish found in lakes ilaaraaq; ~ flat stone cilurnaqt; ~ fly qevlerli; ~ gift brought to a dance or feast Itruka'ar; ~ grassy knoll or island evineq; ~ harpoon or dart for seal tuqsiiq; ~ house enququyagaq; ~ hunting knife amelcikar(aq*); intestine qilunguuyaq; ~ knife luqquicar(aq*); ~ laddle qassuuciaq; ~ N (pb) -cengaq*,-cuvar(aq*), -kar(aq*), -kuvar(aq*), -ksuar(aq*), -kutaq-; ~ nonvital Viing (pb) -ngssak; ~ piece of beached ice et'galqilaq; ~ portion of (it) ilaarq, neq'aari-; ~ pot egakcuar(aq*), epurrak; ~ river kuignauq; ~ round hill ekurnaqt; ~ sea bird cukilek; ~ sled ikamracuar(aq*), qamigaun; ~ snail aalemyaaq, ipugpak; ~ sweet green plant from mouse caches aatuuyaaark; ~ talk qanengssak; ~ thin straight log unrapig; ~ thrust-like bird ciyuq; ~ trees and bushes cuyaqsak; ~ weasel enairayuliyaqag(r)*; ~ white bead qaterli, qaterliar(aq*); ~ bird arrow akitnaq*; ~caliber bullet cingigaleq; -(er) animal ungungssiaq(aq*); -er or -est one or ones mikleq; -est egg in a nest, -est pup in a litter, etc. quuqessngitak, uquessngitak; any ~ fruit atayaqag(r); ~ be in amount ikgete-; be ~ in size mike-; be ~er mikellru-; become ~er and ~er ellaq'er-; bladder of a ~ mammal cikutaq; find it to be too ~ mikelle-; get stuck in something that is too ~ caltuqte-, tatsuqte-; have N to a ~ degree (pb) -kite-; kick in a ~ way itemkar-; lose something ~ cagi-; retreat to a ~er area qungaq; ~ roll-up container for ~ items inguyutaq; root mesentry of the ~ intestine akunqaq; shaman's ~ drum apqara'arcrun;
spend ammunition shell and string used as a weapon for ~ birds qapiamcetaaq; V in a ~ way (pb) -kar-, -mcaugar-, -mcugte-, -msasag-, -msuugte-, -myugte-; V in a small way (pb) -kutar(ar)-; V to a ~ degree (pb) -mcugte-
smallpox: pupigpak; vaccinate against ~ talkarte-
smart: be ~ pupig-
smash: ~ down on (it) pasgerte-; ~ one after another ciirqe-; get ~ ed cii- 2 another
smell: smell of ~ insects aruvaar(ar)-, aruviar(ar)-; make ~ to kill white ~ itugenqegte-; full of ~ (of clothes) have thick puyuqe-; be ~ meat aruvarqi-, puyurte-; puyuqe-; quuyurpak all ~ quuyurrar(ar)-; quuyurpag-
smiling a big ~ always ~ (at) quuyupitaara-; nuv’in cimigliq, elquarniq, qimaruaq, uqtaqngaq; narite-; put ~ finger under someone’s nose narcig-, -rpagninarqe-, -rpagnite-; ~ or taste strongly of N puyurninarqe-; ~ or taste like N smoke ~ of human use or habitation yugninarqe-; ~ of ~ like feces anarninarqe-; ~ of N (pb) -niq; ipte-; ~ and growl snarl: ~ sour quulerninarqe-; ~ good llugnite-; the bad ~ of N narnirqe-; (pb) ; have a good ~ tepkegte-;
smoke: ~ fish apsuq, aruvak, puyuq; ~ fish soaked in seal oil arumaarrluk, uqumelnguq*; ~ silver packed-together Dolly Varden arumaarrluk, uqumelnguq*; ~ food neqerrluk; fish ~ fish soaked in seal oil nutaqerrun; caked ~ on the water ganiqsineq; clinging ~ nevluk; cover with ~ ciru; descend toward coast to ~ anuilite-; device for brushing ~ off a garment evcutaq; drifting ~ natquik; for there to be a blizzard with blowing ~ pircir-; for there to be the crunching sound
made by boots on cold ~ kakiungqite-,
gerqiugte-; sound made by something sliding
on very cold ~ kakingerte-; for tracks on ~ to
become hard and elevated nalugarui-; fresh ~
nutaryuk; glide over the surface of ~ ikamtag-
harzen (of prints in ~) qiqli-; hook dug into
~ to hold a dog team ayakatarcuun; light ~
kanevvluk; shake or brush off ~ ellig-; shelter
from ~ talite-; shovel ~ qanikciur-; sink into
~ muru-, murua-; soft, deep ~ muruaneq; to
crush on ice where food has frozen on the ~
mangirrar-; tunnel under the ~ tagelviiyaq;
use a story knife to draw pictures on ~
yearui-; walk across the ~ using snowshoes
tanglurar(ar)-; wet ~ mcaliqaq; white parka
for hunting in ~ qatermin; ~ beater katautaq,
kavcircuun; tool used to cut ~ blocks agiyautaq;
~ and granular ~ pukak; be or get ~ covered
qanikciur-; brush off ~ evcug-
snow bunting: am’arulkarar(aq*), cilumcuksugaq,
kanguruqaq, uksurtaq
snow fence: ageqercaaar(aq*)
snow goggles: igguak, uitemssuaq; traditional ~
jigaugek niguaq, niguaq
snow goose: kanguq
snow knife: cikutaarin
snow shovel: pekutaq, qanikciurun
snowbank: agneq, qengaruk
snowbeater: evcugtaq
snowblind: be ~ iiigte-, iiingir-
snowdrift: iqalluguaq
snowflake: qanuk
snow-go suit: qalluviik
snowmachine: ikamraq, snuukuuq
snowshirt: qaspeq
snowshoe: tanglurq; wooden crosspiece on a ~
tutneq; ~ with upturned front end acaluruqaq; ~
with pointed front puspugcetaaq; webbing on
~ nuluq; netting shuttle for ~s nulurcuun; walk
using ~ tanglurar(ar)-
snowshoe hare: ciriq, maqaruaq, nullutuyak,
uskaanaq
snowstorm: pirtuk
snowy owl: anipa
snuff: meluskaq, peluskaq; snort ~ melug\textsuperscript{1}; device
for taking ~ meluugcuun, meluuru\textsuperscript{1}

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
sockeye salmon: kayak, kavirauneq, sayak
sod: pakigtaq; piece of ~ pequq; qarmaq; peeled-off layer or block of ~ kiitaq
sod house: floor near fireplace in a ~ acilqaq; mat paneling in ~ kängciraq; semi-subterranean ~ enpiaq, nepiaq; side wall of ~ kängcicq; caulk on a ~ kataneq
soda: baking ~ quulriqaun
soda pop: merkaun, meqsuircaun quulrircaun
sockeye salmon — something}

solitary sandpiper: iisuraar(qa*), iiyuar(qa*), kiaqiaq, tunutuikiq
solstice: for ~ to occur aqume-, nutnerger-
Somateria fischeri: aangiikvak, akillek, qaigueq
Somateria mollissima: aangiikvak, metraq*, nanvista, nayangaryaq, tunupista
Somateria spectabilis: qengallek
some: ~ of ila; ~ part nate; caribou of ~ sort tumturuyayuk; ~time CAM ILINI; for ~ time now uumirpak; for ~ time to pass akaurarte-
someone: kina; ~ close mekiyiq; give to ~ more in need iknite-; have ~ to support one qagatengqerr-; ~ who acts like a relative tungeniquq; take ~'s place nunair-
somersault: ulpeter-, ulpiarte-
something: be ~ cau-; ~ eaten after eating frozen fish or receiving communion qeciryaikun; ~ evil caruyak; ~ for determining V (pb) -tassiigun; ~ for determining V-ness (pb) -taciigun; ~ given, taken, or brought along tapeq; expect ~ good neryuniqu-; ~ held in the hand or arms tegumiaq; ~ held in the mouth iqmiq; ~ held that one intends to throw angqin, angqun; ~ not to be taken seriously caangua; ~ on which one depends cacetuqun; ~ close mekiyiq; ~ that one should turn away from uluqaq; ~ used as a temporary bridge niraqtaq; ~ taken teguaq; ~ taken along in case one needs it ekqun2; ~ that causes one to lose his N (pb) -run; ~ that causes trouble picurlak; ~ that fits or is suitable engelqaq; ~ that gets one in ekun; be responsible for ~ that happens pinaqre-; ~ that has been turned over mumiga; ~ that has settled to the bottom Kisneq; ~ that is all wrapped up, tied up, bound qilquengjar(aq*); ~ that keeps one from doing what he wants to do umulqutaq; ~ that looks like N (pb) -kcak; ~ that occupies one’s time umulqutaq; ~ that one gets caught on or held back by nagun; ~ that really occurred piciq; ~ that saves one anirtuun; ~ used as a robe ulikutaq; ~ to act with pikaq; ~ to prevent rolling akagyailkun; ~ to talk about qanerkaq; ~ to throw milquq; ~ used for removing things auq’arisuun; ~ used to cause one to V (pb) -citaq, -cetaq; be ~ that one does not wish
to part with qununarqe-; ~ whose identity is known to the listener imkuqiq; have ~ wrong with one qaite-; ~ used as a working surface alliqaq

sometime: cam iliini; ~s iliini

somewhat: V ~ (pb) -rrlug-

somewhere: kilqag; ~ other than the normal cailkag

son: avankuq, avaqutaq, qetunraq*; adopted ~ avaqutarkartaq; male's parent's cross-cousin's ~ ilur(aq*); ~ of a woman's mother's brother or father's sister uicungaq*

son-in-law: nengauk; send a ~ back to his parents

son: avankuq, avaqutaq, qetunraq*; ~ other than the normal

somewhere: ~s

sonic: blood ~

song: apallilur-; ~ a dance

song sparrow: sulissulliar(aq*), ucukacellingiir(aq*)

soon: icivaaaruq, ukaniku, uqaqyaggun, uumiaqru; going to V ~ (pb) -niarar-; ~ V (pb) -yalqar-

sooth: puyuqneq; ~ and rosin angerqun

sooth: emair-

sore: ciyaneq, naucuk, naurrulk; bloody liquid from a ~ essnguq; canker ~ callaneq; open ~ callakayak, cuqeq*; have an open ~ callangaqa-; skin ~ cakucuk, nauktak, qaaryak; sore on scalp qaucuk, qauq*; infected ~ pupik; have ~ limbs ipigglugte-; have ~ muscles cagner-

Sorex sp.: angiyayaqagq*, casraraq*

sorrowful: feel ~ ilulliqe-

sorry: feel ~ for naklegyagute-

soul: anerneq, tarnaq 2, tarneq; immortal ~ yuuciq; save one's ~ anirtur-; ~ descends to the afterworld kanaraq

sound: nepa*; make a ~ nepelkurte-; be less intense in ~ mitriate-; decrease volume of ~ qaskelli-; make a splashing ~ merpallar(aq*), merpallar-; fall into water without making a splashing ~ cepqe; rustling ~ niuk; for there to be a rustling ~ levylugte-; for there to be a crashing ~ cingqutui-; ~ made by something sliding on very cold snow kakingerte-; for there to be crunching ~ as made by boots on cold snow qerquiugte-; fricative ~ eltetuli; make a characteristic ~ qalriuq; make a churning, bubbling, or gurgling ~ ler'arte-, lur'arpak; make a cracking ~ mengqi-; make a hollow ~ evikegte-; make a sibilant ~ essaar-; make a sizzling ~ sersallag-; make a smacking, splashing, or splatting ~ mecarte-; make a spooky ~ kekingerte-; make a whirring ~ [e]llerrarl(aq*); open mouth and emit ~ aar.*; readily conduct ~ qasiakqegg-; scold (of a squirrel making its ~) cit'gallag-g; sloshing ~ luquluk; swallow with a gurgling ~ lurlur-; walk over thin ice as it makes a cracking ~ calirur-; be ~ asleep acivagte-; make a swishing ~ sugg'agte-; make a flapping ~ lepli-; make the ~ of N (pb) -rpallar-; be very sensitive to ~ terikegg-; not be very sensitive to ~ terikeggiate-; ~ pleasant niitniireq-; ~ unpleasant niitniite-; get ~s nep nge-; make ~s other than those of speech qalriteria-; make gleeful ~s qiilera-; make murmuring ~s qalriqaltar(ar)-; summon a dog by making vocal ~s qalmar-; become aware of a human presence through ~s yulkia-; ~s indicating human presence yull'itaq-; for there to be ~s of a human presence yulkia-

soup: cuupaq, imarrluk, suupaq; provide solid ingredients in ~ uklir-; wild ~ greens suassaaq

sour: be ~ ciirnarqe-, quulertarqe-; be very ~ qunakqegg-; smell ~ quulerninarqe-; taste ~ qunackegg-; pucker in reaction to ~ food qununite-

source: kangiigq; ~ of assistance uksiqqaq; ~ of encouragement cacetuqun; ~ of moral support cacetuqun

sourdock: aatunaq, civassaaq, iruluq, naunrayagaq*, niucinaq, qellugtaq, quagci, qunarliq, quunaq;
sourdough — speech

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
speed: cucakaciq; ~ up cucarik-
spell: put a ~ on (him) iqenqiqesnite-
spend: (period of time) qaqtie-; ~ a certain number of days ernaqie-; ~ all elrikaute-; ~ the N (time) (pb) -te-1; ~ the N (pb) i-1; ~ the night unugir; ~ the spring up'nerki-; ~ the summer kiagi-; ~ the fall ukissi-; ~ the winter ukisi-
spent: ~ ammunition shell used as weapon qapiamcetaaq
Spermophilus parryii: cikik, qanganaq*
spee: tek'ar-
sphagnum moss: uruq
Spaghnum sp.: uruq
sphere: akagengellria
spherical: be ~ akagenqegg-, uivenqegg-; ~ glass fishnet float mengquq
spider: negair(aq*), neguryaq; ~ that appears to have a pouch kellavirlek; ~web negaqaq
spikes: be covered with ~ kuve-; ~ around here and there ~ kuvuur-; spill: kapuyanarqeq; spill: ~ and ply fibers piirri-
spinal disk: arinveeq, uivam arivnera; neural arch of the ~ qetqaq
spine: culuk, culukusuk, kuvaqegaq, qemirrluk; chill down one's ~ qerrari-; ~ly striped bearded seal qanerta
spiner toy: llerr'ar(aq*)
spine: culuk, culukusuq, kuyapegaq, qemirrluk; chill qaqite-
spend: (period of time) iiqenqiiqesnite-
spell: put a ~ on (him) qacerti-
spirit: anerneq, elillraaq, qela, tari, tarnaq; tarnaq; ~ belonging to a shaman qupurruyaq; where ~ resides after death qamenuqaq; ~ of the dead aangaayuk, kelessinayaq; conjure the ~ of the dead avnir-; evil ~ inraaq, tuunraaq; ~ whose presence is indicated by noise at night and a cold mist nepengyaq; lose one's ~ for life avenir-; person with a familiar ~ tuunralek; shaman's helping ~ avneq, tuunraaq; representation of shaman's familiar ~ yug'agq; the Holy ~ ANERNEQ TANQILRIA; use ~ power tuunri-; be high in ~ quyig-; dwelling place of the ~s taamleq; ~s were invoked qaniqe-
spiritual: cleanse of ~ impurity essuircar-; ~ uncleanliness essuaraq; brush off ~ uncleanliness evcuq; train ~ly cilkia-
spit: tepluar-, tevvaar-; ~ blood aneriq-, ~ can qecirvik; ~ hard qeciq'ag-; ~ of land tapraaq*
spittle: qeciq
spittoon: qecirvik
Spizella arborea: tuir(aq*)
slash: ciqqaq-, ciqvallerte-; fall in water with a ~ ciqqaq-; ~ water ciqqaq-; qaluraraq-; ~ in small amounts repeatedly qicertaq-; ~ out qalutaq-; stick ~ed in water unuquraana
splashing sound: make a ~ mecarte-, merpallag-; merpallar; fall into water without making a ~ ceppe-
spatter: out qevcaaa-, qevcerc-
slapping: make a ~ sound mecarte-
splay-footed: caqviri-
spleen: elavngigcaun, maksaq, mamcaq
splice: be ~d usgute-; ~ing of line loop qilagtaaq
spilt: tegg'utaq
splinter: get a ~ pirciqaq-
split: nuleg-; immediately ~ qup'arte-; (it) up qupur-; line from ~ hide qavvaq; a hide mangag-; ~ and dried small fish segg'araq, uillgtraraq-; ~ finely qupur-; ~ from the back and dried yay'ussaq; ~ kindling qupuaq(aq*); ~ off aivkarq; ~ repeatedly qupurq; ~ bark or sinew quvanveq, talu; ~ strip of spruce cigyak; sinew before it is ~ uliun; wedge to ~ wood ekiaqin; skin an animal by pulling the skin back rather than ~ing it qapiamcetaaq; block for ~ing pieces of wood tukeriraq; ~ing tool qupur-
splinter: bark ~ quvanveq; sinew ~ quvanveq, qupuvrussuen, talun, taluutaq
spoil: see Adams (55)
spoiled: be ~ arinaaq; ~ food, especially fish arinaaq
spoken of: be ~ qanrutkuma-
spokesman: qanerta
sponge: (sea animal) qanerta
sponsor: bring gift provided by ~ nangruccir-
sponsor: bring gift provided by ~ nangruccir-
spongy: make a ~ sound kekingerte-
spoon: ~ for food, especially fish arinaaq
spoon: ~ for food, especially fish arinaaq
spoon: ~ for thread yualukarvik; ~ of thread ivalukayagaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
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spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spoon: alussiq, luskaaq, luskaaq, qaaluq, qaaluq-qaaluq, qaaluqaq*
spot: kukupak, men’u; bald ~ meqneq, patkalleq; scratched ~ tallegneq, uquisvik, uqiwiq; soft ~ on baby’s head cikuyuq; thawed or melted ~ in the snow on tundra cingallineq; warm ~ in river qecikluk; white ~ qatenquq; worn ~ nangugneq; elevated ~ where snow has melted urunq; have a frostbitten ~ puingquq; white ~ inside gill covers punguluur(aq*); sculpin with orange ~ s gengvaq; squirrel with bright ~ s u崛起qakiiqertellria

spotted sandpiper: elagayuli

spotted seal: issuiriq, suuri, qayeqyaq, qayiqsaq; big ~ issurvak; dark ~ eyaqqertalq; newborn ~ ul’utvak; line made from ~ tapuq(aq*)2; tapuq; two-year-old ~ useqnak, uyeqnak

sprout: aapaq, aipaq; one’s ~’s maternal cousin’s ~ nuliangqan; one’s ~’s sister alqaruaq; send a son-in-law or daughter-in-law home because he or she is not a good ~ qinu-2; one’s cousin of same sex as self ~’s sibling ~’s maternal cousin’s ~ he or she is not a good ~ qinu-2; one’s cousin ~’s sister ~’s sibling of one’s ~’s male cousin’s ~ his or her brother ~’s cousin ~’s sibling same sex as self ~

spout: make a narrowed ~ nungirte-1

sprain: eqte-1, nunur-2

spring (water): ceng’uq, miineq, quqrluk, ulevlaq, ulvelria; ~ of cold water nengllinyaq; ~ with pool qallaneq

spring (unspecified): see Adams (57)

springs: sourdock that grows in freshwater ~ niucinaq

springtime: skinny young seal in ~ tamaqernikiyagaq; ~ Dolly Varden anerrluaq

sprinkle: canevlarnte-; ~ out kalme-, kanve-; ~ water on merte-; ~ing of things kanveq

sprout: ~ of a certain plant neqnilriaq

spruce: eqqpigaq, kevvaartuq, napa, nekevvaartuq, unigvartaq; ~ cone ungilak; ~ root kevvaarqinaq; ~ root used in bird snare negaraq*, partak; ~ root used for strings musical instrument negavgun; strip of ~ used to make a fish trap cigyak; ~ gum kuryuk; ~ sapling unripqagaq; ~ stump tallrrnaq; dry rotted ~ wood eskaniq

spruce grouse: egttuk

spur: ~ of mountain talliquqaq; ~ on a seal harpoon imelqatagluaq; bone ~ qaqlaqaq

spurt: agtar-

sput: quesnguq, qusnngulluk

spy: tegyiar(ar)-; ~ on nasperyug-, tangquussaag-

squeak: pungingqete-; make ~ing noise when ~ing slightly to remove material cipeqte-

squeamish: feel ~ cumaciyug-, kamayug-, ~ person cumacitarq; ~ about (it) cumaicike-; kamaq, kamaa, pelq; feel ~ around wet or messy things pellerta-, pelleryug-

squeeze: eqte-1, nunur-2, qemqaciyaq, qet’e-; ~ vigorously qep’ag-; mash by ~ing qemrar-; ~ing slightly to remove material cipeqte-

squinting: qaamynuar(ar)-
squirm: (of children) qitevte-
squirrel: arctic ground ~ cikik, qanganaq*; red (tree) ~ qiqiq*, see Marsh (4); scold (of a) ~ ci’t gallag-
stomach fat of ground ~ qallin; ~ den anvik; ~ with bright spots usraqpakiqertellria; ~ that has been hung to dry after being skinned qemitaq*; trigger for ~ snare utngurtarq; snare for ~ makecaraq, makicaraq; ~ catching ground ~ puuqakercetaaq; stretcher inserted into skin of ~ aqun; parka with fringe of ~ belly uulungiq; ~ belly sewn on hem uulungak; ~ skin used in cap uivqurraq*; paintbrush with ~ twill qamuraun

squirt: aggetpag-
St. Lawrence Is.: Asvervak, Ciuraq, Qikertarpak
St. Mary’s: Negeqliq
St. Michael: Taciq; Yup’ik Eskimo from ~ Unaliq
stab: kape-, kapur-
stabbing: ~ device kapsuun; have a ~ pain kakikvaq-, kap’liqe-
stabilize: (it) asvaiqe-; stabilizer: asvailun, asvair-; ~ on arrow shaft ayaginiraq*; joint at the edge of tracking of a kayak nall‘aruuaq; piece in front of tracking of kayak imaqiqli
stable: be ~ asvaite-, catcetu-, castu-, tacestu-
stack: qalliqe-; ~ logs
stable: be ~ asvaite-, catcetu-, castu-, tacestu-
stack: qalliqe-; ~ logs
stable: be ~ asvaite-, catcetu-, castu-, tacestu-
stack: qalliqe-; ~ logs
stable: be ~ asvaite-, catcetu-, castu-, tacestu-
stack: qalliqe-; ~ logs
stable: be ~ asvaite-, catcetu-, castu-, tacestu-
stack: qalliqe-; ~ logs

