

Revised
Eskimo Grammar Book
(Canadian Eastern Arctic)
by
Rev. Maurice S. Flint

kd 625
F 624

ORIGINAL EDITION AUTHORIZED BY:
THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA
AND PRINTED BY:
THE SURVEYOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 1919

REPRINT AUTHORIZED BY:
THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, FEB. 4TH, 1931

THIRD EDITION:
THE DIOCESE OF THE ARCTIC
600, JARVIS STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA, FEB. 1943

REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION:
REVEREND MAURICE S. FLINT
TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET, TORONTO, ONT. JULY 1954

Kd 625
F624

R E V I S E D

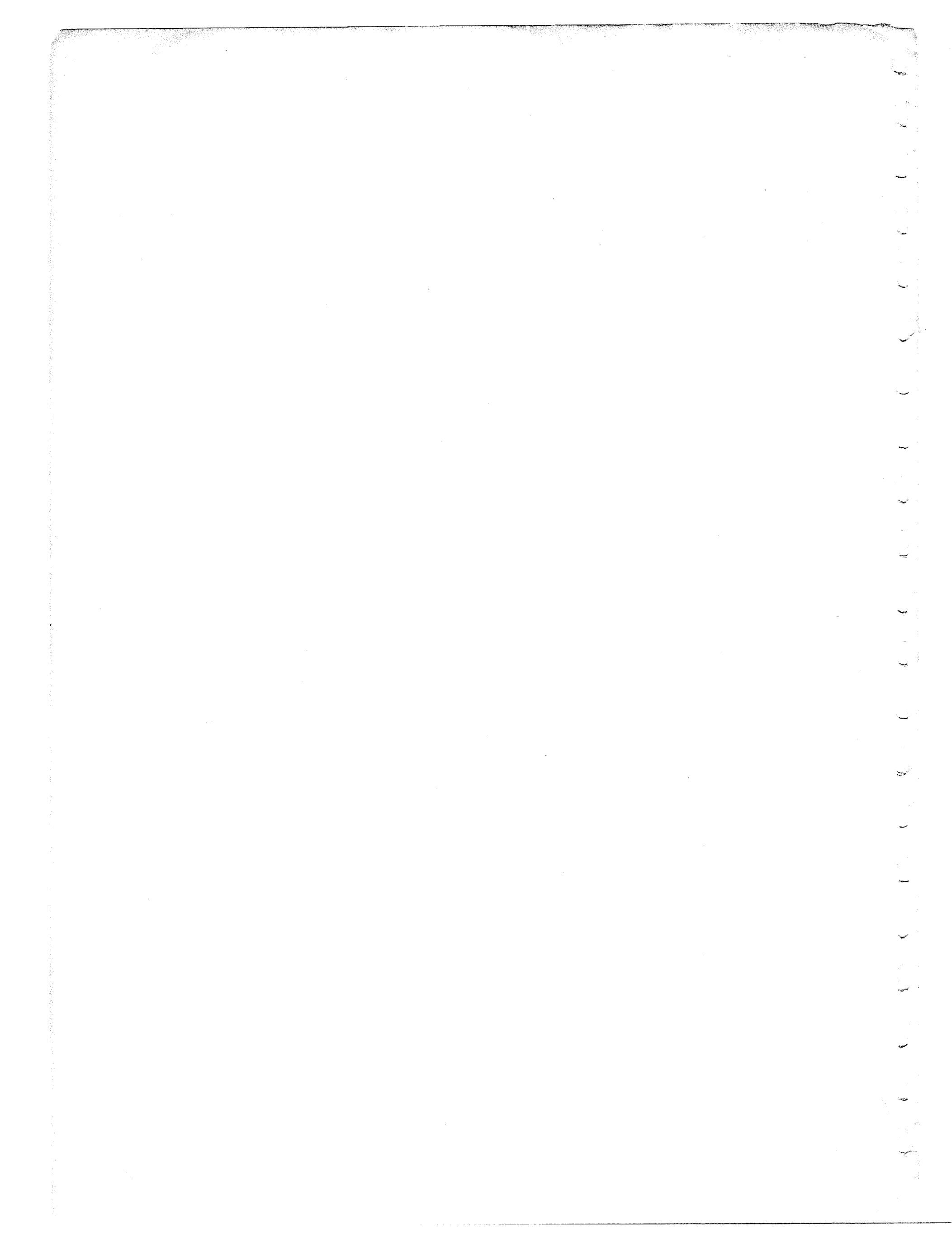
E S K I M O G R A M M A R

From the work of Rev. E. J. Peck, D.D.
'Apostle To The Eskimos.'

BY

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1954



PREFACE TO
REV. PECK, D.D.'S GRAMMAR.

The Eskimo, although a widely scattered race, still retain a striking similarity in language. Having compared words from Greenland, Labrador and Churchill with those at Little Whale River, I believe an Eskimo or person well acquainted with the language would find but little difficulty in conversing with the people anywhere.

In the composition of this work I acknowledge with pleasure the help received from translational work by Moravian Brethren, also from Kleinschmidt's, grammar on the Greenland language. The latter having been ably translated by James L. Cotter, Esq., of Moose. But though receiving help from these means I in no wise wish to lay claim to perfection; six years' residence amongst a strange people naturally gives but limited time to compose a thorough and exhaustive work on the language.

My motives in writing the following were simply these:-

1. To collect any information I already possessed so that it might prove useful to myself, and perhaps to others also.
2. An Eskimo grammar in the East Main dialect seemed needful. This, I have in some measure tried to supply.

Again, the Eskimos are as yet a benighted race, living 'without hope and without God in the world'. The isolated state of the people and the peculiar structure of their language are matters which do not tend to open a channel for their being taught the way of salvation. If the writer can only be the means of helping to remove one of these obstacles so that light may shine amidst this dark and much neglected race, he will be abundantly satisfied and rewarded.

LITTLE WHALE RIVER
January 7, 1883

PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

When one has made daily use of The Rev. E. J. Peck, D.D.'s Grammar Book for a period of years while resident with the Eskimo people, one will only have the utmost praise for the magnificent work which he compiled. One too will acknowledge how complete and sufficient his work has proved.

This effort then, is not intended in any way to be a criticism of the work of one whose reputation will always outshine not only that