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
starvation — stick

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starvation: painfully shrink or shrivel due to ~
  qungayug--; suffer severe muscle cramps due
to ~ qeluarci-

starve: ~ to death palu--; be ~ing kainiq--; feel sick
after eating just a little after ~ing cakenqar-
state: ~ of not knowing nallu--; reach the ~ of V
(pb) -yagate-

state trooper: tegusta

stature: be short in ~ cugkite-

status: be high in ~ quyig-

stay: uita--; ~ at N (pb) -miu--; ~ away a long time
  mulu--; stay behind paa--; unegt-, un’garte--; ~
  behind with pai--; ~ close to mallguur--; ~
for a day erni--; ~ here maantaur(ar)--; ~ in the
house nem’etaur(ar)--; ~ in the village rather
than go to fish camp kii--; return from ~ in the
wilderness kacete-, katete--; ~ near paayaar--;
~ near (him) in whatever he does paiyaar--;
~ overnight during a journey qavtar--; ~
somewhere for a year allrakurte--; ~ up all night
peeg'ar--; ~ up very late pegg'ar--; ~ with nayur--,
paa--; for the sun to start ~ing up longer
nutnger--; become accustomed to ~ing with
(someone) megute-

steadfast: be ~ pektayiite-

steady: ~ one’s aim qaurtar--; travel at ~ fast pace
cukanrar-

steak: fish ~ cut transversely ungelkaaq

steal: tegleg--; ~ in a big way tegel’pag--; ~
something tegliur--; ~ suddenly tegelkar--; food-
~ bird neqait

steam: puyuq; emit ~ puyiar(ar)--; apply ~ uutar--; be
~ing puyiar--; position set by ~ing paste-

steambath: maqi; take a ~ maqi--; have just taken
a ~ maqinerraq; build a fire for a ~ maqli--;
respirator used in ~ qanermiaq; switch used in
~ piqurutaq; ~ house maqvik, qasgi, qaygiq--; ~
switch taarrin; swath self in ~ taarr-

steamboat: palagg’uutaq, see Nelson (63)

Stebbins: Tapraq

steel: cavik; manufactured item such ~ kass’artaq;
~ animal trap kapkaanaq; ~ wool tallegcissuun;
scrub with ~ wool legleg-

steelhead trout: irunaq

steep: be ~ uvenqegg--; uverteckegg--; be very ~
kuvugenkegte--; protruding and very ~ shore
ice kenuquaurneq; ~ bank kitnaq

steer: alulaq; ~ a boat aqute-

steering wheel: alulaq

Steller’s eider: anarnissakaq, caqiar(aq*)

stem: epulquq; edible part of ~ of cottongrass
  iitaq*; certain tall plant with long ~ atsarrluk;
  fibrous ~ of plant teguniyaqag

Stenodus leucichthys: ciic, ciic* 

step: tcu’araq, tuss’araq; sink into snow or mud
  at every ~ murua--; take a big ~ amelvag--; ~ in
a puddle mecqite--; ~ into water iver--; ~ more
than once tutmar--; ~ on tut’e--; ~ on something
sharp cucite--; ~ of a ladder tutmaqaq; ~ over
amlliq*; soil that oozes when ~ ped on qikuyaq

stepchild: anglicaraq, aqumkengaqaq, aulukaaq,
kitaqagaq

stepfather: ataata

stepmother: anaana

stepparent: anglicarta

Stercorarius pomarinus: uquir(aq*)

Stercorarius sp.: cungaqvaq, cungarrlugaq*, yungaq

stern: kingu--;~ of a boat aq; curved piece across
  keel at ~ of kayak eqluk; joint on tracking
  stabilizer ~ piece of kayak nall’aruaq;
  stitching extending from ~ to cockpit of kayak
  ikasiasaneq; one of last three last ribs below
  the side rail at ~ of kayak qamenqacag;
  thread used for the top ~ stitches of kayak
  ikasiasiatkaq; hook at ~ of kayak makvik;
  loop at ~ of kayak qasmitaqaq; ~ piece fitted
to keel cangiua(all)kun; lower ~ piece of kayak
  kagaluq; upper ~ piece of kayak pamyuq

Sternula aleutica: civtulgaq, nacallinga(q)(*),
teqalqinjari aq(*)

Sternula paridisaea: nacallinga(q)(*),
teqalqinjari aq(*)

sternum: angvaveq, cakiaq, petukaq, pekutaruaq,
qalutarnaruaq

stew: keniraq; liquid part of a ~ imarkuaq; stew-
like soup cuupaq, suupaq

stick: muragaq, murak, see Nelson (84, 93, 129);
  digging ~ equin; dig or probe with a ~ ikuktar--;
  ~ for digging roots acilquirissuun; fuzz ~
  ayagyaquin; hit with a ~ anaur, anaur-, eqi--;
  men’s dancing ~ iqillitaq; the feast using
dance ~ s eniraraq(aq*); seal-calling ~ aiggan,
aiggaraq, cetuymiyan, cetuyugun; strike
with the point of a ~ tugeq--; ~ for tomcod
  fishing nuluraunq--; splashed in water to
  drive fish into dipnet ungumraunq; drive fish

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by slapping water with ~ ungumrar; ~ used to set a net under the ice kasmurun; ~ onto something nepute; ~ used to hold pot over fire takaneq; sea creature resembling a ~ uktitaq; hockey ~ kal’utaq, kal’utarcuun; game in which ~ is tossed up ulpecuqnaq; ~ used in game somewhat like mumblety-peg kalacliiq, kapuckaq sticky: be ~ nepcanarqe; aged fish eggs as a ~ mass meluk; ~ tape nepcetaaq, nepyun sticking: bend over with buttocks ~ up

stickleback: cukilek, cukituliya(g)aq*, ilaqcuaqaq, quarruuk stiff: be frozen ~ cetengqite; become ~ engiuriinge; have ~ hands perleqciir(ar), perleqciir(ar); ~ lip piece for container pasvaagun; ~en aksaqar; ~ener of kayak forepart nutengquagta still: cali; be ~ qama; stand ~ and ponder qikar; ~ alive unguvarrar-stimulate: ~ sweating taarri-

sting: (n) niitniite-2, (v) qacelli-, qatli-; ~ of a bee puukar; ~ badly qeerciir-
stingy: be ~ ungulite-; arulamirte-; arulate-; kanaquagaq stinkweed: ~y mud stink: kayuri-, narniite-; ~ breathing anernerir-; ~ moving arulair-; arulaituli; ~ nosebleeds eskaaniq; stop V-ing (pb) -nrir-; stop V-ing forever (pb) -nanrir-; stop V-ing! (pb) -piipa- stapler: elcailkun, mellaq, kevinqun, keviq; ~ for container pasvaagun; wooden ~ agayutaq; ~ material kevirkaq storage: ~ bin for fish before drying qikutaq; put inside for ~ ilvar; elevated ~ place qavarrvik; partially cook sourdock for ~ ikugte-; ~ for needles kaksivik; ~ container qungasvik; prepare fish for ~ neqli-; ~ bag made of skin kellarvik; put in a ~ container kellar; ~ hole qengneq; grass-lined ~ pit engullinr(aq*), etqacuk; ~ for pit fermenting fish kaciitaq; ~ place ellivik; elevated ~ platform ek’raq, kiacirutaq stomach: aqsaquq, kilmaq; back part of fish ~ tekpacuq; container made of beluga ~ imanarvik; dried walrus ~ ecirkaq; flat part of seal’s ~ elavcurcautet, elavucuaraq; gas in one’s ~ qertuneq; growl of the ~ tumilnuq; have a full ~ aksi-; have ~ pains iluakar; intestine’s J-hook after ~ aattaraq, quilunaq; inflated walrus ~ qeciquaq; ~ growling qiury-; laugh until ~ hurts aqsaqar-; ~ lining of caribou or moose qecruaq; ~ fat of ground squirrel qallin; ~ of a human or other mammal anrutaq; tallow from ~ kenyauq; ~ sac anruculluk, qerruqtuaq stomachache: have a ~ aqsi-;

stone: ciimaq*, siimaq, tegalquq, teggalquq; blue-black dye from a ~ avisgaq; scraper with curved ~ blade caniissaq; ~ used for tools and weapons qetrut; jade or other colorful ~ aumaq; hard colorful blue ~ miqaq; large ~ te-lggavak; sharpening ~, whet-~ arveq, puyiqun, teggalquqiaq, uq’urniq; pumice ~ qapugenyaq; small flat ~ cilurnaq; thin flat ~ can’genglunaq; ~ arrowhead point umi; arrow with ~ arrowhead umiek; slate ~ used to make semilunar knives ulukaq; ~ in ring amaq, qilkirtaq; ~ lip plug tapruartaq; ~ that breaks when exposed to heat tumaranqellria; ~ that gives off sparks kukiqan; landmark made of ~ cugalluutaq; sling used to throw ~ aturrlugaq*; ~ around firepit qerrlueq stools: food that causes loose ~ anarcetaaq stoop: see Drebert (1); be ~ ed qulugte-

stop: kepitaq; ~ breathing anemerir-; ~ consonant arulaituli; ~ moving arulair-; ~ nosebleeds eskaaniq; stop V-ing (pb) -nrir-; stop V-ing forever (pb) -nanrir-; stop V-ing! (pb) -piipa- stopper: elcailkun, mellaq, kevinqun, keviq; ~ for container pasvaagun; wooden ~ agayutaq; ~ material kevirkaq

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store: kap'aniskaq, kipusvik, laavkaaq, lavkaaq; liquor ~ taangarvik; ~ clerk kipusviluuta; ~ manager kipusviluuta; ~ bought kass'artaq, taqmalri'a; ~ bought shoe masmakiq, pasmakiq; ~ bought sled qamigauq; ~ in keg nini'genqecar; fish ~ d in a pit teq'aq; fish ~ d in seal oil uqumaarluq

storehouse: mantemaraq

storekeeper: kap'aniskaq, kipusviluuta, kiputesta, kupcaaq, laavkiurta

stories: internalize ~ iguma-; string used in telling string ~ aaraq, airraq, ayarraq; tell ~ with story knife atekngui-; caribou in ~ with porcupine tunturyuaruyuk

storing: heart sac for ~ caribou narrow ircaqinraq*; pit or container for ~ seal oil uquccilleq

storm: calluk; for a ~ to suddenly approach

stormy: be ~ tayvkaraq; ~ weather carqullugaq, taqikcar-

story: qalamciq, qalangssak, qanemci, qanengssak; hero of a certain traditional ~ Akaguagaankaq; tell a ~ through songs and drumming anqarar; tell it (the ~) qanemcike-; use a ~ knife yaaruit

story knife: atekngui, atiknguin, igaruarun, atekngui-, yaarui-; wooden ~ atekngui-, yaarui-

storyteller: qulirarta

stout: be ~ akitmirmarqe-

stove: kekervik, kumaqayuk, pelit'aaq; camp ~ or cook ~ kaassalinaq, kenircuun; ~ for heating and cooking kaminaq, kiniacin, kamgiraq; get burned on the ~ paliryi-; draft hole in ~ cup'urilleq; stroke-hole of ~ murvirik; turn down ~ cuyute-, suyute-

stovepipe: apsirvik, puyirvik; ~ damper umkaryaraq

stow: qungate-

straddling: amelmig-

straight: be ~ naker-, nalqiq-; be in a line (not necessarily ~) yaaqliqe-; go ~ path nak'ri-; ~ handle epu shaft; go in ~ line naki-; ~ log from a spruce sapling unrapigaq-; ~ stretch in a river nakerniq, nakirnexq; ~ edge nakissuun; ~ grained piece of wood munarciaq, pilugpigaq, unarciaq; be ~, young, and flawless sanqegg-; “It goes forward going ~” Ciunermikun ayagtuq nak'riluni

straighten: ~ it nalqigit-; ~ things out eqte-; ~ out a person's behavior kitugte-; ~ up (person, house) kënegte-, kenumite-; arrow shaft ~er nakeraun

strain: ataqte-; show ~ by facial expression tenguqe-; ~ at the least anqararaq; ~ one's muscles enguga’rite-, nenguga’rite-; ~ physically, emotionally, in illness, etc. caknaraq-

strainer: kataagun; webbing on ice ~ nuluq

strait: ~ of water kangiqaq, kangiirruq, see Nelson (73); be in desperate ~ kapia-

strand: warp ~ teguneq; ~ of beads kakauyaq

stranded: be ~ kallivte-

strange: be ~ allau-; find it ~ qavirtaqe-; react to a ~ animal teriir-; ~ drifter atertaaraq*; ~ thing allakaq; ~ thing or person allayuk; ~ thing seen for the first time tangnerrayak

stranger: allanaq, aqelqaq, see Nelson (3); come upon as a ~ yit'e-; have a ~ come upon one yit'e-; ~ seen for the first time tangnerrayak

strangle: avate-, evate-, qemite-

strap: back ~ of dog harness amaquayaaq; ~ for turning shaft of fire-drill nucugcuutak; carry with ~s around shoulders tuskuar-

straw: cupun

streak: ~ of color keptaq; ~ made by a fish or animal qavlunaq

stream: alirnaq, carvaq, carve-, kugaraq*; valley with or without a ~ kuiqnyaruk; ~ forth puyiar-; ~ with a strong current carvaq; have light ~ing out of it qamurriir-; stinky mud found in ~ maralruyak

strength: cacet-, kayu, piniq, piniun; barely have ~ artuqilte-; bow with ivory backing for ~ cugalek; lack ~ caskite-; sap one's ~ piniarute-; to be a certain ~ pita-; put one's ~ into something uqenquar-

Streptopus amplexifolius: atsarrluk

stress: ~ something arcaqar-

stretch: nenge-;形式 to ~ skins akvun1; ~ (it) nengte-; ~ (it) hard nenguga’rite-; straight ~ in a river nakerniq, nakirnexq; ~ a skin by working it with an implement angiar; ~ a skin to dry ngillar-, nillaq; ~ one's arms cagte-; yagte-; ~ out nenguga’te-; ~ out on the ground or ice civtu-; ~ the skin over the frame of a kayak agqte-
stretched: be ~ nenginga-; sit with legs ~
out ceturqa-; flex back when ~ tightly
qelluqmiaqar-; measurement from tip of thumb
to tip of index finger when each is ~ away from
the other iqelqin, teklin; have mouth ~ wide
with teeth clamped shut iryagte-;^1

stretcher: akiagaun

stretching: keep on ~ nengulra-; wood over which
a skin is placed for ~ tuluruaq; skin ~ and
scrapping assipaq; ~ one’s legs cetur-; tool for
~ skin nengulerissuun; stakes to hold kayak
while ~ the skin onto it aqgun

strew: katalurte-; ~ about calligtea-

strike: piqer-; piqertur-; ~ (lt) in the N with an
object (pb) kcugi-; ~ with an object kaug-,
kaugtuq-; ~ hard with an object kaug’ag-,
kav’ag-; ~ more than once with an object
kaugtuar-; ~ repeatedly as with an ice chisel
tugaur-; ~ with the point of a stick, ice chisel,
etc. tugeq; thrust out arms as when ~ing
someone yagira-

string: nuve-, pelacinak; kite ~ uskuraq; ~ for tying
giulluqtaq; spent ammunition shell tied to a
piece of ~ qapiamcetaaq; trigger ~ for squirrel
snare utngugartaq; ~ dried tomcod or other
fish by running the body of one through the
gill opening of the next tavigte-; marionette
on ~ peketaaq; game with ~ looped over
one foot cingillertute-; ~ of beads under jaw
agluir-, agluirun; ~ of interlaced fish piirulluk,
ipiraq; ~ of small fish arrayed for drying
tupigaq; ~ of toy uskuraq; ~ used in telling ~
stories aaraq, ayarr’aq; toy with ~ through
the holes ller’ar(aq’); ~ to which something is
tethered nuqsgun; ~ used in telling stories or
making cat’s-cradle figures aairaqq; ~ed musical
instrument qeluqntiaq; spruce root used for ~s
on guitar-like instrument negaygun

stringer: ~ above ribs of kayak avalitaq; ~ for
drying smell nuv’in

stringy: have ~ feces uskuriari-

strip: matarte-; landing ~ mic’araq, miyvik; ~ of
dried fish palak’aq; salted and dried salmon
~ cunulliraq, taryiraq; unsalted ~ of fish flesh
without skin, hung to dry kiarneq; good-
quality ~ of wood ciqsanek; keel ~ pirlak; split
~ of spruce ciyak; ~ of willow bark alek, allek;
thin ~ of wood avqaraq(aq’); flexible wood ~ for
making trap nemerciq; ~ bare mayar-, uygayar-
wayar-; folded ~ enclosing edge of fabric
menglilitaq; ~ of calfskin on parka manurun;
~ of dried swim-foot skin it’galqinraq; ~ of fur
between ruff and hood of parka menglairun;
~ of hairless skin on skin boot menglerin; ~ of
otter fur above cuff of parka sleeve kaunguaq;
~ of otter fur across chest and back of parka
keggacilleq; wide ~ of otter fur on parka
tungunqucuq; ~ of sinew used for making
thread ciyak; ~ on a garment pinevyak; ~ of
seal blubber uquirulluq; ~ of rendered seal
blubber tangeq, tangevkayak, tangviq; ~ of
sealskin to pull kayak cover seam tight palliun

stripe: keptaq; ~ on cloth kumqaq

striped: spirally ~ bearded seal nemerauc;
~ broadcloth ellutmuuaaq, tiiguuyaq; ~ cloth
tiik; ~ jellyfish qengaryak; sculpin with ~
markings tuqumkassua; ~ thin cloth ik’aruuaq

strip: cut into ~ kelve-; ~ of a fish trap tungite-;
parka hood decoration of ~ of calfskin
kakauyaq; parka of ~ of seal and fish skin
eollangraq; ~ of calfskin on tundra parka agun’;
aqun’; ellutmuuaq; blubber or flipper ~ in seal
oil uullaq

strive: kayumigte-; ~ to look nice tangnircar-

Strix nebulosa: atkulligiiq, takvialnguar(aq’)

stroke: suffer a ~ nala’aqerte-; ~ gently once ellai-;
~ gently more than once ellaigar-; ~ gently on
the head cangig-; take ~ in swimming or with
paddle pakiur-; device used for ~ing ellaissuun

stroll: pekara-; take leisurely ~ ayangssi-; go
outside for a ~ cellamqaci-

strong: be ~ akimmarqae-, cacetu-, castu-, kayu,
pilgu-, tukni-

strong: be physically ~ nuki-, pinir-; ~ person
kayuli; ~ capable person uksiqaq; ~ and
healthy yuutu-; ~ be and unwavering tacestu-;
be ~ (in any sense) tukni-; be ~ (of coffee, tea)
cur-, ecru-; get ~ (of wind) kayunge-; stream
with a ~ current carvaq; have a ~ current
carvarir-; have a very ~ current caregvaq-

have a ~ impact tunerti-; not have a ~ impact
tunkertine-; ~ wind blowing in face meq’urtuaq;

smell or taste ~ of N (pb) -rpagnite-; smell ~ly
of N (pb) -rpagninarqe-

structure: center beam of ~ agluq; temporary ~
qasgiaraq; “leprous” disease of ~ usqugluk

struggle: ~ to function cakner-

strum: suddenly ~ on something qeluqnite-
strut — suddenly

strut: ~ in kayak nutenggupagta, pakigvik, tukervik
Stuart Is.: Qikertarpak
stub: ~ toe putukite-
stubborn: be ~ pamaite-
stick: be ~ napte-; get ~ in something that is too small caltuqite-, tautosqitite-; get ~ penetrating something napackar-; get ~ in soft mud angayite-; ice that surfaces after being ~ to bottom tumarneq; poles ~ in the ground to support kayak tatikik; ice ~ all winter on the mud nepillineq; object ~ between teeth kumkailiq, kumkaq; get food ~ in throat tumite-, tuvculir-; get bone ~ in throat enrite-; pole ~ into ground for Bladder Feast kagaciaq, kangaciqaq; be ~ open qiqli-; have oil or fat ~ to it cupe-

stuck-up: be ~ piuviyucug-
student: elicaraq, elitnauraq, eskuularaq, naaqilria, skuularaq
study: elicar-, eliungcar-, elissar-; ~ (attend school) elitnaur-
stuff: kuir-, qerte-
stuffed: be ~ umci-; be ~ into something qerringarq-
stuffy: have a ~ nose umgi-; be ~ epsalngunarq-
stumble: ~ in kayak nutengquqagta, pakigvik, tukervik
strut — suddenly

subject: ~ matter taught elicuanaq, elitnaurun; ~ of a traditional story quliraq; ~ to seizures qistetu-
submarine: angllurayuli
submerge: angllur-; be ~d murungqa-
subpoena: PINRUCUNAILNGUQ QANERCETAARVIIM TAIMSQTII
subside: puvair-; ~ (of bad weather) quk’arte-
subsistence: pingulatugyaarq; live by ~ yuungnaqe-; take part in ~ activities pingualug-; what one has obtained (as by ~) unangkengaq; ~ hunting device angussaagun

subtraction: ~ from ilangarte-
successful: ~ person elluatuq; ~ hunter nukalpaq, tuvraq; less ~ hunter nukasesugaq
such: be ~ as to cause one to feel it is feasible alagnarq-; be ~ as to cause one to feel shy or respectful takamarq-; be ~ that one doesn’t want him or it around aviranarq-; be ~ that one prefers it or favors it nakmignarq-
suck: melug-; ~ air through saliva nualiri-; ~ on breast or bottle aamaq, emuk; creature that will ~ the blood from one’s big toe meriq; eat marrow or brains by ~ing pateq; ~ing in qalemqar-
sucker: longnose ~ cungartak; small type of ~ fish nepcaq
suckle: aamaq, amngaq, emuk

sudden: happen all of a ~ taviir(ar)te-; react vocally to a ~ chill imuqite-, imurtua-; have ~ enthusiasm ilunce-; for there to be ~ gusts kenegnira-; make a ~ move pek’arte-; ~ noise migpak; have sharp ~ pain cuite-; kakivkar-, kap’liq-; recurring sharp ~ pain akngikutak
suddenly: alqunaq; crush or squash ~ pasqarte-; darken ~ talkar-; die ~ piaq-, ~ for something to happen ~ piger-; ~ for weather to ~ turn bad ellaqqarrute-; get scared ~ alinggallag; leave or start ~ ayaga’arte-, eg’arte-; ~ turn ~ caq’iqerte-; V ~ (pb) -knig-, -qerte-; V ~ and surprisingly (pb) -lag-; V ~ and willfully (pb) -ler-, -ter-; ~ appear alairte-; ~ for weather to ~ become calm cirimci-; ~ become very angry eq’urte-; ~ break apart kevkarte-; ~ for pit to ~ cave in irniqu-; ~ cease wanting to V (pb) -yumii(ar)te-; ~ come to the surface pugler-; ~ die alqunaq-, qilgcar-; ~ embrace ques’arte-; ~ fall from a height ig’arte-; ~ fall on one’s knee(s) ciaqumillag-; ~ feel homesick cup’gallag-, cup’garte-; ~ follow maligarte-; ~ get an idea umyuanga’arte-; ~ get angry cuaqerte-, qenqerte-; ~ go slack qac’uqerte-; ~ make noise nepillag-; ~ open one’s eyes uigarte-; ~ or abruptly leave behind uniarte-; ~ stand up nang’erte-; ~ or accidently
put weight on (it) niikar-; ~ panic tavcillag-;
~ release pegler-; ~ rock uvqercug-; ~ say
something qanerter-; ~ steal tegkar-; ~ strum
on something qeluqlite-; ~ twist qip’arte-; ~
wanter tarriarte-
suffer: meteq-; ~ a chill pacsaqar-, patsaqar-; ~ a
stroke nal’aqerte-; ~ aches and pains qeluqlite-;
~ anguish cungarteqe-; ~ asthma or breathing
difficulty aneroq intake-; ~ delirium qinuqcia-;
~ famine kaig-, kainiqe-; ~ from a phobia
nangyartar-; ~ from an excess aminariqe-; ~
from arthritis or other bone pain [en]glugtur-
enliq-, enllugtur-, ngell’ugtur-, usguniqe-;
~ from N (pb) -evkar-; ~ from the lack of N or
V (pb) -illiqe-; ~ great thirst akervag-
~ hungry akervak-;
~ pain akngia-, keggirciur-, kirciur-, nangteqe-
~ recurring sudden sharp pain qeluarci-
~ the lack of the quality of being V (pb) -illiqe-; ~ the V-ing
of something (pb) -i-
sufficient: ~ peels to make a parka
naaneq
suffocate: epe-
sugar: caarralaq, qamcetaaq, saarralaq; add ~
aassrali-; mixture of ~, berries, and seal oil
akutaqmaq-, uqinaq, uquniaq, uqumleq-
mixture of ~, berries, seal oil, shortening, fish,
etc. amekaq; mixture of ~, crushed aged fish
eggs with crushed berries and seal oil passiaq-
cooked mixture of ~, fish eggs, flour, seal oil
atsiuraq; be ~ysaarralarninaraq-
suitable: be ~ cakarnir-; something that is ~
egelqaq, kengelqaq; be ~ weather ellamanarqe-
suitcase: akluvik, yaaissigeq
sulfur: quluuraq
sulk: luqsaqarte-, nengar-,qennguar-; ~ with head
down kucungniigar-
summer: kiak; all last ~ kiakvaq; become ~ kiag-
kiak; next ~ kiak; spend the ~ kiagi-; whole
~ kiagpak; ~ pants atasuak; ~ thing kiagtaq;
things of last ~ kiagcetaq*, kiallaq’; stay in the
city in ~ ki-; holiday celebrated in ~ or fall
Ingula(q); holiday celebrated in late ~, fall, or
winter Petugtaq-; slow song sung in the fall or
~ ingulaun; squirrel with bright spots (in ~)
usraqpakiqertellria; refrain from having seal
oil until ~ umciginga-; ~ fish camp kiaqvik;
structure at ~ fish camp qasgiarneq
summit: kangeq

summon: tuq’leq-; ~ a dog qalmar-; ~ed by a shaman
yuun
sun: akerta, cinguruq, macaq, puqlaneq, see
Khromchenk (14), Wrangell (18), Orlov (22); sun:
be burned by the ~ palircima-; dried fish
burned by the ~ ekiamneq; expose to the heat
of the ~ maci-; hallo around ~ kaluqkaq; rise of
~ pit’e-; set (of ~) teve-; shelter from ~ talite-;
there is an eclipse of the ~ AKERTA NALAUQ;
warm self in the ~ akercir-; ~ column AKERTEM
AYARUA; ~ sits low AKERTA AQUMUQ; for ~ to be
shining macaq; for ~ to start rising higher
and staying up longer nutqer-; wooden visor
against ~’s glare elqiaq*

Sunday: Agayuneq
sung: song ~ during Messenger Feast to ask for
specific gifts yuarukaq*aq*
sunk: be ~ into mud qap’ite-;
sunlight: bright ~ akervak-
sunny: be ~ akercir-; be very ~ akervag-
sunstroke: see Drebert (11)
suntanned: be ~ paliryi-; get ~ palirte-
superb: ~! aspiar!, asqapia!
superior: feel ~ to pinagte-; tangemcuke-; act ~
toward (him) yyunguitue-
supernatural: fly by ~ means luumar-; go to realm
below by ~ powers aciirute-; ~ presence
aliurtuq; experience a ~ presence aliurtur-; take
~ revenge avnir-
supernumerary: ~ tooth qrugcuun
supervisor: murilikista
supper: atakutaq; eat ~ atakutar-
supplement: (n) avukaq, (v) au-, avu-, qivir-
supplies: get supplies from distant place aqvai-
take ~ on ahead payigte-, qanii-
supply: winter ~ cumrun; ~ of N (pb) -un; supply
object with N (pb) -kite-; concerned about ~ of
necessities cumerte-
support: ayagta, nayumiaq-, paug-; aft keel ~
of kayak kaviaruq; rib ~ in boat nalmak;
back ~ qetqailitaq; have someone to ~ one
qagatengqerr; lamp ~ naniraq; rifle or arrow
~ irunguaq; ~source of moral ~ cacetuqun; ~
oneself with one’s hands resting on something
ayaper-; ~ it by putting it on something
nalauq; ~ be ~ed by something tulurte-; ~ be ~ed
by being put on something tulungqa-; arch ~ bed
of sled napu; walk ~ing oneself enikur(aq)-;

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
~ing oneself on one’s elbow iggag-; ~ing post of bench in men’s community house palan; lashing of kayak hatch to its ~s tupiutaq; log that ~s planks that cover the fire pit tugeryaraq

suppose: I ~ ikika; what is ~d to happen pillerkaq; do other than what one is ~d to do kenlu; do opposite of what one is ~d to do mumiiksaq-

surf: tag’aq

surface: puge-, qaa-2, qai--; bang head repeatedly on a ~ puucukcuarute-; blackfish coming to the ~ puga; break through a ~ pinvute-; bring to the ~ puge-; come to the ~ qaivar-; ice that comes loose from the bottom and rises to the ~ pugteqrun; implement to catch fish swimming near the ~ cetunqag; underground dweller who knocks on the earth’s ~ tuikiyuli; upright projection from a ~ napanguyaq; roll around on any ~ akaguar-; skip, skim, or fly over the ~ kat’ag-; something used as a working ~ alliqag; stretch a skin spread out on a ~ angiar-; suddenly come to the ~ pugler-; skim the ~ of liquid pugyar-, punerte-; fish oil taken from ~ of broth uqaaq; brush off evils from the ~ of one’s body ellug-; glide over the ~ of snow, ice, or water ikamtag-; be put on ~ of the ice tulgqag-; support something by putting it on ~ of the ice tulurte-; chew snow where food was frozen to ~ mangirrar-; line of snares above ~ negaraq*; streak or wake made on the ~ by a fish or animal qavlunaq; rest face on hand with elbow on a ~ ayakut’e-; ice pieces that have ~d after being stuck to bottom tumarneq; ~d seal pugla

surgery: undergo or perform ~ pilagtur-

Surnia ulula: eskaviaq, menguciivak, qaku’urtaq

surpass: alapen’erte-; be peeved over being ~d cumingugu

surprise: alapen’erte-; my ~ qayuwa; V to the ~ of others (pb) -maar(ar)-; ~ visitor alangru; be ~d alangru-; be ~d at ir’iike

surprising: actually V, as ~ as it may seem (pb) -piginar-; V suddenly and ~ (pb) -llag-

surround: for pack ice to ~ and trap one mallgute-

surrounding: go to a height to scan the ~ area qikerneq-; for tracks to become hard and elevated as ~ snow sinks nalugarui-; survey one’s ~s nacete-, naste-

survey: ~ one’s surroundings from a height nacete-,

supervise: anaq-; go somewhere else to escape famine and ~ anangniar-; try to ~ anangnaqeq- ~ famine kanar-3

suspect: kamak-, paci-, pacike-; ~ (it) paqnan-;
search ~ed persons yuari-
suspended: be ~ qai-; dust ~ in air makuaq; snares ~ above water negaraq*; crystal ~ in water makuaq

suspenders: macaaskaq*, mataaskaq*, pataaskaq*
suspicion: cause ~ kamanaqeq-; act so not to cause ~ kamanaqeq-
suspicious: feel ~ kamayug-; tend to be ~ kamatar-

be ~ of (him) kamak-
sustenance: seek ~ nerangaqeq-

swale: terlak

swallow: (v) igge-; repeatedly ~ igmar-; ~ with a gurgling sound lurlur-; ~ with difficulty tuqniar-

swallow (bird): igkarakeq, sangupaluk, tulkarkanar(aq*), see Marsh (5); bank ~ aguumar(aq*); barn ~ ekvigtuar(aq*), ngel’ulluir(aq*); tree ~ eqgmelnguq*, qungmelnguq*, qungmelnguayaaq

swamp: angayaq, imarrluk, lurrluk, quglerneq; get ~d qaluryarqe-; be ~ed with work tuave-; ~y place kieqgluk

swan: caqulegpad; tundra ~ qugyuk-; ~ quill qugyinaaq*; ~foot skin it’galquinraq

swarm: mikur-

swat: ~ oneself in a steam bath taarri-

sway: angasaar-

sweat: acivaqanir-; ~ at nunur-1; ~ (a promise) akqe-; ~ truthfulness or loyalty ukvnarnar-

sweat: ceq, cer-, [e]ceq, esseq, seq; be covered with ~ kiirtvekar-; swat self in sweat bath to stimulate ~ing taarri-

sweatbath: maqi; hat worn in ~ and gear used in ~ maqissuun; take a ~ maqi-; take ~ with dry heat mastar-

sweater: essmaataq, essvataq, laamiq, qallissaaq, uvr

sweaty: be ~ kiirniar-; feel hot and ~ kiirniar-
suffer a chill from going outside when ~ pacsaqar-, patsaqar-

Swede: Yaarayuli

sweep: canir-2, kagi-
sweet: be ~ ituk, saarralarninarqeq; ~ thing
saarralarninarqellria; ~ sea anemone qacautaq;
certain ~ plant used in "Eskimo ice cream"
neqnliriaq; ~ fruit neqavruck; be sensitive (of
teeth to ~s) kegsagarsag; ~ green plant collected
from mouse caches aatuuyarapak; be ~ or
otherwise pleasant to eat neqniqqeq; fruit
canned in ~ syrup neqavruck; ~(s) neqinirqellria

sweetheart: angayuurraq

swell: puve-; ocean ~ yuulraaq; ice that breaks after
ocean ~ culugcineq, manignaq, tualeeq; (of
prostate) qaguar-; ~ up puvute-

swiftly: ~ walk over thin ice cialiuq-

swim: kuimaruq; ~ bladder qatneq2; ~ from one shore
to another nalug-2; ~ on one's back qetemiar;
~ with the tail flapping papanglug-; ~ in a
direct line from one point to another kuime-
bearded seal that ~s on its back papanglenuq

swimming: go into the ocean ~ pakig-; implement
to catch fish ~ near the surface cetugnaq;
bearded seal ~ with a cub on her back
qamuqataq; bearded seal ~ near an ice floe on
which her pup is lying uqinagumiaq;
swim with the ~s of it ~r'eqaq;
~ feather of bird alualuq, tesequaq; ~ fin of an
airplane tesequaq; decorative ~ on a parka
pamyurtiaq, qepeqmiutaq

tailbone: pamesquaq, pamyuq, pamyurrualuk;
human ~ teryuraaq

tailor: ~ so as to enlarge qerrua-

Takchak: person from ~ area who uses s in many
words where other Yup’ik speakers use y
pisalria

take: tegu-; ~ in itrute-; ~ something along with
tapir-, ~ (it, him) along eglruteq, malike-; the
path one will ~ tumkaq; ~ a big step qamiaq;
~ a breath qamiar-; ~ a long time ak’ani-
ak’anun, akauraurte-, qangni-; ~ a long time in
V-ing (pb) -naciar-; ~ a nap qavamlitkaq;
~ a photograph or X-ray tarenqaraq-;
~ a taste of something with one's fingers
alqimaaq-; ~ a V (pb) -mar-; ~ advantage of
ellumaaktke-, ulapeqeq-; ~ aim uqlir-, urnir-;
~ along ang’aqeq, qamiteeq-; ~ along N (pb) -lir-;
~ an item for repair emute-, muute-; ~ away
agugar-, aq’ar-; ~ away all N from (it) (pb)
-knaggair-; ~ away from ilangarte-; ~ back one's
possession ellmiq-; ~ care qelketar-; ~ care
of aangur-, alutuke-, cumike-, qelke-, tupke-;
~ care of (it) alvaiqeq-; ~ care of someone or

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something alutur-; ~ communion augtur-; ~ farther N-ward (pb) -vaqanir-; ~ food to minaq, payugt-; ~ freely uyiqe-; ~ game pite-, pit’e-; ~ hold of one’s skirt, raise it, and let fall elluk’ar-; ~ in hand tegu-; ~ it kita; hook to ~ killed seals out of water tegun; ~ more than what is needed cingkissaq-; ~ off (clothing) ugayar-, yuu-; ~ off in flight tenge-; ~ or bring along something malig-; ~ or put (them) all out anerqe-, aneqi-; ~ out from a vessel or container yuu-; ~ out(side) anute-; ~ over qasgiiqenge-; ~ part in subsistence activities pingnatug-; ~ pity (on) kusgu-, kuygu-; ~ possession of (it) piksagute-; ~ precautionary measures qanirtur-; ~ revenge aki-, akinaur-; ~ shelter uqite-; ~ snuff meluskaq, peluskaq; ~ someone’s place nunair-; ~ something tegute-; ~ something from allurte-; ~ strokes in swimming or with a paddle pakiur-; ~ supplies on ahead paygte-, qanii-; ~ the blame for something pukiqerte-; ~ the place of enair-; ghost that ~s children uligiyauli
taken: something ~ teguag: something ~ along with something else tapeq; thing ~ along malik; lose something by it’s being ~ away tegu-; ~ food ~ from mouse caches uqnaq; be ~ to court qanercetaaruma-; ~ by supernatural powers aciirute-
talcum powder: qallaciurrsuun, uuyurcailkun
tale: univkaq, qalamicq, qalangssak
talent: be of uncertain ~ maluknarqe-; be ~ed pissanqegg-
talk: qalarte-, qallate-; qanaa-; small ~ qanengssak; ~ about kanar-; ~ about (it), omitting certain things pugurtaq; something to ~ about qanerkqaq; ~ about what someone did apervikua-; ~ back kiumma-, naigte-; ~ in a voice audible to one’s listener but not to a third party tarirte-; ~ quietly qaneqsuq-; ~ to ulupirute-; ~ to (him) qanirtur-; ~ without being invited to speak lurirte-; person who ~s a lot qanerpaq; be ~ed about qanrtukuma-; refrain from ~ing about something qul’ar-; catch a person ~ing about one terrigate-talkative: be ~ qanrenqegg-; be very ~ cuquate-; ~ person kegg’leralnguq

tall: be ~ acetu-, cugtu-, kanarte-; kuki-, sugtu-; be ~ (of inanimate object) astu-; ~ coarse grass engullinir(aq*), patugpak; in ~ grass up to one’s

N (pb) -kiirar-; ~ plant with alternate leaves atsarrluk; ~ thin pail qugtuqaraq-; ~est one cuquinrraq
tall cottongrass: iitaq*, pekneq
tallow: kaugaq, tunuq, tunuquyugaq, see Wrangell (14); ~ from outside of stomach kenyaun	
talon: cetumquq, pekugkalleq											
tamarack: quarnaq	
tame: be ~ nuyurrurate-
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus: qigiuq*
tan: ~ a skin by scraping it cakivte-, cakuug-, calugte-, iquete-; ~ with urine see Petroff (12)
tangle: ~ remover tegurciurun	
tangled: be ~ ilag-, ilar-; be tightly ~ tegute-; ~ have hair nekavli-
tank: taingkaq; fuel ~ uqirvik, uqurvik; water transporting ~ mertarcuun
tanned: moose hide ~ on both sides qatviaq; ~ skin of the bearded seal naterkaq, nat’rarkaq
tanner: qatviista
tannin: tumagaq
tanning: tool blade used with ~ board cakivun; homemade curved ~ tool alliq; ~ tool blade cakivun, cakivquun; ~ tool for softening and stretching skin nengulercissuun	
tantrum: have a ~ umyuanqtag-
tape: sticky ~ nepcteaq, nepyun
tape recorder: erinairissuun, taktassicuun
taper: ~ off game-; ~ end nuvv’ilir-, nuvv’iliraq; ~ end part of kayak qamenquq
tapeworm: qumaq
tar: taaq; coat with ~ taarte-
target: iimuquq, napataq, yuq’uq; overshoot the ~ qulruarte-; ~ shoot short of a ~ ukatrute-
tarpaulin: kancgiraq, patuktukaq, qanakutaq, qatviaq; shelter made from a ~ naliguyaq; ~ used on a sled or boat cingyaaq
tarry: mulu-, nulte-, qangni-
tarsus: tumarneq
tart: quanackegg-
task: assign a ~ to ciqima-; ask to perform a ~ ellimer-; ~ done callaq; ~ to be done cakngarkaq, caliarkaq
tassel: alnagq, kiistaq, kistaq; ~ on parka: avan, avata*, megcugtaq, miryaruqaq, mumeq, pitgarcuun, qemirrlugun

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tender — they

ENGLISH-TO-YUP’IK INDEX

funny temci-; ~ to list (of a boat) inaryug-; ~
to stagger ayaluryug-; ~ to worry penegtar-; ~,
too; watch, or babysit munqa-
tender: ~ new grass vesraya(g)aq*; cook to ~ize
qacnergertaar-
tendon: ivaluq, yualuq; Achilles ~ kitgilqittaq; ~
under tongue qelturaaq
tense: become ~ teggia-; relax from being ~
pet’nge-; ~ up teggi’i-; ~ up the muscles tunglar-
tension: spring under ~ quelun; ~
cock a device under ~ petengtaq; strum on something under ~
qeluqlite-
tent: nalik, palatkaaq, pelatekaq, qanakvaggaq; fish-
skin parka that could serve as a ~ qerrlurcaq;
creature that will suck one’s blood if one has no
water in his ~ mertiq; pitch a ~ pelatekuriq-
mosquito-net ~ tupiq’uyaq; canvas ~ fabric
pelatekarkaun; ~ stake kuuliyaq; ~ pole, see
Nelson (104)
tenth: (one or part) qulngurun
term: ariva-", qanruciq; it is ~ wagg’uq
terminally ill: become ~ tautunrir-
terminate: ~ someone’s public service aqumc-
terminology: aperyaraq; ~ for days of the week
ernercuun
term: Aleutian ~ or arctic ~ civtulaq,
nacallngaar(aq*), tegalqingayar(aq*),
teqiyyaraq(aq*)
terrain: all~ vehicle akagyaralet
terrible: be shocked when something ~ happens
navakar-
test: ~ fishing neqengqertsiaryaraq; ~ how V
(it) is (pb) -taci-; -tassiir-; ~ ways of doing
something caqtaar-
testicle: igkuuk, ingcu
testify: apervikua-
tether: petuk, uskuraq; rope to which something is
~ed nuqququn; thing that is ~ed petugaq
texture: be too hard in ~ tegke-
textured lungwort: qelquaq
Thaleichthys pacificus: cemerliq, cimigliq, qimaruaq
than: localis case (see Endings section)
thank: ~ (him) quyavike-
thank goodness: say ~”~ anirtaar-; thank goodness!
anirta
thank you: quyana, see Orlov (15); thank you!
tallurna
thankful: be ~ quya-; cause one to be ~ quyanarqe-;
be ~ to (him) quyavike-
Thanksgiving: Quyayaraq
that: see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; be ~ tamatu-;
~ is to say wagg’uq; ~ one tamana, tauna; be be
~ one taungu-; from ~ time on tuakenirnek; be
~ V (pb) -ta-; ~ which has been V-ed (pb) -aq-; ~
which is even with nalle-; ~ which is to be V-ed
(pb) -arka-; ~ which will V (pb) -arka-
that’s: ~ all ak’ami’i, tava-i, tua-i; ~ enough tava-i,
tua-i; ~ fine by me watuu; ~ great! icil’er; ~
what you get tuq’gaq’estaunaa; ~ what you say
telt
thaw: urug-, urugcir-; for it to be spring thaw
emiqar-, miliqar-; have ~ed uruuma-; ~ed and
refrozen ice cikullaq; ~ed spot on tundra in
spring cingallineq; ~ed patch urunqiq
the: ~ end ak’ami’i; ~ good word
Qaneryaraqtegraar(aq*); ~ innermost thing
ilulirneq; ~ Morning Star Agyarpak; ~ most V
of possessors (pb) -neq-; ~ one there tamana;
~ one to the north qagna; ~ one up back there
pamyurtaq; ~ one up above pagna,
pakemna; ~ one who is V-ing (pb) -ria; ~ one(s)
most V (pb) -lqurraq*, -nqurraq*; ~ Savior
anirtuuta; ~ way to use an ice chisel tugnejq; ~
world nunarpak
theater: movie ~ suurvik, tangercetaarvik,
tangrruarvik; ~ manager tangrrualiurta
“theft mark”": teglek
them: see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and
endings section; ellait
themselves: ellmek; ~ (plural) ellmeq
then: avu(ni); thing from ~ taumiqlak; well ~, and ~
tava(ni); ~ again tua(ni);
~ that will V -arkaq-
~ which is to be V-ed
nalle-; ~ which is even with
wagg’uq,
tamana, tauna;
~ one(s)
~ one who is V-ing
lri;
~ one (pb)
most V
-ria;
~ one(s)
~ the
~ them;
~ “theft mark”
puqlassuun
“thief" mark": teglek
Theragra chalcogramma: kalagaq
there: see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; tava(ni),
tua(ni); ~ (at that place immediately known to
listener) tamaa(ni); over ~ ama(ni), yaa(ni); the
one over ~ ingna; thing from ~ taumiqlak; ~ it
is kita
thereafter: kiituani
thermometer: NENGLEM CUQYUTI; atmospheric ~
kiirem cuqcautii; fever ~ puqlam cuqcautii
thermos: puqlam cuqcautii
these: see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; ukut; be ~
waniwau-; these (extended) makut
they: see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and endings
section; ellait

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
thick: be ~ can’u-, mamtu-; be ~ and tough qecigtu-; be ~ and viscous elnguq, nelnguq; be ~ in diameter colleg-, cilleg-, elleg-; ~ layer of walrus skin kauppak, kauk; ~ intertwined thread qip’aq; ~ shore-fast ice qayemgu; have ~ white smoke itugenqegte-; ~ blue ice coming from the north cikulugpiaq, cikurpak; ~ener in cooking kenercetaq

thicket: go forward through a ~ pula-

thief: tegelciq, tegelkassaagalria, teglessaagta, pula-

thief: be ~ and tough thick: be ~ can'u-, mamtu-;

thin ice: cikuaq, cikulqaraq, cikulraar(aq*), eciq, thin: be ~ old ~ akqun;

pilam;

promised ~ thing:

~

thimble: akngirmailtiaq, curaq 2 , keniun, tekrun, makulqaraq, cikulraar(aq*), eciq, thin ice: cikuaq, cikulqaraq, cikulraar(aq*), eciq, thin: be ~

pilam;

thin ice: cikuaq, cikulqaraq, cikulraar(aq*), eciq, thin: be ~

pilam;

third: ~ one pingayuat; ~ party tarirte-; ~ year ucingluk, ulilek

thirst: quench one’s ~

thirsty: be ~

thirteen: ~ ribs in center part of kayak neneq

this: see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; act like ~ watna-; in ~, from ~, to ~ uumi; like ~ waten; ~ coming autumn uksuauq; ~ coming winter uksuqu; ~ is not the end tua-i-ngunrituaq; ~ kind of thing only makurrainaq; ~ one man’a, una; like ~ one uutun; person from ~ place ukurmiu; ~ side ukate-; ~ summer kiaqpak; ~ time qayuwa, uumi; now, at ~ time watmi; ~ way gguun, ukatmun; ~ way a little gguurraq; be ~ way, like ~ matuu-

thong: hide ~ tapraq*; see Orlov (18), Adams (41); cut hide into a long ~ pirne-; ~ made of tree roots or animal hide tapraq*; loops on kayak for ~ lacing tapricilleq; lace ~ through loops on kayak skin tugcilqar-
thorn: cukilanaq, cukiq; be covered with ~s
   kapuyanarqe-

thoroughly: V = (pb) -nqegcaar(ar); one who Vs = (pb) -nqegcaar(aq*); peck at ~ pugug-

those: see Appendix 3 on demonstratives; ~ who try to
do things together PINGNAELLRIIT QUYUTERLRIIT

though: concessive mood (see Endings section)

thought: umsuaq, umyuaq, umyugaq; lose one’s
   train of ~ umyugailkaq--; reveal one’s ~ to
   (him) takuqe--; bad ~s caruyak; have gloomy ~s
   nacarrlugteqe--; have malicious or malevolent
   ~s umyuarliqee-

thousand: one ~ ciisitsaaq, tiissitsaaq

thresh: pikertuar--; ~ the water qelcaq

thread: (n) eglu, ivaluq, yualuq, see Nelson
   (38), (t) luve-, nuve--; sewing ~ ivaluqaq,
   kelugkaq; fish-skin ~ yualunguaq; hand-
   twisted ~ ivalukiuraq, yualukiuraq; hanging
   ~ as on clothing cuvavleq; heavy sewing ~
   cillupkaar(aq*); ~ with the end twisted to a
   point eglliraq; place to ~ something nuvevik;
   ply ~ qiqaq; spool of ~ ivalukayagaq*; spool
   for (or from) ~ yualukivarq; thick intertwined
   ~ qiqaq; thin intertwined ~ qi’ayagaq*; ~
   for kayak skin amiutekaq; ~ for skin sewing
   elngurliq; ~ of sinew yualuqaaq; ~ on a pipe or
   bolt qip’aq; ~ used for the top stern stitches
   of kayak ikavsiarutkaq; handmade ~ with a
   tapered end nuvv’iliraq; hole through which
   a drawstring is ~ed pass’aq; twist handmade
   thread for easy ~ing nuvv’ilir-

threading device: nuv’issuan, nuvun

threat: akeqnerllugte-

threaten: akeqnerllugte-, alingcirar(ar); ~ to
   hit him with weapon uluryacir(ar); ~ with
   undesirable things aniqlaa--; thrust out arms as
   when ~ing someone yagira-

three: pingayun; ~ days ago yaaliangi; ~ or more
   days hence yaaliaku; ~ years ago yaaliangi;
   ~ in cards cagqralria, ussarquralria; ~ groups
   or pairs pangasuaq, pangayuaq; calfskin with
   ~ tassels qemirrlugun; ~ spear with ~ points
   asaqqin, nusaaq, nuuyaaq; ~ arrow with ~
   prongs pingayupegcetaaq; ~sided dish
tamulmaq

Three Step Mountain: Ingr’urlaq*

three-cornered needle: anguutarnguaq, ciilaq,
   igput’lek, quagulek, ulunalek, umilek

throat: igyaraq, tuqluq, turquq; knot in ~ qillerneq,
tuvunguarvik; clear one’s ~ erinkegcar--; get
bone stuck in ~ enrite--; get food stuck in ~
tumilngu-, tuvcurlir--; have an irritated ~ cite-,
qakite--; scorch one’s ~ iglaierte--; upper part of
~ qakerliq; abnormal growth in ~ of codfish
iqngulluk; ~ hair of caribou tengayuk*; ~ on
parka manurun

throb: nutngaq; have ~bing pain temia-,
tenguqlirte-

throes: be in ~ of death tuquyia-

through: vialis case (see Endings section); go ~ the area
   caniir-, uqrir--; ~ here guugen, uuggun; make a
   hole ~ putu--; miss by passing ~ the N area (pb)
   -trute--; pierce a hole ~ ukii--; plunge ~ pulqertear-
   search ~ belongings aglug--; stuck because an
   opening is too small to go ~ tastuqite--; go over
   or ~ a portage teve--; fall ~ a small hole in a toy
   ulpecuqnaq; dive ~ the air puugtur--; walk ~
   the brush or woods pulaar--; look ~ the door or
   window uyange--; string fish ~ the gill opening
   tuvavigte--; path ~ the trees or bushes pulayaraq; ~
   where? naw’un

throw: eg’arte-; egte--; ~ (at) milqar--; ~ hard (at)
   milpaq--; something held that one intends to
   anggin, anggun; something to ~ milquin; ~ a
   seal spear with an atlatl nanerpak; ~ into the
   air nalug--; ~ light (on) kenurte--; ~ liquid onto
   (it) ceqwallarta--; ~ oneself around milqagte-;
   sling used to ~ stones aturrlugaq*; ~ things
   milqu--; ~ water ciqer--; ~ a lot of water ciqpag-
   arrow or spear thrown with the aid of a ~er
   malirqun; skilled harpooner or spear ~er
   narussuli; spear~ing device egte-, nuqaq;
   spear for hunting seal, used with a ~ing device
   nagiquyaq; net ~ over birds yag’arussuk;
   something ~n over the shoulders as a robe
   ulikutaq; rock ~n with a sling elluqun; arrow or
   spear ~n with a spear thrower malirqun

thresh: callakayak; gray-cheeked ~ viuq,
   yuulerviuk; varied or hermit ~ citayaarul;
   ~like bird ciyuq, siyuq

thrust: ~ a weapon narulpag--; ~ oneself or dig into
   something ciklaq; ~ out one’s arm(s) yagira-
   thud: migpak, migpallarte--; ~ repeatedly
   migpallara--; be ~ing migtu-

thumb: asaunl, kul’u, kumlu; measurement from
   the ~ iqelqin, naparneq, patneq, pupsuneq,
   teklin, tumagneq

thump: migpak, migpallarte--; ~ repeatedly

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
migpallara-; be ~ing migtu-
thunder: ~ and lightning kalluk
thunderbird: mythica: tengmiarpak
Thursday: Cetamirin, Citamirin
Thymallus arcticus: culugpauk, nakrullugpak, nakrutvalek
tibia: kanagyaaq, qengaraq
ticket: ekniarun, ekun; hunting ~ PISSURCUUN TICKET-
AAQ
ticking: mattress ~ tiik
tickle: aaleqciir-, aavlaar-, aavleqciir(ar)-, leqecirar-, qel’qecir(ar)-, qungvagcir-, qungvagyug-; be ~d by it qungvake-; be easily ~d qungvagtar-
ticklish: be ~ qumcirtar-, qungvagnarqe-; feel ~ qumciryug-; make one ~ qumcirnarqe-
tidal flats: stinky mud found on ~ maralruyak
tide: high ~ ula; incoming ~ tungyuq; water mark from high ~ unineq; for ~ to come in itercanir-; jagged ice pushed on shore by the ~ manialkuq; ~ that brings things ashore tag’aq; be beached by the receding ~ kenaquate-, kengaute-; go out (of ~) ente; for ~ to be low eninga-, enuma-; a very low ~ envvag-; tidal flats: stinky mud found on ~ maralruyak

ENGLISH-TO-YUP’IK INDEX

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
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thunder — time
tiller: aluqaq, nauceciyurta
tilt: cilgite-, eveorte-, illugte-, irirte-, uverte-; ~ one’s head up ciugte-, civugte-
tilted: evengqa-, illunqqa-, irir-, uver-; have one’s head ~ up ciug-, ciunqqa-, civug-; ~ thing, such as a parallelogram cilgittelria
tilting: ayalunqqa-, ayalurte-, cilg-, cilingqa-, ever-, ilug-, uvengqa-
timber: corner ~ in kashim talliqiun; ~s at entrance of kashim ayapervik
time: pivik; a certain unspecified ~ afterward qaku; a long ~ ago ak’a avani, ak’a imumi, ak’a tamaani; arrive at destination directly (in ~) tekiarte-; arrive at the right ~ nall’arte-; be glad to see someone after a long ~ iriyiqe-; be gone for a long ~ nulte-; be on ~ angute-; be present at the right ~ nall’urusnga-; be rejected for marriage for a ~ nulirturciimacir-; cause one to waste ~ qelanarnarqe-; clear up (weather) after a ~ pakmallir-; continue V-ing over a period of ~ (pb) -aur(ar)-; during the period of ~ when possessor is V-ing (pb) -yalleq; during the present period of ~ maa-irpak; during two periods of ~ malruqgni; fade away for a long ~ umi-; first ~ taucin; for a long ~ to have passed envau-; for a long ~ ak’anun, qangvarpak; for a week’s ~ to pass agayunerte-; have ~ urenke-; for some ~ now uumirpak; for some ~ to pass akauraurte-; for the first ~ in a long ~ ak’anek; fourth ~ cetamii; from that ~ on tukenimerk; from this ~ on wak’niknek; future ~ of V-ing (pb) -nataq; have (leisure) ~ qacigte-; have a hard ~ cakug-, irliq-; have V-ing for a long ~ (pb) -maa-; have free ~ uitqaci-; help from ~ to ~ ikayua-; leave ample ~ cayugnaite-; like at the ~ of (it) nalliinitun; long ~ ago ak’a imumi; next ~ uumiku; not be on ~ kinguraute-; not know at this particular nalluqar-; now and for a short ~ hence wanirpak; now, at this ~ watmi; old~ practice nute mLlaq*; one ~ it happened caqerluni; one ~ cat iliitni; one located far in ~ (pb) -qliq*; pass by in ~ kitur-, pellug-; past ~ of V-ing (pb) -raaneq; plan to act at a given ~ (pb) -te-; reach a certain ~ pitari-; run out of ~ tass’iguyugciur-; some ~ CAM ILINJ; spend ~ qaqlute-; stay away a long ~ mulu-; take a long ~ ak’ani-; this ~ qayuwa; tired of eating the same food all the ~ qapiingu-; V a little at a ~ (pb) -mciur(ar)-; V for...
the first ~ (pb) -paalug-; waste ~ uame-; ulapeqe-; what ~ is it? wataimarta?; when some ~ had elapsed qakuan; corresponding in ~ nalle-; for there to be lots of ~ before V-ing (pb) -yalqate-; ~ immemorial envanek; for the ~ of daylight to lengthen ernengaar(ar)-; ~ of famine canerlak, cangerlak; ~ of V-ing (pb) -n, -vik; ~ of impact or occurrence tus’un; set period of ~ cuqa-; reach a certain ~ nalleir-; ~ past kinguneq1; ~ preceding (it) ciu, cuiv; ~ right after taking a sweatbath anarcuun; ~ over (of sled) kitngu-; ~ of a spawning fish ikigarte-; ~ in the ~ of a spawning fish megcugtaq; ~ over of parka shoulder of parka hood fur on ~ akitnaq 1; can ~ akangluaryuk; arrow with blunt ~ floating ice that ~ kick hard with the ~ of a spawning fish ~ over of sled kitngu-; ~ harpoon ~ with hole for attachment nengciun; ~ ped-over thing ikiqarneq; for ~ wave ~ to spray out emqertekiptoe: aaqatar(ar)-, angenququu(ar)-, putukumyuar(ar)-; stand on ~ kiite-, nenge-, nengqur-, nengqussig-, nengusraar; ~ stand on ~ s kiipirte-; standing on ~ kiipinqqa-, kiipir- tire pump: qerrurissuaun
tire tube: nozzle of something inflated, such as a ~ qerrurcuun
tired: be ~ mernur-, nukgiarte-, taqsuqe-; recover from being ~ mernur-; be ~ from overwork taqayuqertae-; be ~ of eating the same food cirlite-, qaplinugu-; ~ of V-ing (pb) -Ingu-
tissue: kakeglguirun; stomach lining ~ of caribou or moose qecaruq

timid: be ~ nuyurtar-; be very ~ alingtar-
tin: qerririyak
tinder: ekqun1, ekuanqun
tingle: kakilacak
tinker: qallukuar-; ~ around cangsiuur-
tiny: ~ biting gnat ungilaitaqaq*; have ~ ice crystals kakeggluirun; ~ N (pb) -cuar(aq*); ~ black sea
anemone tiiyaq
tip: angayegte-, cingik, nuukm, nuvuk; arrow with metal ~ tegillaraq; engraving tool with beaver incisor ~ iqukgegun; indentation next to socket for fire-drib ~ anarcuun; paddle with blade that gets thinner toward ~ quagciruaq; measurement from ~ of toes itegnq1, it’ganeq; ~ measurement from ~ of thumb iqelqin, naparneq, pupsuneq, tekelin; Bladder Feast pole with wild celery tied to ~ kagacigaq, kagacigaq; floating ice that can ~ akangluaryuk; arrow with blunt ~ akitnaq1; ~ of paddle blade emulek, mula; ~ of parka hood kak’acuk, tengqucuk; fur on ~ of parka shoulder megcugtaq; ~ on its side ~ of a spawning fish inaryug-; ~ over ikiqarte-; ~ over (of sled) kitngu-; ~ harpoon ~ with hole for attachment nengciun; ~ ped-over thing ikiqarneq; for ~ wave ~ to spray out emqertekiptoe: aaqatar(ar)-, angenququu(ar)-, putukumyuar(ar)-; stand on ~ kiite-, nenge-, nengqur-, nengqussig-, nengusraar; ~ stand on ~ s kiipirte-; standing on ~ kiipinqqa-, kiipir-
tire pump: qerrurissuaun
tire tube: nozzle of something inflated, such as a ~ qerrurcuun
tired: be ~ mernur-, nukgiarte-, taqsuqe-; recover from being ~ mernur-; be ~ from overwork taqayuqertae-; be ~ of eating the same food cirlite-, qaplinugu-; ~ of V-ing (pb) -Ingu-
tissue: kakeglguirun; stomach lining ~ of caribou or moose qecaruq
Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
uivcetaaq, uivtaaq; ~ layer qaliq; ~ layer of back muscle and ligaments ulian; pulling the ~ back pakig--; spot on ~ of a place from which snow has melted urunqiq; ~ of head kakangcaq, kakgaq; dark fur at ~ of hood ruff yurturuaq; ~ of mountain, tree, house, boot, etc. kangeq; ~ of drill shaft neg’utaq; drawstring at ~ of clothing item parteq, parteraq; get on ~ of something ug’arte-, ugte--; fall on ~ of something palqerte--; pack on ~ of something pasgerute--; piece of boot over ~ of the foot itek; rim around ~ of wooden bowl perneq; ~ one quilliq”, ~ part kangeq

topic: move to another ~ nugtarte-
topographic: separated from here by some ~ feature akemkumiui; land between ~ features akula’a
topstitching: do ~ on (it) qall’i-
torment: ilalke-, ilasqite-, nakuke-, nangte-,
torpid: be ~ qaategte-
torn: get ~ caqte-
torment:

English-to-Yup’ik IndEx

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
trader: laavkiurta, kiputesta, kupcaaq
trading: engage in ~ naervmiar-; try to acquire firewood by ~ for it cayguutute-; private coin formerly issued by ~ posts leraaniq
tradition: piciryaraq
traditional: ~ “housewife” bag kakivik; ceiling board of ~ style dwelling qanak; planks put over fireplace in a ~ men’s community house nacin; possession of person placed on his grave according to a ~ custom eqtaq, eliveq, elliveq; one who follows ~ abstinence practices eyanqellria; one who doesn’t follow ~ abstinence practices eyailnguq*; life event that causes others to follow ~ abstinence practices eyanaaq; play a ~ ball game that involves hitting the ball with the flat of the hand patkar; voice identifying a dead person that could be summoned by a shaman, according to ~ belief yuun; ~ly conceived dwelling place of the dead Pamaliruq; ~ boundary point between Yup’ik and Inupiaq territory Uqvigartalek; lashing holding sinew backing on ~ bow cognirquq; ~ celebration (“Messenger Feast”) Kevgiq; dance in ~ Eskimo style yuraq; ~ Eskimo woman’s knife shaped like a broad wedge uluaq; bind spiraling strip onto longitudinal strips of ~ fish trap tungite-; one of a legendary little people having conical hats resembling ~ fish traps cingssiik; certain ~ game caukia; ~ game somewhat like mumbley-peg kalackiiq, kapuckaq, kapuckaryaraq; ~ game similar to prisoner’s base man’am an’an’aaq; ~ garment covering the legs and torso qalluvik; corner post of ~ house tagurun; one who lives a ~ life yuulria; live in the ~ way yuunginaq; cut fish for drying, in the ~ manner ullitige-; make a livelihood by ~ means yuungnaqeq; tool for piercing patients during ~ medical treatment kap’issuun; ~ pit trap igcetaaq; ~ practice associated with birth, death, illness, puberty, etc. agelru-, eyag-, eyagyaraq, yaag-; tunnel entrance to ~ semi-subterranean house tuqluk; ~ snow goggles igaugek; ~ story quilaq; ~ legendary hero of a certain ~ story Akaguagaankaaq; ~ wooden visor elqiag*
traditional: (parka) (see Appendix 9) type of ~ parka kay’urrutalek; type of ~ parka often called the Yukon-style parka ilairutaq; type of ~ parka worn by Nelson Is. and tundra-area Yup’iks qaliq; black beads between decorative stitches on a ~ parka ciyaguvaq; calfskin pieces on ~ “qulitaq” parka cauyak; calfskin sewn to make a V pattern on ~ parka or boots uminguuqaq; calfskin strips on ~ “qaliq” parka ellutmuuqaq; decoration on hood of a young woman’s ~ Yup’ik parka kakauyaaq; decorative wolverine “tail” on ~ parka pequmiutaq; openings on ~ parka into which an arrow point design was sewn pakineq; strip of calfskin coming down from the throat on a ~ parka manurun; strip of calfskin connecting front and back of a ~ parka worn on Nelson Island or in the tundra area aguq2, aquun2; strip of otter fur across the chest and back of a ~ parka kegacilleq; strip of otter fur below the light-colored decoration at the hem or cuff of a ~ parka tungunqucuq; tassel hanging from the armpit or just below the armpit of ~ parka pitgarcuun; tassel on the calfskin in the middle of a ~ parka avata; tassel on the chest and back of certain ~ parkas miryauqaq; tassel representing a drumstick on a ~ “quitaq” parka mumeq; V-shaped calfskin on the shoulder of a ~ parka tusrun; V-shaped calfskin piece on the shoulder of a ~ parka qupun; wolf fur on the shoulder or armpit tassels of certain ~ parkas megcugtaq
traffic: ~ with familiar spirits tuunri-trail: aprun, tum’a-, tum’arte-, tummyaraq; be a good ~ tumnirqe-; curve or bend of ~ yuurtle-; curve of ~s nevirte-; game ~ aprulluk; go overland, not following a ~ cailkakuuar-; have a bad ~ tumlliqaqe-; caterpillar-like creature that leaves a scorched ~ tiissiq
trail marker: alailun, nalluallukutaq, pellaayailkun trail breaker: kakitaq
train: lose one’s ~ of thought umyugalkacag-; ~ to become a better person cilkia-trait: ~ that causes a problem picurlaun Trans-Alaska Pipeline: cuplurpak transfer: brush evils off (and, sometimes, ~ them to a dog) ellug-; ~ from one container to another by pouring naave-, naive-transgress: narurte-transgression: caarrluk, carrluk, picurlaun transition: undergo a ~ nugtarte-translate: mumigte- ~d mumig-, mumingqa-
translation: mumigtaq; domesticated animal (in Bible ~ ungungssiar(aq*))
translator: qanerta
transliterate: mumigte-
translucence: ~ stone that gives off sparks kukikcaq
transmitter: radio ~ qanercuun
transparent: edible sea creature, tubular and ~ ussungluq
transport: small sled, used to ~ the kayak over ice qamigaun
transubstantiate: cimiapigcaraq
transversely: akitmun
trap: ~ furbearers melqulegcurta; approach in order to get food, such as bait in a ~ uyerqe-; be stuck open (of a ~) qiqili-; bind the spiraling strip of wood onto the longitudinal strips of a fish ~ tungite-; burst through net or ~ qagrute-; check a ~ taku-; conical wooden ~ for otter or mink teggyvak; deadfall ~ naneryaq, palqerctaqaq; fish ~ taluyaq; fish ~ lashing nemiarun; flexible wood strip used for making binding for a conical fish ~ nemeriq; for loose pack ice to surround and ~ one mallyluteq; marmot ~ see Nelson (118); pit ~ petmik; restoring spring on a ~ pasculingquq*; set a ~ civte-; set a ~ kapkaanir-; set or cock a ~ petengtaq; steel animal ~ kapkaanaqaq; strip of spruce used to make a fish ~ cigyak; traditional pit ~ igcetaaq
trapezoid: ~ shape resembling a chin tamlnuqaq
trapped: be ~ by ice with nowhere to go (of walrus) pamru-; animal ~ for its pelt melqulek
trapper: melqulegcurta
trash: ciqicivik; ~ can caallivik; ~ collector qanicurta
travel: egilraur-, eglerete-, elraur-, gilerte-; ice rotten from underneath, not safe for ~ arumalria; water-soaked ice, hard to ~ on mecqitaq; ~ around ayaga-, pekara-; ~ at a steady fast pace cukanrar-; ~ behind another tangaliuqur-; ~ on land coming in and out of view to distant observers ilalkuun(ar)-
traveler: fellow ~ egilrallgun
traveling: be aware of obstacles while ~ maumake-; be good weather for ~ ugar-; have the wind blow from behind while one is ~ ugenqar-2, uqumigite-2; man’s ~ boot an’giuq; ~ by foot nangrrar-
tray: assigtaq, passimquq, see Nelson (1, 2); ~ on front of kayak acaluq
treasure: picaqe-; ~ d thing qelkataq
treasurer: akiliurta
treat: neqniqrellria; ~ medically yungcar-, yungcar-; ~ nicely piyurruler(aq); ~ as nothing caunrilke-; ~ well assircaar(aq); ~ with a dye from older inner bark cungagarte-
treated: one who has been ~ by a doctor or shaman yungcaraq, yungcaraq
tree: napa, uqviq*, uqvik, see Zagoskin (4); ~ bark qayruq; bark of a certain type of ~ burned and used as an inhalant to stop nosebleeds eskaaniq; ~ burl (especially spruce) alevlaq; burl from birch ~ aavangtak; core of ~ iluryuk; crooked part of a ~ pekeryaq; fork of a ~ kakiciq, qakiciraq; limb of ~ avayaq; soft young ~ enrilnguaq; spruce ~ kevraatuq, nekevraatuq; stump or old ~ acilquq, qamiququaq; top of ~ kangeq; trunk of ~ epulquq; long roots of a ~ trunk cagpaaluluk; large hook put around a ~ to hold a dog team ayakatarcuun; ~ bent into position by the wind paste-; bracket fungus that grows on birch ~s pupiguaq; frost on ~s qakuraun; path, as through the ~s pulayaraq
tree pitch: angernak; hard ~ aneq; soft ~ angeryak; ~ used for chewing angiyaq
tree sparrow: American ~ tuir(aq*)
tree swallow: equgmelnguq*, kauturyar(aq*), qugmelnguq*, qungmelnguyaayaq
treeless: ~ country caarrilquq
tremble: qiive-, umruksuar-, uulgatar(ar)-; cause one to ~ uulengane-; start to ~ uulonge-; ~ making noise kakaye-
triangle: cugg’elurnaq, pingayulek
triangular: ~ bone next to gills kaugtuaqak, kaugtuaq1, kaugun1; ~ bowl made for boys tamlnuqaq
tribe: ilakelgutkelriit; ~ member of or from N (pb) -miu
tribute: akiliquraun
trigger: ~ string for squirrel snare utngugartaq
trim: ~ around parka cuff akirun; ~ at hem of garment akurun, ingit; ~ on a parka pukir; ~ on parka or cloth cover parka naqyun; dark ~ below light decoration at hem or cuff of parka tungunqucuk; skin of young caribou, used for making ~ pukirneq; white ~ on dance hat
trimming — tundra hare

- qercurtaq; ~ the wick of a lamp kaullrir-
- trimming: skin boot with beaver ~ qulip’ak; ~ on hem of garment ceniariun
- Tringa solitaria: iisuraar(aq*), iiyuar(aq*), kiakiaq, tuntasiiq
- Tringa sp.: cerair(aq*), nayangkayuli, pipipiaq, tuntasiiq
- Trinity: Holy ~ Tanqilria Pingayuuciq; the ~ Pingayuuciq
- trip: qutailqite-; make plans for a ~ egnia-; ~ and fall angqute-, lagte-; provisions for a ~ taqaq
- tripe: qecaruaq
- tripod: ~ for holding a pot over a fire qiqiq
- trooper: state ~ tegusta
- trouble: something that causes ~ picurlak; have ~ with one’s V-ing (pb) -nerrlughte-; complain of one’s ~ s yuuniar-
- troubled: be ~ arenqiallugte-, nuniite-, umyuasuuguar-; have a ~ mind umyuiq-
- trough: dog-feeding ~ alungun
- trowsers: qerrulliik
- trout: anyuk, taqingssak; lake ~ cikignaq; rainbow ~ tagaurak, talaariq; steelhead ~ irunaq; ~ fry tugkapagaq; made aged ~ in fall and freeze them in rock-lined ditches quli-; split and dried small fish, such as ~ uillgtaruaq
- truck: ikamraq
- true: be ~ akuna-, piciu-
- truly: ilumun
- trumpet: cupu’urryarat
- trumps: card game similar to ~ kuuselaq
- trunk: akluvik, yaasiiqek; ~ of tree epulquq; ~ or other storage container qungasvik
- trust: holding something in ~ for him tegumiaqucilluku
- trustworthy: be ~ kemyunarqe-, ukvernarqe-; not be ~ kemyunaite-
- truth: elluag, piciuneq; be the ~ ilumu-; measure of ~ piciutaciq; swear ~fulness ukvernarcar-
- try: naspa-, naspete-, pingnaqe-, pitassiar-, taku-2, uig-, uigtua-; ~ hard to reach one’s destination tekingnaqe-; ~ hard to V (pb) -nqnatug-; ~ in court qanercetaar-; ~ not to V (pb) -nilrkubre-; ~ one’s best to V (pb) -qcaar(ar)-; ~ to attract a man by flirting qalmar-; ~ to catch up with kingunrirtur-; ~ to cause one to V (pb) -narcar-, -nqcar-; ~ to find something to eat nerangnaqe-; ~ to induce to speak qanercetaar-; ~ to induce to V (pb) -car-, -ngcar-; ~ to ingratiate yourself qessaircir-; ~ to kill tuqungnaqe-; ~ to resist or withstand something pakerqe-; ~ to resolve things (as at a meeting) caqtaar-; ~ to see pangquussiig-; ~ to V (with a high probability of success) (pb) -caar(ar)-; ~ to V (pb) -nqnaqe-, -ssaag-1; ~ unsuccessfully to V (pb) -nqnaqsaage-
- trying: keep ~ to get (him) to eat niriakuraqtar-; keep on ~ to V despite difficulties (pb) -qcaar(ar)-
- Tryngites subruficollis: uqumcuaq
- tube: take a ~ bath ervurcuun;
- tube: qiluruaq; nozzle of tire ~ qerrurcuun;
- drawstring ~ tarperaq, parteraq; ~ for taking snuff meluqcuaq, meluurun1
- tuber: ~ of horsetail plant “water berry” qetek-; ~ of mare’s-tail plant utngungssaq*; ~s collected by mice and harvested for food by people avelngaat neqait; ~s collected by the mice qertat; edible ~ of pink plumes cuqlamaq;
- edible ~ of the tall cottongrass anleq; horsetail or mare’s-tail ~ taken from mouse caches uqnaq
- tubular: ~ edible sea creature ussungluq
- tuck: qelengte-; ~ shirt in pants qasmiq
- Tuesday: Aapirin, Aipirin
- tufted puffin: qilangaq, tunngaq
- tug: ~ at nuqtar-; ~of-war tengugtaarun
- Tuluksak: Tuulkessaq
- tumor: marayeq, qalengquq, teggenquq,
- tuber: ~ of horsetail plant “water berry” qetek; ~ of mare’s-tail plant utngungssaq*; ~s collected by mice and harvested for food by people avelngaat neqait; ~s collected by the mice qertat; edible ~ of pink plumes cuqlamaq;
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- Tuluksak: Tuulkessaq
- tumor: marayeq, qalengquq, teggenquq,
tundra rose — two

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tundra rose: taggerpak
tundra swan: quryuk
tune: hum or sing a wordless ~ uyuruar;- sing out of ~ emiate-
tunnel: ~ entrance to house lavleyaraq; ~ entrance to men’s communal house agviaq; ~ entrance to old-time house iluyaraq, qissiyaraq, see Nelson (75), Petroff (18); ~ entrance to semi-subterranean house or kashim agyaraq, kalvagyaqaraq, tuqulk; ~ passage under the ground tagenquq; ~ passage under the snow tagelviiyaq; go in or out of a ~ entrance of a semi-subterranean house kalvag; hole at inside of ~ entrance pugyaraq; use of above-ground entrance because ~ entrance is flooded kepnek
Tuntutuliaq: Tuntutuliaq
Tununak: Tununeq
turbulence: nepetmun
Turdus migratorius: aacurlq, curcurlq, elagayuli, ivatqiliuq, pitegcurliq, qupalaaq, quunirciyuli, yugiyugiq
turkey: kuulicakaq
turn: caqirte-1, uyive:- ~ (him) down qacute-; ~ around cupiglte-; ~ around 180 degrees tuigte-; ~ around and come back uteskiaqer, utqite-; ~ back cangu; ~ back and forth cuqia-; for weather to ~ bad on one ellaqerrute-; ~ blue qiiqaqar(ar); ~ down a stove uyugeq; ~ eye shape nucugcuutak; ~ green cungagi-; ~ inside out ulte-; ~ of the bilge of kayak neneq; ~ off umek; ~ on an electric appliance kumarte-; ~ one’s back (on) tunute-; ~ one’s entire body cau-1; something that one should ~ one’s eyes away from uluqaq; ~ one’s head and eyes away ulur-; ~ over mumigte-, illigte-; ~ over on the back nevqerte-; ~ sharply qip’arte-; ~ suddenly caq’iqerte-; strap used to ~ a fire-drill nucugcutak; ~ up the sides pakugte-; ~ white qat’ri-
turned: ~ around tuig-; ~ over mumig-; be ~ caqingqa-; be ~ around 180 degrees tuignga-; be ~ inside out ullainga-; be ~ over mumingqa-; something that has been ~ over mumigaq
turning: caqir-; look sideways without ~ one’s head qigiqig-1; look sideways by ~ one’s head takuyar-; start ~ up the sides of a coiled grass basket ciqtage-
turnstone: black ~ ciilmak, qiuracetaaq; reddy ~ qiqullek, uyarr’uyaq
turquoise: ~ bead legtaq
turtle: palurutaq
tusk: walrus ~ kugkar(aq*), tugkar(aq*); ~ socket in walrus jaw avamiaqqaq; chop walrus ~ from skull avamiiqa

tussock: ekuq, maneq, manialkuq, nasquraaq, nungagaq; big ~ kurnak; ~ of grass on tundra amlequmtaq, pengulkuk, qamungguq

twelve: one of ~ ribs in center part of kayak neneq
twenty: cuinaq, suinaq, yuinaq*; ~ unit of ~ ipiaq; set of ~ loche fish tuqertat; ~dollar bill negavaq
twenty-five: ~ cents qucupungaq*, tuupicaaq; ~cent piece cetvilitaq
twice: malrurqugnek
twilight: atakuar(aq*), atakuyartuq; for it to be ~ atakuyartur-
twin: malri
Twin Hills: Ingricuar
twine: pelacinak; ~ linen ~ pelacinak; ~d grass mat pelacinak; ~d grass wall mat aceturun
twining: warp strand when ~ grass teguneq; weft strand when ~ grass keluk
twinkle: ulug-2; ~ing star or beacon ulutgatia
twist: qipe-; suddenly ~ qip’arte-; tobacco ~ cuyalquq; ~ around neneq; ~ ed qipuma-; hand~ed thread ivalukiuraq; thread ~ed to a point egaliraq; screwdriver or device for ~ing qipsuun; prepare thread by ~ing it to a point nuv’illir-
twitch: cayug-1, qunglullag-; be ~ing cayugglugte-, cayumlerte-, cayumlirte-
twitter: ~ birds qalrui-
two: malruk; ~ groups or pairs malruin; ~ in cards ipuussutar(aq*); ~ men dressed as women ananak; ~ of a kind in cards quta-2; ~ pairs of crossed poles used to support a kayak tatikik; ~ pieces of calfskin sewn to make a V pattern on a parka or boots umeqveraq; ~ times malruqu-; ~hole kayak paitaalek; ~ply cordage burlap fiber or sinew piirraq; ~pointed bird-hunting arrow akumuurqatalaak; ~year-old spotted seal useqnak, uyeeqnak; act on ~by~ malruuqaq; be divided in ~ avvinga-; be in ~ groups malruingu-, malruingurte; break in ~ asme-; break in ~ (of long, slender objects) asemte-; divide in ~ aveq; during ~ periods

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tying — undecided

of time malrurqugni; either of ~ lanterns qilaamruyaaq; fermented herring or capelin buried for ~ weeks ciss’uq; form into ~ lines as a passageway amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design amigpite-; harpoon line part, toggle with ~ holes engevyaraq; have ~ possibilities mairuq; one of ~ openings on parka with an arrow point design

U

Ugashik: Ugaassiq ugh! ikaa-i, ik’apassi, ik’atak ugly: be ~ iku-, quinagnarqe-; become ~ ikuurte-; toward or in ~ ways ik’tmun; very ~ N (pb) -ksagaq; ~ old N (pb) -cuk; ~ thing ik’iq ukulele: tengtengaag ulcer: callakayak, callaneq ulna: amelraq, nukaruq; end of ~ at wrist where the bone projects cugamkuyuk umbilical cord: uskuq; cut the ~ qallaciiraunting — undecided

Ungalaqliit; Yup’ik Eskimo from the Norton Sound area, including ~ Unaliq unapproachable: be ~ nuyurtar- unbelief: ukveraite- unclean: be ~ caruyak uncle: maternal ~ angak; paternal ~ atata; ~ by marriage to one’s father’s sister nengauk unclean: (ritually) ~ ikuu-; become (ritually) ~ ikuurte- uncleanliness: shake or brush off spiritual ~ evcug-; ~ uncleanness manifesting itself physically essuararaq uncomfortable: be ~ arenqiwanrqa-, arenqiyanrqa-, asqialliq-, asqiate-; feel ~ about using someone else’s belongings avaryug-; feel ~ because of auygataq-; feel squeamish or ~ pelque-, pellertar-, pelleryug-; have an ~ feeling arenqiayug-; be ~ because of wet cold imuryug-; consider it ~ arenqianak- uncomfortably: be ~ crowded qerrlerrutua-, qerrlerek-; be ~ wet and cold imurark- unconscious: be ~ elpengeksaite-; be in a coma or otherwise ~ ellangeksaite-; revive from ~ness elpengcar- uncooked: aged fish that is eaten ~ and frozen tepcuar(aq*), tep’ngaayak uncoordinated: be ~ pamriate-, qetupserte- uncover: ~ something by pulling layers back pakig- undecided: be ~ nalirruqte-
**under**

- **at-**: area ~ cache where fish is dried *aciqaq*;
- **carry**: one’s arm *equg*;
- **dive**: water *anglur*;
- go through the area ~ something *acii*;
- line used to reset net ~ the ice *aciru*; part of a river that runs ~ a bluff or cut-bank *aciqaq*; rib ~ cockpit area of kayak *engeq*; ribs ~ the hatch *acii*;
- something carried ~ the arm *unermik*;
- line used to reset net ~ something *aciir*;
- go through the area ~ something *aciirun*;
- line used to reset net ~ the ice *aciirucaraq*;
- part of a river that runs ~ a bluff or cut-bank *amun*;
- area ~ cache where fish is dried *aciqaq*;
- line used to reset net ~ something *aciir*;
- something carried ~ the arm *unermik*;
- line used to reset net ~ the ice *aciirucaraq*.

**undercoat**: ~ hair *erinraq*;

**undercut**: ~ a river bank *qerrarte*;

**undergo**: ~ a transition *nugtarte*;

**underground**: ~ dweller that knocks on the earth’s surface *tukiayuli*;
- ~ tuber of horsetail plant *tukriayuli*;
- “water berry” *qetek*;
- device for lowering and raising thing from ~ cache *kalvun*;
- fermented herring or capelin that have been buried ~ *cegs’uq*;
- large ~ cache *ciqelpak*;
- legendary animal *equg*;
- said to live ~ *equg*;
- quugaarpak;
- partially ~ cache *ciqlugaq*;
- elagyqaq, lagyaq ~ portal to the ~ for the “little people” *aciirucaraq*;

**underhair**: *qenavyuq*, *qinavyuq*, *qivyuq*;

**underlayer**: ~ of backbone muscle or ligament *eglu*;

**underneath**: ice rotten from ~ *arumalria*;
- thing ~ acliq*;

**underpants**: *qerrulliik*, *qerrullillraak*;

**undershirt**: *ilupeq*, *kemegmik*, *temeqliq*;

**undershooting**: miss by ~ *natriarte*;

**understand**: kanginge-, kangirci-, kingunge-;
- act or person that the listener will ~ as being referred to *imuu*;
- not ~ tariite-, see Turner (21);

**understanding**: *taringun*;
- lack ~ tariite-;
- speak in a language that cannot be ~ yuriate-;

**undertake**: ~ the act of V-ing (pb) *-caar(ar)*;

**underwear**: *ilupeq*;

**undesirable**: ~ contents *imaller(aq*)*, *imaqcuk*, *imaryuk*;
- not want to go back to an ~ living situation *mege*;
- scarecrow-like device designed to scare children away from ~ behavior *aarallr(aq)*;

**undisturbed**: leave ~ uitate-;

**undo**: angite-;
- something tied up *petengte*;

**undone**: come ~ at a seam *egume*;

**undress**: *issertete*, *itumte*, *matar*, *matarte*;
- be ~ed *matangqa*;

**uneasy**: feel ~ because one is being watched *caqicugte*;

**unexceptional**: lead an ~ life *yuunginaq*;

**unexpected**: ~ discovery *alangru*;
- ~ indications of human presence *yulkaia*;
- V ~ly (pb) ~tngurte*;
- be haughty because of what one has ~ly acquired *ucngate*;

**unfasten**: angite-;

**unfavorable**: blow in an ~ direction *anuqellugte*;
- say ~ things about (him) *uputep*;

**unfit**: become ~ unair-;

**unfortunately**: aren;

**unfriendly**: be ~ *yugniite*, *yuviite*;

**unfrozen**: be ~ *uruuma*;

**unguarded**: ~ animal bladders *ikuygur*;

**unhappy**: be ~ *angniite*, *nengamllugte*;
- and wish to be elsewhere *cupegte*, *cup’gute*;

**unharness**: *matar*;

**uninhabited**: ~ place *yuilquq*;

** uninsulated**: ~ parka *qaspeq*;

**unintentionally**: act ~ *pitsaqenrite*;
- ~ hit (it) in the N (pb) *-ciller(ar)te*;
- ~ hit (it) in the N (pb) *-nqar*;

**uninvited**: come ~ to eat *payaqcaar(ar)*;

**unison**: in ~ *ataucitun*;

**universe**: *cella*, *cilla*, *ella*; the Person of the Universe *ellam yua*;

**unkempt**: be ~ *quacvvlug*;
- ~ person *quacvvluk*;

**unknowing**: be ~ about what one is dealing with *nalluyugci*;
- become ~ about whether or how one is V-ing (pb) *-ciirute*;

**unknown**: for some ~ reason *qayuwa*;

**unleavened**: ~ bread *quuleciraunrilnguq*;

**unload**: *uciir*;

**unlucky**: be ~ at catching game *nakriate*;

**unmarried**: ~ girl *nas’ak*;
- ~ woman (including widow) *uilgaq*;
- older but still desirable ~ woman *uilgaqit*;

**unnaturally**: resume original state after being ~ rearranged *penge*;

**unnoticeable**: resume original state after being ~ rearranged *penge*;

**unnoticeable**: V in a small and ~ way (pb) *-kssaar(ar)*;
- V secretly and ~ (pb) *-ngssaar(ar)*.

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unoccupied: be ~ qacigte-, uitqaci-; be ~ otherwise
unrake-
unpaid: ~ helper kevgaq
unpleasant: be ~ anglanaitse-; sound ~ niitniite-; ~ N (pb) -niate-, -niite-; consider object to be ~ to
V or be an ~ N (pb) -nialke-, -niilke-; be bitter or otherwise ~ to eat neqniate-; be ~ to look
tangniite-; ~ to V (pb) -niate-, -niite-; be ~ly
messy and wet pellernarqe-
unpleasing: ~ N (pb) -cuk
unplugging: for ice to break up, ~ the river mouth
tuvaq(ar)-
unpossessive: be ~ gunuiate-
unravel: egume-, engume-, pinve-; ~ knitting
genete-; tool for ~ing verquun
unrealized: ~ N (pb) -kaq- ~ act of V-ing (pb)
-llerkaq
unreliable: be ~ kemyunaite-
unrequested: willingly do ~ favors qessaircir-
unresponsive: be ~ niicuite-, tupgiate-
unripe: hard, ~ berry
teggenquq
unresponsive: be ~ niicuite-, tupgiate-
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Ursus arctos: kavingali, kavirlill’er, keggalvalek, naparngali, taqalnguq*, taqukaq
Ursus maritimus: arlunaq, nanaq
Ursus sp.: paungnaq*, pitarkaq, ungungssiq
Urtica lyalli: qatilnaka

us: see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and endings section; (dual) wangkuk; (plural) wangkuta
use: atuq; (especially, chew) tobacco cuyratur-; ~ a blanket ulik; ~ a fire-drill nucug-; ~ a knife ulura-; ~ a pickaxe clikaq; ~ discarded things alcgak-; ~ discarded things algacak-; N (pb) -tur-; ~ spirit power tuunri-; ~ up elrikaute-;
become ready for ~ piurte-; handmade thread with a tapered end, ready for ~ nuvv’iliraq;
stack logs for future ~ nuarte-, nuirte-
used: be out where it can be ~ paivnga-; put (it) out where it can be ~ paiyte-, pawte-;
give ~ to elite-, nange-; threaten to hit him with something held in the hand and ~ as a weapon uluryacar(ar)-; exclamation ~ in reference to feces or other smelly, messy things paq!
useful: beachcomb for anything that might be ~ mallungssaar-; thing that is ~ for life yuutnguarqakq; straight-grained wood ~ for making things munarqiaq, unarqiaq; ~ thing atuun, atuq
usual: off the ~ path kilqag
usually: ~ V (pb) -aqe-; as one ~ does qangkun; speak English ~ or well qitevnga-
usurp: ~ someone’s territory qarluvaq*
usurp: ~ someone’s territory qarluvaq*
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V (any verb): ~ (it) along with oneself or others
(pb) -te; ~ (it) in the future -arkaQE-; ~ (object)
(pb) -ke; ~ (of “darned” one, one toward
whom the speaker has negative feelings) (pb)
-kayag-; ~ (of poor, dear one) (pb) -q(ur)kur-;
~ (of weak, helpless one) (pb) -qutar-; a little
(pb) -mcuar(ar)-, -rrar-; ~ a little at a time
(pb) -mcuar(ar)-, -rrar-; ~ a little
(b) -qvuar(ar)-; ~ (of weak, helpless one)
(q(ur)ur)-; ~ (of poor, dear one) (pb)
(br) -ke 4 (pb) -kanir(ar)-; ~ greater
intensity and more
(pb) -iinar-; ~ more and more
(pb) -rrar-; ~ more
~ leisurely (pb) -ur(ar)-; ~ more
~ (of weak, helpless one) (pb) -q(ur)lur-
~ (of poor, dear one) (pb) -kanir(ar)-
~ being directly observed by the speaker
(pb) -lili-; ~ without recompense (pb) -yalqar-
~ with another (pb) -ter-;
~ without being directly observed by the
speaker (pb) -lili-; ~ without recompense (pb) -yalqar-
~ and with difficulty because of disability
(pb) -yalqar-; ~ gradually
(pb) -ur-; ~ gradually
~ in an irritating way (pb) -ngnagar-;
~ in place of, instead of, or for
(him) (pb) -cite-; ~ in the future (pb) -arkau-
~ in vain, to no avail, without
the intended or expected outcome, fruitlessly
(pb) -yaqae-; ~ insufficiency (pb) -vlaag-;
~ intensely (pb) -pallag-; ~ intermittently
(pb) -qaqe-; ~ late
(pb) -naciar-; ~ leisurely (pb) -ur(ar)-;
~ more
~ more and more (pb) -iinar-; ~ more and more,
with greater intensity (pb) -kanir(ar)-; ~ more

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
valerian — village

valerian: teptukuyuq
Valeriana capitata: teptukuyuq
valid: be ~ piciu-; ~ity piciuqtaciq
valley: akulneq, cegnayuk, ilutak, kuigyaneq,
kuuraq, qerrayurneq, quuruq, see Nelson (125);
~ with or without a stream kuignayuk; ~ wall
nagaq
valuable: be ~ aku-; prospect for ~ minerals
akissaarq
value: aki, akitutaciq; be ~less akitte-
valve: MASSINAM MAYUQETAARA; ~ in a motor
MASSINAM MAYUQETAARA
vanish: tevir-1
vanity: pinagneq, qutegneq
vantage: look around from a high ~ point nacete-
vapor: water ~ ~ rising from a relatively
warm, damp object in the cold aurneq
varied thrush: ciitnguaq
variety: ~ of food avungnak
various: at ~ times qakuuaqan; in ~ directions
tamatmun; of ~ kinds piciatun; buy ~ things
kipuqet-; ~ types of food laid out for diners
uhiyiquq
vary: ~ one’s food engkite-
varying hare: ciiriq, maqaruax, nullutuyuq,
uskaanaq
vas deferens: ANGUTEM IGUUGEGKEN CUPLUYAGAALK
vegetable: naungruyuq, naunrag*; ~ garden
naunrarrvik; ~ that grows on beaches or bluffs
and is boiled with fish ciutnguaq
vegetation: naumastaa; edible ~ naunrruyuq; ~ in
general caranglguk
vehicle: all-terrain ~ akagyarakleq; be inside a ~
ekuma-; overturn accidentally in a land ~
akacag
veil: capa’, capkutaq, patukutaq
vein: taqeq, taqeql pulmonary ~ cuplunqutak; ~ in
the center of a tobacco leaf iuluq; ~ of a leaf
epulquq; main ~ of the earth from which all
plants emerge nunam taqra
venereal disease: UCUUM NAUULLUUTII, see Nelson (120,
121)
vent: elcessuun, ellvik
ventilation: ~ fan elcessuun
ventilator: ellvik
Venus: Ageskurpak, Agyarpak, Unuakum Agyartaa
veracity: piciutaciq

verbal: ~ expression of negative opinion
ap’nerrlugun; defend ~ly yur-1; ~ly attack
lurive
verdict: picirkangun
verify: piciutassiak
vertebra: uivaq; dried fish ~ nenerrluk; dried ~ e of
fish with flesh left on nerrluq
vertical: ~ design made from fish skin on a parka
langraq; ~ stitching on kayak beneath tote-hole
mayu’urneq
very: ~ bad weather ellarrluk; ~ black turguppak;
be ~ cold qerruyanarqe-; be ~ fast cukpiar-;
~ glittery qevlerpak; ~ good! assipiaq; be ~
important arcaqar-; ~ large N (pb) -rpallr(aq*);
~ old dwelling site around Russian Mission
and Goodnews Bay qulirqaq2; ~ shiny
qevlerpak; ~ small item wrapped in something
pequnqaukxuar(aq*); be ~ sour qunackegg-; be ~
steep kuvugenkegte-; be ~ tart qunackegg-
~ ugly N (pb) -ksagaaq; ~ V (pb) -ckeggg-
-kecakagar-, -pig-, -qapiar(ar)-, -qapigte-, -rpag-, -kaca(g)ar-, -rvaar-, -rvag-; ~ wet mud
maraspak; ~ white qaterpak; ~ whitish clay
quartuli
vessel: akirtaq, assigtak; bottom of ~ acirneq;
sailing ~ tengalrarcuun; scrape food from a ~
with one’s finger epaar-; take out from a ~
yuu2
vest: saaliq, silin, see Nelson (74)
via: vialis case (see Endings section), (pb) -gguir-
-kuar-, -kuir-
Viburnum edule: kitngigpak, mercuullugpak, teptuli
victim: ilalkumalria
victory: song to celebrate ~ in battle anqaraun
view: be out of ~ behind something ipinga-; come
in and out of ~ in the distance ilurnite-; come
into ~ or have something come into view ~
from behind something igvar-; come into ~
alair-; pop into ~ yurage-; suddenly bring it out
into ~ alairte-; try to get a better ~ mecknau-
vigor: be full of ~ segg’anegge-
vigorous: be ~ pavig-; act ~ly qepir-; dance
Eskimo-style ~ly and enthusiastically aggitte-
hug or squeeze ~ly qep’ag-; pull ~ly qimug-
village: luna; be somewhat isolated at the upper or
lower end of a ~ ill’arte-; bring (them) back to
one’s own ~ and have them dance and request
gifts, during the Messenger Feast ut’rarute-; go

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.
Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
along from place to place within the – certi; go to the main, winter ~ from fall camp katete; holiday celebrated shortly after the Messenger Feast, and during which men and women of the same ~ exchanged gifts Kevgiruaq; large ~ nunarpak; ~ set in the air in the world of the “little people” Inglnarmiut; ~ set on high ground in the world of the “little people” Innermiut, Qairuarmiut; live in one’s wife’s ~, having come from another ~ nengaugite; man from another ~ residing in his wife’s ~ nengaugitq; member of the group from the ~ to which the messengers are sent during a challenge feast and that competes against the host ~ curuq; one of a set of people who go back and forth before the Messenger Feast begins after the first two Messengers have arrived at the invited ~ paqtaq; stay in the ~ rather than going to fish camp kii; ~ visited at the invited ~ stay in the ~ begins after the first two Messengers have arrived at the invited ~ paqtaq; ~ from one ~ to another nunate; ~ within a ~ cinirte; ~ woman from another ~ residing in her husband’s ~ ukurritaq; ~ chief tuyoq; ~ formerly known as Sheldon’s Point Nunam Iqua; dance the first dance when a visiting ~ arrives for the Messenger Feast ciuq; marry into a certain ~ ukurrite; ~ old ~ site nunalleq; Yup’ik Eskimo from the Norton Sound area, especially from the ~ of Elim, Golovin, Unalakleet, and St. Michael Unaliq vindicate: iryake;
vinegar: cungarninarqellria, uksussaq violation: weapons ~ sakkulluqeressaraq violent: be ~ pillaga; act ~ly caleryaq, culengciqe; become ~ly insane usvilvayag; explode ~ly qagpag; shake ~ly aangulugtuute-violet: qerpertangalnguq*
violet: kegglaq virgin: anguciuqsailnguq*, anguTEM AGTQSAILKII, nas’ak; V~ (Mary) Naayaak, nay’ak viscera: cakunglluut viscous: be ~ kenercete, nelnguq vise: qec’issuun visibility: be poor ~ kiarnaite, tangerrnaite, tangerrnarqe visible: be ~ alaingqa, alaite, tangerrnarqe, tangrruu; be clearly ~ mcig, mcigi, mcignarqe; be faintly ~ (of dawn) errsuatyivlag; blend in with land formation and not be ~ merinite; for a flicker or glimmer of light to be ~ tanqivvygute; for the toes to be ~ putulkea; not be ~ tangerrnaite; be barely ~ due to weather macugite; edible sea creature with ~ uussungluq visibly: ~ flatten down elivvia; be ~ pregnant aqspi-vision: tangrruaq; have double ~ malrupegte; (he/ she) having double ~ MALRUGNEK TANGRRUARLUNI; have ~ obscured eci-
visit: elalierte, laailirte, qulagirte; to (within a village or city) cairirte; ~ around, going from house to house cairttaa, itertaa; ~ from one village or city to another nunate; ~ in the hospital, etc. paqte-visiting: be ~ cerinqiq, ciningqa, elalingqa, laalingqa; be ~ at one’s former home utenga; dance the first dance when a ~ village group arrives for the Messenger Feast ciuq;
visitor: ~ from outside the village allaneq, aqelqaq; come as a ~ to (him) allanite; not come out from the house to welcome a ~ anyaqtiurte; prepare things for a ~ arliur; send a ~ away without having him or her eat menkuke-visor: cangurruaq, elqiag*; cap with ~ ciqilitalek, elqiak, kantiluq visually: be ~ attracted tangriiique-
vivianite: blue ~ qesuuraq vocal: summon a dog by making ~ sounds qalmar; ~izing qa; react ~ly to a sudden chill imuqite;~ imurtua-voice: erina; have a deep ~ qa; ~rssi; speak in a deep ~ cuyarte; talk in a ~ audible to one’s listener but not to a third party tarirte; ~ box erniaassuun; shaman’s spirit helper (identified with a ~ of the dead) avneq, yuun volcanic: ~ ash peluq; ~ rock used as a sharpening stone puyiqun; ~ rock with eye-like holes ingarnak volcano: utakinaq vole: avcellngaq*, avelngaq*, ugnar(aq*), uugnar(aq*); northern red-backed ~ puveltuk; search for ~ caches pakissaag-
volleyball: play a game similar to ~ akiqaar(ar)-volume: decrease in ~ (of sound) qaskell; increase in ~ qerra-

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vomit: kimrar-, miryaq; ~ blood augqe-; ~ copiously mirecpaq-
vortex: ~ of hair on head nangneq
vote: cucuki-
votive: ~ candle kenurrayagaq
vowel: erinituli
Vulpes lagopus: qaterli, qaterliar(aq*),
Vulpes vulpes: kaviaq*
Vulpes vulpes var: ernertur(aq*), eqyeraq, ilaaciq, kelaasisq, tunguliyaq(g)aq*
vulva: arnam ucuugken cenkek

walk: cangu-, pekte-, pekte-, peyug-, piug-2, piyua; go out casually to ~ without intending to accomplish much ayangssi; net into which fish are driven by people who ~ in and thrash the water qelcaq; ~ along the shore cinirte-, ceirtar-; ~ across the snow using snowshoes tanglurar(ar)-; ~ around kangar-, kanguar-, tarrarte-, see Muset (7); ~ back and forth along the shore cirtaara-; ~ in one’s sleep pel’i-; ~ on tutmar-; ~ on shore as a boat accompanies one out in the water qiturtar-; ~ on thin ice cikulraar(aq*); ~ over thin ice cylialur-; ~ supporting oneself by a little sled or walker enikur(ar)-; form into two lines as a passageway for (him) to ~ through amigpite-; ~ through the brush or woods pulaar-2; ~ wobbly as when wearing high heels kukunguqsarte-; legendary creature that sinks into the ground as it ~s mruayuli; witch or ghost that ~s in the air and has no liver yuilyriq
walker: walk supporting oneself by a ~ enikur(ar)-
walking: nangrarr-; begin ~ (of a child) pek’nge-;
walk when ~ iria-; tow a boat while ~ along the shore ukamar-; child ~ behind parent kutyagaq; make a crunching sound while ~ on snow kukiungqite-, qiuryi-;
walking stick: asaupiaq
walkway: tutmaryaraq

walk: akitnaq2, caniqaq, capun, caqaneq, taquq2;
back ~ of house or room egkuq; covering for (or insulation in) inside ~ of dwelling alku; side ~ of a semi-subterranean house nakirqaq; the one farthest from the ~ keliq*, ketliq*; valley ~ naqa; storage pit ~ built up from rocks and lined with mud kacitaq; ~ mat of turned grass aceturun; side ~ of a semi-subterranean house nakirqaq; side ~ of sod house kangiqualqit; ~ back and forth along tarrarte-, kqngar-, kanguar-; ~ around kangar-, kanguar-, tanglurar(ar)-; ~ around

wallet: akiviutaq
walleye or Pacific pollock: kalagaq
walrus: asveq, kaugpak, qeciqpak; ~ bladder funnel keckertaq; ~ bladder used as net float or water container keciqutaq, qalirkaar(aq*), qeciqutaq; ~ haul out ugte-1; ~ on ice nunavak; ~ tusk kugkar(aq*), tugkar(aq*); ~ tusk socket avamiqaq; area of ~ nose ungalruk
chop ~ tusks from skull avamiqur-; dried ~ stomach used for making drum skins ecirkaq; intestine’s J-hook after stomach of
a ~ qilunaq; journey into the ocean from a 
men’s community house to hunt for ~ walrus 
kaugpangcar; leather rope (for spear) made of 
~ hide usaaq; line made from the outer part of 
a split thick ~ skin qavya; lumpy (of the skin 
of an old ~) pengitag; metacarpal in ~ walrus 
flipper pasvik; thick edible layer of ~ skin 
kaugpak, kauk; trapped by ice with nowhere to 
go (of ~) pamru-

wand: men’s dancing ~ iqilitaq
wander: ~ around pekayag-, tarrarte-; suddenly ~ 
tarriarte-; ~ er agalkaq; settle down after ~ ing 
nunalgar-

waning: the moon is ~ iraluq nangyarturtuq
want: piug-1, piyug-; beat object to something they 
(subject and object) both ~ kipulkar-; ~ (him) 
to be nearby nanelkaunrite-; not ~ (it, him) 
anymore qessayagute-; ~ one thing rather than 
another cucu-, cucuke-; not ~ (him or it) 
around one avirake-, aviranaqe-; ~ a garment 
qucuvike-; ~ one to V (pb) -sque-, -squma-; 
~ something cayug-3

ward: anglicaraq, aulukaq
warden: fish and game ~ kayanguyagurta, 
melqueliurta

warehouse: mamteraq
warm: macir(ar)-, matneqe-; be ~ maqaq, 
maqarcete-; be ~ (of a person) uruma-; get ~ 
maqari-; ~ oneself maciur-; ~ oneself in the sun 
akcirt-; ~ spot in river that does not freeze 
qcikluk; ~ up maqangcar-, maqari-, urugecir-; 
~ weather that causes flooding of winter 
tunnel entrance kepnekq: be ~ or hot, but not 
excessively so puqlanir-; be soft and ~ neruver-
for it to get ~er kiiri-; for weather to ~ up after 
a cold spell caniklulet-; form a snow crust 
during a cold spring night preceded by a ~ 
day qeretar-, qetar-; have cooled down after 
being ~ nengli-; mist of cold air coming into a 
~ house, or ~ air going out ancarnaq, anluguq-
put on ~ clothes maqarqe-; vapor rising from a 
relatively ~, damp object in the cold aurneq

warmth: maqaq, matneq, puqla; feel the body ~ of 
a person without seeing the person nuyarnir-

warn: aarcirtur-, inerqua-, inerqur-

warning: aarcirtuun, aarun, inerquun

warp: ~ strand when twining grass teguneq; be ~ ed 
qipuma-

warrant: arrest ~ KALIKARTAQ YUGMEK tegukengssuun;
search ~ YUARCUN KALIKARTAQ

warrior: anguyagta, anguyak

wart: utnguk

wary: aar-1; be ~ aaryug-; be ~ of it aaqe-; be such 
as to make one ~ aarnaite-; not be such as to 
make one ~ aarnaite-; be timid and ~ nuyurtar-
be ~ by nature aartar-

wash: erur-, iqair-; ~ basin ermiqcuun; ~ (clothes, 
skins, etc.) ervig-; ~ floor, walls, etc. suugi-; ~ 
hair qulete-; ~ one’s face ermiq-, ili-, tanir-1-; 
~ one’s hands aagg-, tane-, unaci-; ~ the dishes 
ruuru-, qanciur-

washed: holder for end of gut when it is ~ 
qualluarun; thing; ~ ashore from the sea tagclleq

washbasin: ermiqcuun, unacissuun

washboard: ulugcuun

washcloth: perriuxuar(aq*), tan’gun

washeteria: ervigivik

washing: stain in ~ ervig-; ~ vessel for women’s 
clothes alvik

washing machine: ervigissuun, iqairissuun, 

asayikaq

washtub: ervigissuun, iqairissuun, saayikaq

wasp: melugsaq, qukacengaq*

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waste — water

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waste: (n) meqcaq, (v) caanguaq-; ~ something caanguaq- ~ time uame-, ulapeqe-; cause one to ~ time qelanernarqe-

watch: (n) cass’aq, sass’aq, (v) anglani-, auluke-, avaliqe-, murikle-, tangke-, tangssug-, tangvag-, tarikesta, see Adams (59); ~ a movie tangerctaqaq; ~ coevertly napseryug-; ~ critically qingirte-; ~ out! aullu, naullu-wa-i; ~ out for tarike-; ~ out for it/him! aullutarr’u; ~ over closely kellute-; ~ over with respect kenciike-; ~ television tiiviq; ~ with enjoyment tangruruaraq-; wait in ~ for game nayuryar-; duck-hunting blind or similar place from which to wait in ~ for game nayurvik; lie on one’s side and ~ someone work ac’irci-; tend, ~, or babysit munaqe-; feel uneasy because one is being ~ed caqicugte-; one who ~es murilkista

watchtower: nayuryvik

water: [e]meq, imaq* see Zagoskin (1), Dall (8); ~ barrel miyvik2; ~ bucket mertarcuun; ~ container made from walrus bladder keciquaqaq, qalirkara(qa)*, qeqiquaqaq; ~ mark from a drip or from high tide unineq; ~ pail mertarcuun; ~ plants merte-; ~ soaked ice mecqiitaq; ~ transporting tank mertarcuun; ~ vapor puyuq; absorb ~ metu-; be calm (of ~) qama-; be caught (in ~, as in a net) napte-; be murky or milky (of ocean ~) qayuri-; be rough (of ~) qailir-; be silvery calm (of ~) cavgiuyaraq-; be sleeping in the ~ (of bearded seals) putukuar-; be up to the waist in ~ qukakiirar-; be wrinkled from soaking in ~ peqiritte-; bring along ~ melgir-; bubble in ~ leryiyagaaq*; bubbles coming up in the ~ qapleriyyak; bubbling, churning ~ leriq; caked snow on the ~ qanisqineq; channel connecting lakes or other bodies of ~ akuluraq; clear ~ ecuinguq*; clear up (of ~) perrir-; consume (especially ~) without restraint or limit akunrium; cook by briefly immersing in boiling ~ egayag-, uuga’rete-; cooked mixture of fungus or lichens, seal oil, and ~ elqunaq; deal with rough ~ qailiri-; deep (of ~) ilutu-; develop ~ in the egg before the embryo becomes large emri-; dip into something so as to fill with liquid or with fish from the ~ qalute-; dip one’s head into ~ nakaar-; dipper for ~ iputaqaq, qalun, qaluurun; dipper for drinking ~ mer’un; dipper for removing ice fragments from ~ imairin, qenuirun; drive fish into net by slapping the ~ with a paddle or stick ungumrar-; edge of deep ~ iginiq; excavated ~ filled storage hole gengneq; extinguish with ~ nekete-; fall into ~ kit’e-; fall into ~ with a splash ciqvar-; fall into ~ without making a splashing sound cepqer-; fetch ~ mertar-; fish meatball cooked by dropping in boiling ~ aacgicuq; fishing or ~ hole cut through the ice anglluaq, anluaq; for there to be high ~ emiqaq-; for there to be open ~ with icebergs beyond qupngur-; for ~ or tide to be low enuma-; fresh ~ meq; generally be rough (~) qaitu-; get in ~ it mel’ir-; get ice to melt for drinking ~ cicutagci-; get ripples as ~ calms from a disturbance qualqamyi-; get swamped or filled with ~ qaluryar-; glide over the surface of ~ ikamtarg-; go down (of ~) ente-; go under or in (e.g., the ~) merug-; handle of large dipnet staked out in the ~ ipukaun; have the bow too far down in the ~ kanarcte-; have wrinkled skin from soaking in ~ qucercite-; heat a kettleful of ~ saanili-; holy ~ merr’aq*; hot~ bottle puqlassuun; ice crystal suspended in ~ makuaq; ice piece that comes loose from the bottom and rises to the surface of the ~ pugteqruq; in ~ up to one’s N (pb) ~kiirar-; infertile soil that oozes ~ when stepped on qikuyaq; legendary creature that will suck the blood from one’s big toe if one has no ~ in his house or tent meriuq; let ~ in metu-; make a reflection on calm silvery ~ akicugte-; line of bird snares suspended above the ~ negaraq*, partak; make a ~ hole through the ice anlui-; mouthpiece of ~ bottle pass’aq; move with bow high above the ~ qaluqte-; murky ~ curluk2; mush made by adding ~ to flour that has been stir-fried without oil until brown qacaplaq; namesake of the dead who is given food, ~, and a change of clothes neqliskengaq; net into which fish are driven by people who walk in and thrash the ~ qelcaq; offering of food or ~ aviuqaaq; open ~ in a field of ice ketgulleq, imarrlainaq*; otter den above ~ igtequk; packed snow on sea ice, used for getting fresh ~ kavtak; path or route down to ~ kanaryaraq; pile up (usually of ice, as when floes on the ~ slide up on top of one another) evu-; place lacking ~ current qamaneeq; place that has gotten ~ through melting or flooding mineeq; pour ~ over in preparation for eating

Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

1236
kuunqerte-; provide (animal, plant, object) with ~ emite-, merge-, mite-¹; provide with a little ~ merr’ite-; put ~ into emir-, mel’ir-; react vocally to a sudden chill, usually from contact with cold ~ imuqite-, imurtua-; recovery hook, used to take killed seals out of ~ tegun; rinse a cleaned seal intestine in salt ~ qalluar-; rock formation patterned by action of ~ on the shore ingigun, ingigun; rock poking out of the ~ napanguyaq; run aground in shallow ~ etgalqite-; run on ~ with outstretched wings nevaar-, putukuyuar-; seal skin rope fastened around hatch to keep ~ out of a kayak ararun; seep of ~ from a cliff, bluff, etc. kullugte-; stake used in pairs to hold large dipnets open under the ~ kanuuquq; single rock standing in the ~ nagaayuq; small piece of ice beached in shallow ~ et’galqilaq; small sled used to transport a kayak when one reaches stretches of ice on the ~ qamigaun; sound of gurgling ~ lurr’arpak; splash ~ ciqer-, ciqertar-; splash ~ repeatedly or continuously qalipeqsaq; ~ sealskin hip boot for women at’ayaglugaq; ~ skin boot ivruqiq; be sewn with tight stitches (so as to be ~) cupuqte-; device used to keep stitches tight as when sewing a ~ seam unguqupak; put the skin on a kayak or skin boat with ~ stitches amir-; sew a ~ seam iqre-; thigh-high ~ skin boot at’arrlugaq⁸; thigh-high skin boots with fur above the knee and ~ material below the knee mamlek

waterthrush: northern ~ MARAM CETAARA, marammiutaq⁹

watery: be ~ mercete-², merrlir-

wave (water): qaaq, qaas, yuulraaq; big ~ capable of breaking shore-fast ice qairvaq; big ~ qairvak; for ~ tips to spray out in a direction opposite to that of the ~ due to high winds emqerte-; have lots of ~ qairir-; rough edge of shore-fast ice formed when ice broken by wind and ~ refreezes nepucuqiq; appear large (of ~ on horizon) cugayunar-

wave (human): ~ one’s hand angalaci-, angalaci-wax: cuicekaarkaq

waxing: the moon is ~ IRALUQ MUIRJARTURTUQ

way: ~ of dancing yuraryaraq; ~ of doing something cayaraq; ~ of life piciryaraq, yuuyaraq; ~ of V-ing (pb) -yaraq; ~ to write igaryaraq; act or be a certain ~ having something as one’s reason or purpose piter-; act that ~ tuatna-; any old which ~ piciatun; be in the ~ aviraute-, uyamte-; be on one’s ~ here kilngar-; be this ~, like this miit’aruaq

waterlogged: be ~ qaucirte-; ~ wood mecuq

watermelon berry: atsarlluk

waterproof: ~ a skin by soaking it in urine peqlicir-; ~ boot ulap’aq; ~ boot made of fish skin amirak; ~ fish-skin mitten arilluk, arin; ~ jacket used with kayak kamliikaq; ~ oversock qalipeqsaq; ~ sealskin hip boot for women at’ayaglugaq; ~ skin boot ivruqiq; be sewn with tight stitches (so as to be ~) cupuqte-; device used to keep stitches tight as when sewing a ~ seam unguqupak; put the skin on a kayak or skin boat with ~ stitches amir-; sew a ~ seam iqre-; thigh-high ~ skin boot at’arrlugaq⁸; thigh-high skin boots with fur above the knee and ~ material below the knee mamlek

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become irritated or sulk because one hasn’t gotten his ~ luqsaqerte-, nengar-; contrary to the ~ it should be or the way one should act kenlutmun; dance, moving one’s feet or legs

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we — week

ENGLISH-TO-YUP’IK INDEX

in various ~ mumaan-; go by ~ of (it) tumke-;
go by ~ of N (pb) -gguir-; go their separate
~s avquqiar-; lose one’s ~ pellaan-; one who is
careless in a silly ~ tekkallngaq: test ~s of doing
something caqtaat-; the wrong ~ iqlutmun; this
~ a little gguurarq: way (figuratively) tumyaraq

we: see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and Endings
section; ~ (plural) wangkuk-; ~ (plural) wangkuta

weak: ~, helpless, worthless N (pb) -qtaq*; be ~
caceskite-, kayuute-, ‘etuptserte-, tukniate-;
be ~ (of coffee, tea) ecuute-; be ~ from cold
kuuguyuar-; be physically ~ nukigate-, pinate-;
become or make physically ~ piniarte-; feel ~
from fear, exertion, or sickness unaqtaate-; for
wind to be ~ kayuktite-; V (of ~, helpless one)
(pb) -qtar-

weakling: cirlik, qetupseq

weakness: have a hard time because of emotional
or physical ~ cirlik-.

wealth: tuukuun; be ostentatious with ~ tukurttaar-

wealthy: be ~ tukuq, tukuucu; become ~ tkuurte-; ~
person tukuucu, tukurliq, umialak

weaned: be ~ emunrir-

weapon: caskuk, saskuk-; ~ of war anguyagcuun;
~ to kill a sea mammal hit by a harpoon
aanguyak; ~s violation saskulluarqessaraq;
animal caught without ~s by hand teugkuugnaq;
club (~) kaugtuarqun, kaugtutaq*; hard
stone used for tools and ~s qetupseq, umii;
ivory or bone device on kayak to prevent ~
from falling overboard akaygalikun; spent
ammunition shell tied to a string and used
as ~ qapiametaaq; threaten to hit him with
something held as a ~ ulurycar(ar)-; thrust a ~
narupaq-; use a ~ for hunting, chopping wood,
or cutting something caskuyaq-

wear: atuq; ankle-high skin boot for dress ~
qaliruaq; ~ N (clothing) (pb) -tur-2; ~ out
cunning-, keggeve-

weary: be ~ of hearing (it) niitellngu-

weasel: agluruyak, aklanqurrun, amitatuk,
narulkaq, teriaq, see Adams (29); small ~
enairayuliyagaq*

weather: cella, cilla, ella; ~ so bad that outdoor
activity is virtually impossible ellarrluk;
~ that is poor, but not to the extent that
outdoor activity is impossible ellarrluk;
~ thermometer (c)ELLAM CUQYUTI; be barely
visible due to ~ macugite-; be calm (of ~)

quinuit-; quunenge, quunir-; be nice ~
ellakegci-; be poor enough ~ to make outdoor
activity impossible ellarrayag-; be restless,
even when others are going out during
nice ~ yuupiksagte-; be suitable ~ for outdoor
activity ellamanarq-; be uncomfortably wet
and cold (of ~) imumarnarq-; boot for cold wet
~ iruan; calm ~ quuneq; calm down (of the
~) qinuir-; chilly ~ pacaq; clear up after the
~ has been wet pakkallingat-; close in (of ~)
cikete-; cikite-; cold ~ nengla-; extremely cold
~ nengelvak; for ~ condition to make easier
to see than before avayig-; for ~ to be calm
kayuktite-; for ~ to change caqtaat-; for ~ to
clear up avirpag-; for ~ to suddenly turn bad
ellarrluk-; for ~ to warm up after a cold
spell canikluie-; for the ~ to suddenly become
calm after it “captures” a person cirimi-; for
there to be good ~ for traveling ug’ar-; hot ~
qallate-1; hum, especially when going out in
the morning to check the ~ uyuruar-; ice crystal
from extreme cold ~ quilekupiaq-; overcast ~
condition patuggluk; period of clear calm ~
lasting until one reaches destination quuq-
stormy ~ carquullugaq; subside (of bad ~) and
then start up again qu’arte-; warm ~ causes
above-ground entrance to semi-subterranean
house to be opened because of flooding of
winter tunnel entrance kepneq

weathered: become ~ cilla-

weatherbound: be ~ capur-

weatherman: ellalirta

weatherstripping: umcigun

weave: naqte-; tupig-; ~ (it) kelir-

weaving: coarse grass used for ~ mats kelugkaq

webbing: ~ on snowshoes or ice strainer nuluq

wed: kassuute-

wedge: aavagun, aitarun, aivagun, equgcuun,
qugcuun, qup’issuun, tus’un; knife
shaped like a ~ set in a handle uluqaq-; ~ used
to split wood ekiaq

Wednesday: Pingayirin

weed: ~ in Bible translation naunerrluk; pineapple
~ itegmik; water ~s nuyaruqaq; have things
clinging to it (such as water ~s on propeller)
neve-1

week: Agayuneq, nitiliq; ~s time Agayuneq; a
few ~s ago icivaq-; a few ~s from now icivaq;
circular calendar with a pointer that is moved

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Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

1238
to the days of the ~ cill’aq; fermented herring
or capelin that have been buried for two ~
ciss’uq; for a ~’s time to pass agayunerte-;
terminology for days of the ~ ernercuun

weekday: agayunreme akulii

weep: aluviliur-

weft: ~ strand in twining grass keluk

weigh: uqamailtassiir-, uspeq; ~ down naner-;
scale

weight: uqamailkutaq, uqamaq, uspeq, see Nelson
(99); ~ of something uqamailtauq; ~ that
holds something in place nanerta; hold down
something with a ~ nanercir-; be light in ~
uqiggeli-; become light in ~ uqiggeli-; lose ~
kemegir-; put ~ on it engig-; engig-; niig-; set ~ on
(it) naner-; suddenly or accidently put ~ on it

weir: capun, kalgun

welcome: allaniur-, ciuniur-; ii-i;

welcome: weir:

capun, kalgun

ugamailkutaq, uqamaq, uspeq; ~ down naner-

ugamailtassiir-, uspeq; ~ down naner-

ukamailtaciq;

~ of something uqamailtaq;

~ that
holds something in place nanerta; hold down
something with a ~ nanercir-; be light in ~
uqiggeli-; become light in ~ uqiggeli-; lose ~
kemegir-; put ~ on it engig-; engig-; niig-; set ~ on
(it) naner-; suddenly or accidently put ~ on it

well: be ~ assir-,

well: be ~ assir-,
payarista

weld: payari-

welder: payarista

well: be ~ assir-,

well: be ~ assir-,

English usually or ~ qitevngaa; V ~ (pb)
-lir-; provided with N ~, that’s how it is,
provide or be ~ tukurtaar-; -tuli;
-ellui-; -tu-; (pb)

pamrig-; (pb)

one that is ~ endowed with N

terminology for days of the ~
ciss’uq; agayunerte-;

or capelin that have been buried for two ~s
to the days of the ~ cill’aq;

fermented herring
to ~
pairrsaag-

not come out of house to ~ a

niikar-

(sit)
suddenly or accidently put ~ on it

set ~ on

lose ~

become light in ~ uqiggete-;

be light in ~ nanerta;

holds something in place

hold down

uqamailtaciq;

~ of something

for ~ing uqamailtassiirun

V so ~ -pag- 1

V ~ English usually or ~ qitevnga-;

get ~ assiri-;

nauluaqar-;
speak

growing ~
tekituq

be uncomfortably ~ and

maraspak;

~ mud

very

hair when dry after being ~)

nemercauk;

stand on end (of

striped bearded seal with fur that changes its

spirally iisuraar(aq*), iiyuar(aq*)

for there to be a ~erly wind

uassiaq;

avaknir-

uleve-, ulve-

aiyaaq, waqaa;

~ can I do for you?

ca;

picirkaq;

~ will be

~?

cau- 2

~ time is it?

~ will (or is ~)

apqiitnek;

people call ––

~ part?

nate-;

~

~ one has obtained (as by subsistence

~ lies ahead

kiituani tanem;

cakuciq;

tua-i-qaa?;

oh, ~ if it had happened!

menteri tanem;

kind?

cakuciq;

lies ahead

ciuneq;

~ one has obtained (as by subsistence

activities) unangkenga;

~ part? nate-;

people call — apqiitnek;

~ something is like

eluciq;

~ time is it?

wataimarta?;

~ will (or is supposed, planned, or expected to)

happen pillerkaq;

~ will be picirkaq;

~ ca;

be ~? cau-2;

what’s the matter?

aqaa, waqaa; “~’s up?” aqaa;

“~chamacallit” imkuciq; stay near (him) ~ever

he does paiyaar-

wheat: mukaarkaq

wheat grass: qayikvayak

wheel: akagcuun, akalria, uivacetaaq; steering ~
alualaq

wheeeze: qallalerte-

when: maaten; ~ (in the past) qangvaq; ~ it came
to pass maaten; be restless ~ others are going
out from the village during nice weather

yuupiksagte-;

~ some time had elapsed qakun;

~? cami; ~? (in the future) qaku, contingent mood

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
whenever — whitefish

whistle: culugy-, culu’ugte-, kukumy iar(ar)-, uur-; ~ (of wind outside of house) qalriq sar(ar)-
whistling: make ~ sounds kuumyalqitaq(ar)-
white: qatellria, see Khromchenko (6), Zagorskin (7);
all ~ qaterpak, qercurpak; be ~ qater-; become ~ qat’ri-; very ~ qaterpak; black, blue, and ~
bird seen on the ocean tengu’guar(aq*); small~
edible sea animal that is pink, orange, ~, and red
arnauq; type of traditional parka worn by
Nelson Is. and tundra-area Yup’iks that has
large front and back plates of ~ calfskin or ~
mink skin qaliq; white decorative square on
back of parka milqueraq; decoration on hood
of a young woman’s traditional parka that
consists of strands of red, black, and ~ beads
kakauyaq; long strip of calfskin running from
the large front and back plates of ~ calfskin
to the border of the traditional “qaliq” parka
ellutmaq; small ~ bead qaterli, qaterliar(aq*);
~ bone inside the cranium of fish teki; ~
camouflaged parka qatrin; ~ clay, powdery
when dry urn’aq; ~ clay mixed with caribou
hair and used to make pottery urasqaq; ~
cloud that rises from the horizon uquryak; ~
spot qatenquq; ~ spot inside the gill covers
of an aged fish head pupungluur(aq*); ~ thing
qatellria, qaterli; ~ trim on dance hat qecurtak;
~ parka used for hunting in snow and ice
qaterrn; have thick ~ smoke itugneqtet-
white alder: caarilluk, caarin
white fox: qaterli, qaterliar(aq*), qunguiq, uliiq
white goose: kass’aq, agelleq, kass’amirte-
white mark: ~ on fingernail teglu
White Mountain: Necessvik
white of the eye: qaterli, qaterliar(aq*), qunguiq, uliiq
white of the eye: qaterli, qaterliar(aq*), qunguiq, uliiq
white whale: assigarnaq, cetuaq, cituaq
white-crowned sparrow: uiipinipaq
white-fronted goose: melugyar(aq*), pupungluur(aq*); ~
white-fronted goose: melugyar(aq*), pupungluur(aq*); ~
white whale: assigarnaq, cetuaq, cituaq
white whale: assigarnaq, cetuaq, cituaq
whitefish: imarpinraq*, naptaq, qanerkicaq, tupuk;
broad ~ akakiik, quartaq; round ~ caverrutnaq,

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uraruq; young  ~ esevsiar(aq*); ~ fry iiitular(aq*); 
~ with pointed head cingkeggig; dried  ~ that has been frozen all winter yay’ussaq; split and 
dried small fish, such as  ~ ulligtaaruq; “Eskimo 
ice cream” made with the fresh roe of  ~ and 
mashed cranberries qerpertaq

Whitefish Lake: Qavartaq. Qavarteq
whitetailed ptarmigan: taqikatqaq
whitish: very  ~ clay qautu
whittle: cana-, caviksuar-; wood that is very hard to 
~ paggluku
who: kia, kina, kitu-;  ~ plural kinkut
whole: timidur-, timu-, tamqapiar-; assemble 
items into  ~ pulqigte-; the  ~ summer kigapak; 
the  ~ thing tamalkuq
wholeheartedly: do something  ~ tamarmirte-
whooping cough: ag’uryaraq
whorl: nuliraq, nuliar-;  ~ and husband nuliarlrii;  ~ of one’s paternal or maternal uncle acuraq;  ~ of Russian Orthodox priest maatuskaq; deranged, 
thinking one has  ~ when he does not nuliirruar-; get as  ~ nuliilute-; live in one’s 
~’s village, having come from another village nengaugite-; man from another village residing 
in his  ~’s village nengaugitaq; man’s second  ~, 
after he has lost his first wife neqliurta; man’s 
~’s sister’s husband arenqgiarteq; second  ~ in a 
polygamous marriage nukaraq; temporary  ~ see Nelson (89)

wig: nuyaruq
wild: be  ~ nuyurtar-, qinuyunqegg-
wild celery: canraq*, ce
wild rhubarb: angucaluq 2 , angukaaq, arnaurluq*,
~ plant ulqiq, utqiq;

wild parsley: tukaayuq
“wild lettuce”: cungagpaguaq;

wild rose: atsameq
wildlife officer: kayanguyagiurta, melquleliurta
will: will V (it) -arkaqe-;  ~ eventually V or be V-ed (pb) -arkau-;  ~ something to ciqima-; according to God’s  ~ tamaaten
willfully: V suddenly and  ~ -ler-, -ter-

 Whole: aipaineq; unmarried woman (including  ~) uilgaq
widower: aipaineq, nuliruiutelleq

width: iqtutaciq;  ~ at the ends of the index finger 
and the middle finger held next to each other 
malruneq;  ~ at the ends of the index finger, 
the middle finger, and the ring finger held 
next to each other pingayuneq;  ~ from the 
outside edge of one shoulder to the outside 
edge of the other tusneq;  ~ of the four fingers
(thumb excluded) of one’s hand patneq;  ~ of 
the last section of one’s index finger tekneq;  ~ of the palm (flattened and with the fingers and 
thumb held together) tumagneq

widthwise: marking, cutting, moving, etc.  ~ across 
something kepeltun, kepelmur-
wife: nuliaq, nulirr-;  ~ and husband nulirqellriik;  ~ of one’s paternal or maternal uncle acuraq;  ~ of Russian Orthodox priest maatuskaq; deranged, 
thinking one has a  ~ when he does not nuliirruar-; get as  ~ nuliilute-; live in one’s 
~’s village, having come from another village nengaugite-; man from another village residing 
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wild rose: atsameq
wildlife officer: kayanguyagiurta, melquleliurta
will: will V (it) -arkaqe-;  ~ eventually V or be V-ed (pb) -arkau-;  ~ something to ciqima-; according to God’s  ~ tamaaten
willfully: V suddenly and  ~ (pb) -ler-, -ter-

wild: be  ~ nuyurtar-, qinuyunqegg-
wild celery: canraq*, ce
wild rhubarb: angucaluq 2 , angukaaq, arnaurluq*,
~ plant ulqiq, utqiq;

wild parsley: tukaayuq
“wild lettuce”: cungagpaguaq;

wild rose: atsameq
wildlife officer: kayanguyagiurta, melquleliurta
will: will V (it) -arkaqe-;  ~ eventually V or be V-ed (pb) -arkau-;  ~ something to ciqima-; according to God’s  ~ tamaaten
willfully: V suddenly and  ~ (pb) -ler-, -ter-

* Items ending with hyphen are verbs. * Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. * Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics. 

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.
Items ending with hyphen are verbs. Items beginning with hyphen are postbases. Items beginning with equals sign are enclitics.

Pronunciation guide appears in General Introduction.

wind: nuqcissuun
wind: ~ in a game
wind: qakvar-
Wilsonia pusilla: ciivcivciuk, cungakcuarnaq
Wilson's warbler: ayaniite-
willow ptarmigan: aqesgiq, aqeygiq
willow-bark: ~ fishnet
willow-bark: ~ lashing
willow-bark — wipe
windbreak: any device used in the wind, such as a ~
windless: be ~ (of a place) qama-
windmill: any device used in the wind, such as a ~
windless: be ~ (of a place) qama-
windproof: be sewn with tight stitches so as to be ~ cupuipi-
windsock: any device used in the wind, such as a ~ anuqessuun
windward: ~ side
windward: ~ side asguq
windy: be ~ anuqilir-; be very ~ anuq’vag-, anuvag-; be ~ from the ocean qacar-
wineberry: puyuraar(aq*), puyurniq, puyuruaq
wing: caquq, yaquq; ~ feather culuk; longest or most prominent feather of bird’s ~ niss’uq; flap ~s yaqiar; ~ run on water with outstretched ~s nevaar-, putukuyuar-
wintip: ~ feather tekeryuk
wink: quutaar-
winner: anagkengelia
winnings: anagkengaq; ~ in a gambling game tagtaq
winter: uksuq; all ~ uksurpak; last ~ uksuq; spend the ~ uksi; thing of ~ uksurtaq; thing of last ~ uksullaq*; this coming ~ uksuq; for the sun to start rising higher and staying up longer after the ~ solstice nutner-; ~ supply cumrun; naturally occurring open hole in the ice in ~ kianeq; open hole in river ice during ~ qenuilquq, ukivkaneq; ~ supply
windbreak: canirtaq, uqraq, uqrililtaq, uqrun1; ~ as used with kayak asguilitaq
windless: be ~ (of a place) qama-
windmill: any device used in the wind, such as a ~ anuqessuun
window: egaleq, legaleq, see Dall (10), Adams (60); framework holding down something

like a skylight ~ nanerta; look through the ~ uyangle-; seal-gut skylight ~ tanquiu; ~ frame qitek, qiteq
windowpane: eciq
windpipe: anertevkaruq, apaguaq, tuqluq, turquq; choke on something caught in one’s ~ nerilkar-
winter: ukurpak; uksuq; spend the ~ uksi; thing of ~ uksurtaq; thing of last ~ uksullaq*; this coming ~ uksuq; for the sun to start rising higher and staying up longer after the ~ solstice nutner-; ~ supply cumrun; naturally occurring open hole in the ice in ~ kianeq; open hole in river ice during ~ qenuilquq, ukivkaneq; ice stuck all ~ on the mud nepillineq; go to the main, ~ village from fall camp kate-; dried tomcod or whitefish that has been frozen all ~ yay’ussaq; make aged fish in fall and freeze them in rock-lined ditches for ~ use qulii-, quluk, qussuk; freeze-dry a skin outside in ~ until it gets white qercur; holiday celebrated in late summer, fall, or ~, involving an exchange of requested gifts between men and women of a village Petugtaq2; warm weather causes above-ground entrance to semi-subterranean house to be opened because of flooding of ~ tunnel entrance kepneq; pelt of caribou taken just after the long ~ hair has been shed caginraq*

wipe: eprir-, perrir-; ~ one’s anal area etruir-, uqer-; toilet paper or other material to ~ wipe anus uqrun1; ~ clean avair-; ~ dishes allegtur-; blow
or ~ the nose kakeggluric
wire: caviya(ga)aq*, qip'ayagaq*; chicken ~ or wire
mesh taluyarkaun; soft ~, such as aluminum ~
or solder pelulukaaq
wisdom: puqigneq, uyvi ~ tooth qamuqayak
wise: be ~ umyuurtu-, usvitu-; ~ words qanruyn;
the ~ Men (Biblical) umyuurtuirit; become ~ through experience anunigce
wish: optative mood (see Endings section); piyuun,
see Adams (61); ~ be unhappy or ill at ease in a
situation and ~ to be elsewhere cupegte-; I
too ~ it were so kiika-wa; something that one
does not ~ to part with qununarqe-; ~ that one
should V (pb) -squma-; make one ~ to coo to it
ineqsunarqe-; do as one ~ es seleg-; mask that
a man makes in accordance with his own ~
uiigturcuun; (enc) =kin, =llam, =tuq
witch: ~ or ghost that walks in the air and has no
liver yuulriq
with: ablative-modal case, vialis case (see Endings
section); ~ dark fur ullacuk
withdraw: ~ or retreat to a smaller area qungag
wither: nala-
without: ~ anyone intending it to be so taunginaq;
~ fail watpik; ~ purpose elliinginaq; be ~
money pulug-, putug-; be outside ~ a coat
kiingraar(ar)-, taigtur-2, uvruar(ar)-; feel the
body warmth of a person ~ seeing the person
nuyarinir-; play a game similar to volleyball but
~ a net akiqaar(ar)-; push a sled ~ using dogs
to pull it kasmurrar-, kaymurrar(ar)-; rise from
sleeping and go ~ breakfast maknginar-; send a
visitor away ~ having him or her eat menkuke-;
to be (gone) ~ a limit ngelunir-; V in vain, ~
the intended or expected outcome (pb) -yaagae
withstand: be able to ~ shocks matngaite-; try to ~
something pakerqeq-
witness: alibi ~ tangvagtleq; ~ in court
nallunairista; have ~ed (it) during one's
lifetime angu-
witted: dull-- ~ person nallumquq
wobble: angala-; ~ back and forth aasektaq
wobbly: walk ~ when wearing high heels
kukunguqsarte-
wolf: civatriq, kaganaq, kegg'luneq, kegluneq,
see Khromchenko (4); be curled up (of a ~)
ungerluma-; gray ~ curangali; hackles of ~
qakun; piece of ~ fur on the shoulder or armpit
tassels of certain parkas megcugtaq
wolf fish: qaculluk, qugautnaq
wolverine: qavck, terikaniaq; decorative ~ "tail"
on a traditional parka pequimitaq; ~ fur
decoration on the upper part of parka sleeve
casurun, kayuruun
wolves: carcass of animal killed by ~ maligneq
woman: arnaq; ~ from another village residing in
her husband's village ukurritaq; ~ who has
married into a family ukurritaq; ~'s basket
kuvekrik; ~'s beaded hairnet taktacq; ~'s
brother's child an'garaq; ~'s emanation aqlaq;
qalugneq; ~'s fur parka cut high on the sides so
that there are front and back flaps kinguqalek;
~'s hair ornament taqutaq; ~'s headscarf
pelatuuk; ~'s high skin boot ac'ueggllugacq; ~'s
husband's brother uligun; ~'s lover angucaluq1;
~'s pants nalkiik; ~'s seal-skinning knife
kaussuun; ~'s semilunar knife kagginaqalek;
~'s skirt akupek; ~'s slow dance performed
during this holiday Ingula(q); big ~ arenvak;
child of a ~ by a man to whom she is not
married acuniaqengaq; legendary being with
half a ~'s face inglupgayak; middle-aged or
old ~ amangiar(aq*); old ~ arnalquar(aq*),
arassagaq*, arnarkara'urluq*, ucinguq; older
(but still desirable) unmarried ~ uilingiataq;
son of ~'s mother's brother or father's sister
uicungaq*; unmarried ~ (including widow)
uigacq; young ~ arnaraq, neviarcaq
womanize: arniur-
womb: enliaq, neliaq, nageliaq
women: be rejected for marriage for a time
by ~ due to shamanistic machinations
nulirturciimacir-; be totally preoccupied with ~
and enervated thereby arnieq-; grab portions of
"Eskimo ice cream" carried by ~ and hide them
during the "Aaniq" holiday tumacur-; high
skin boot worn by ~ yuunin; thing belonging
or pertaining to ~ arnartaq*; be jealous
(between ~ and men) qungyar-; ~'s welcome
dance putul
wonder: qaneksugte-; I ~ wall'upik; (enc) =kiq
wood: equk, muragaq, murak, see Dall (9); ~ for
smoking fish puyurkaq; ~ shaving canalleq;
~ chewing bug or larva keggiayuli; bent ~
rim around top of wooden bowl or other
round wooden container pneraq; bowl with
grooved upper part made of a separate piece
of bent ~ qaglaya(ga)aq; carve ~ caacungi-,
wood fern — work

woodpecker: puugtuyuli

woodpecking: ~ tool unarciiyurcuun; man's bag
for ~ tools equgcuutnguarraq

wool: kiistaq, kistaq; steel ~ tallecissuun

word: qaneryaraq, qanrucciq; do something, engage
in some act, the exact ~ for which is forgotten
or not known to the speaker, or does not exist,
but an act that the listener will recognize
imkur-, imu-; say or “go” . . . ~ (pb); in
other ~s wagg’uq; internalize ~s iguma-,
mispronounce Yup’ik ~s by substituting the
front velars g, gg, and k for the back velars
r, rr, and q respectively pikagte-; sing softly
without saying ~ out loud megamliur-; speak
without thinking about the consequences or
implications of one’s ~s ganqataite-; substitute
aa for ai in Yup’ik ~s paarte-; speak to a group
of people, directing one’s ~s at a particular
person yaatiir-; coo to a child, using ~s made
up for that child ineqe-, inqe-; the made-up ~s
used to coo to a child inquutaq

wordless: hum or sing a ~ tune uyuuruar-

work: cali-, caveg-, cavesra-, pekte-, see Nelson
(47); be swamped with ~ tuave-; concentrate
on one’s ~ munarcete-; have pain in the hands
after long hours of ~ taprite-; lie on one’s side
and watch someone ~ ac’irci-; relax after a hard
day’s ~ canquarute-; stand by the river and ~
a net by hand nekvayar-; reference of one’s
character or ~ experience nallurnitesta-; hard
cakete-, cakviur-, makugte-; ~ harder or put
effort into what one is doing to make up for lost time cognite-2; ~ on hand, without using tools una-1; ~ on fish neq’liur; ~ on the teeth keggucuir; ~ on things such as arts and crafts that are not for direct serious use calinguar-; ~ or play with N (pb) -liur; ~ with another tangaliuqur; be ~ed (of metal) cama-
worker: calista, pista; oil ~ uqurkaliurta; oilfield ~ calista, pista; oilfieldworker: ~ uqurkaliurta; sanitation ~ aniurta
working: be busy ~ cagarcite-, yagarcete-; be clumsy while ~ teyqiqe-; breathe heavily after ~ ilaciqtar-; device for ~ calissuun; make no attempt to help those who are busy ~ tararte-; ilaciqtar-; device for ~ calissuun; make no
worst: ~ one(s) assiilleq
worth: be well ~ looking at tangssunarqe-
worthless: weak, helpless, ~ N (pb) -qaq*; ~ N (pb) -cilleq, -vialuk
worthwhile: be ~ catngu-
worthy of honor: be ~ kencignarqe-, ucurnarqe-
would: that which the possessor ~ not do (pb) -arkaqrnriqka*; ~ V (pb) -yar-

wound: (n) callalleq, ciyaneq, ekiq, kilineq. (v) kilir; apply ointment to a ~ cupcir; be spread open as a ~ does calla; bloody liquid from a ~ essnguq; dressing for a ~ mamcaun; healing ~ tallegnek; shoot, making a large ~ nutpag; ~ dressing kilmecruin
wound: strap with handles ~ around the shaft of a fire-drill nucugcuutak

woven: ~ beach grass rope used to hoist kayak onto rack qikiq; ~ grass mat (for insulation or the like) qerququl; ~ liner for skin boot alliqsak; ~ thing qecugaq, tupigac; ~ grass sock tupipiivarmlia; closely ~ grass basket pattern or other closely bound thing malleqtq; finely ~ wide grass mat tupillul; loosely ~ but fairly rigid upright grass basket kuusqun; loosely ~ grass carrying bag issra; loosely ~ grass mat used as insulation for roof and/or to keep loose soil from falling through eviun; roughly ~ grass cover used to protect drying fish from rain umran; small container ~ from grass nqtaar(aq*),
woven: ~ beach grass rope used to hoist kayak onto rack qikiq; ~ grass mat (for insulation or the like) qerququl; ~ liner for skin boot alliqsak; ~ thing qecugaq, tupigac; ~ grass sock tupipiivarmlia; closely ~ grass basket pattern or other closely bound thing malleqtq; finely ~ wide grass mat tupillul; loosely ~ but fairly rigid upright grass basket kuusqun; loosely ~ grass carrying bag issra; loosely ~ grass mat used as insulation for roof and/or to keep loose soil from falling through eviun; roughly ~ grass cover used to protect drying fish from rain umran; small container ~ from grass nqtaar(aq*),

wow: ~ what a close call! kuaksikika; ~! arcassi
wrap: caqu; very small item ~ped in something pequnquksuar(aq*); something that is all ~ped up qilqucngiar(aq*); ghost said to have a big blanket, which it ~s around children uligiauyi
wrapping: caqu, nemeq; foot ~ used in place of socks nemenggluk
wraith: qenerrneq
wrench: angicissuun, kegkaniryaraq
wring: ~ liquid out ciur-, civur-; device used in ~ing wet seal skins kepirtaq
wringers: qenmarissuun; clothes ~ ciurrsun

wrenklke: imeggluk, imeqnek, qelengllak, qelengte-; ~ on body imutaq
wrenkled: be ~ qacu-1, ulugglug-, ungullugte-; see Nelson (103); get ~ imeggluk; be ~ (of clothing)
uyungllugte-; be ~ from soaking in water
peqlirte-; have ~ skin from too much wetness
quacerte-, qaucirte-

wrist: tayarneq; end of ulna at ~ where the bone projects cugamkuyuk
wristband: tayarnerilitaq
wristbone: qamangaq, tumarneq
wristguard: tayarneri’riyaltutaq; ~ used in archery malingurun; skin or ivory ~ petengyaraq
write: igaq, qamurar-
writer: alngarta, igarta
writing: qamuraq; ~ implement igaryaraq

wrong: ~ decision alarneq, alarun; ~ direction iqlutmun; ~ one iqlu, kengluq, kenlu; ~ way iqlutumun; be the ~ thing iqlutuu--; have something ~ with one qaite--; put shoes on the ~ feet caqvir--; put footwear on the ~ foot caqvirte--; put footwear on the ~ way caqvingqa--; put away in the ~ place nulate-
yawn: aitaqci-, aitaur--; ~ a big ~ aitaupag-

year: allrakuq, al’rrakuq, uksuq; bearded seal in its first ~ maklaaq; bearded seal in its second ~ maklassuk; beaver in its ~ year ulliek; beaver in its second ~ nukaq; beaver in its third ~ uclingluk; five~ feast caaraat; last ~ allragni, allami; next ~ allragniku, allamik; one born in the same ~ yuuligun; stay somewhere or engage in some activity for a ~ allrakurte--; ~ after next yaalik; ~ before last yaaliagni; ~ly allrakuqan; three ~s ago yaaliagni; three or more ~s hence yaaliaku

yearling: ~ caribou or reindeer nuraq; ~, gray beluga qiukcaq

yearn: ~ for fresh fish terrigyug--; ~ for someone ilmalinru--; ~ to have ayarake-, ayarike--; ~ to V (pb) -yuumir--; keep looking at with ~ing tanga-

yest: istaq, mayurcetaaq, mayurrigik, ulcetaaq, yiistaq

yell: aara-, aarcillag-, aarpag-, avite-, qalaria-, qarte-, qatgepagan-, qayapag--; ~ at (him) qanvallagate--; ~ out an announcement anerquciar(ar)-

yellow: civigniq*, esirliq, see Adams (63); an edible green vegetable with ~ that grows on beaches or bluffs and is boiled with fish ciutnguaq; ~ pond lily paparnaq; edible ~ seaweed tukurnaq;
yellow wagtail: ikigcaqaq, pec’aqaq
yellow warbler: ciiivcivciuk, cungakcuarnaq
yellow-billed loon: tuullek
yellow-fin sole: quaryarnaq
yellowish: be ~ esirrlugte-; ~ skin of the bearded seal lavtak

yellowlegs: certain(aq*), nayangkayuli, pipipiaq, sugg’erpak, tuntussiik

yelp: let out a ~ (of dogs mostly) uar--; ~ repeatedly uara-

yes: aa-ang, aang, ii-i; oh ~, that is how it is/was ima-tanem; say “~” anger-
yesterday: akwaugaq, akwaugarpak; day before ~ amatiigni, yaaliagni

yoke: atmagcuun, atmautaq

yolk: egg ~ es’aq, esiq, kavinqupagaqtq

yonder: yaa(ni)
you: see Appendix 1 and endings section; ~ (singular) elpet; ~ (dual) elpetek; ~ (plural) elpeci; ~ caught it this time! kakakikika; ~ got what was coming to ~! palaq; ~ here! usuq, uyuq; ~ know iciwa; ~ know what I mean perhaps ima; ~ re' going to get it! kakakikika
you're welcome: aa-ang, aang, ii-i
young: be ~ mike-, mikte-; ~ bearded seal almigaq*, amirkaq; ~ beluga citukvagaq*; ~ bird issengquuq; ~ blackfish alunyarg(aq*); ~ boy ayaakutaaq, tanekitagaq*, taneknaarallr(aq*), taneksaagglugaq*, tanektalrr(aq*); ~ child ayankuuq; ~ child just starting to play in the "Lapp game" kangpaniskaaq; ~ girl nasaurluq*, nasekugglugaaq, nayaurluq*; ~ gull at first season flight civissar(aq*); ~ man nekevyrulqur*, nun'errar(aq*); ~ man in his prime nukalpiartaq; ~ man who has recently begun to show dark shade of facial hair qiuguciaranga'artellria; ~ seal qutnguyaq; ~ shrew casruksugaaq; ~ successful hunter and good provider nukalpiartaq; ~ white whale citukvagaq*; ~ whitefish esevisiar(aq*), itutiliar(aq*); ~ woman amaraq, neviaraq; be protective of one's ~ kusgu-, kuygu-; ~ be straight, ~, and flawless sanqegg-; month when the ~ birds take flight Piyagaat Tengutit; private parts of ~ female es'ak; rounded line made from the skin of a ~ bearded seal taprualuk; skinny ~ in springtime tamaqernikiyagaq; soft willow shoot or ~ tree enrilnguaq
younger: ~ brother kuukuq; give one's belonging to (a ~ girl when a girl has her first menses) uguayite-; lesson or reminder for the ~ generation naucaqun; ~ sibling acik'aq, kinguqlqiq*, nukaq, yurur(aq*); be about to have a ~ sibling kinginge-; ~ sister of a male nayagaq
youngest: ~ child mik'nuraq; ~ child in family carliaq; ~ sibling kinguqlikacaar(aq*), mik'nuraaq, yuuyuqliq*
youngish: age quickly after staying ~ throughout one's life qimunqe-
your: see Endings section

youth: ayagyuaq; gift of food or clothing in connection with a ~ dancing for the first time nangrun; bring a gift into the kashim by one dancing for the first time (though the gift is provided by the ~'s sponsor) nangrucir-; act ~fully nevikci-
yuck! ikaa-i, ik'apassi, ik'atak, ikii
Yukon: ~ River Kuigpak; flatland dweller between the mouth of the ~ and Nelson Is. mararmiu; ~ Yup'ik Eskimo qagkmuiu; ~ or Kuskokwim Yup'ik Eskimo qagkmuiu; upriver ~ Indian Ingqilirrluuar; person from certain areas around the ~ River who uses s in many words where other Yup'ik speakers use y pisalria; portage route between the ~ and Kuskokwim rivers Arviryaraaq; type of traditional Yup'ik parka often called the ~style parka ilairutaq
Yup'ik Eskimo: Yup'ik; be a ~ youu-; ~ from the Norton Sound area, especially from the villages of Elim and Golovin on the north shore, and Unalakleet and St. Michael on the south shore Unaliq; in the ~ language Yugtun, Yup'igcetun
Yup'ik: traditional boundary point between ~ and Inupiaq territory near Golovin on the Seward Peninsula Uvíngqartalek; Indian not from near the ~ area kulussuq; ~ food item yugtaq; ~ fur parka made of ground squirrel, muskrat, or mink pelts with traditional fancy decorations atkupiaq; ~ holiday celebrated in the coastal area only Qengarpak; substitute aa for ai in ~ words paarte-

Z

Zapus hudsonius: uiluruyak
zipper: cegaaq, esip'aq; ~ed parka paltuuk
Zonotrichia atricapilla: uipinipaaq
Zonotrichia leucophrys: uipinipaaq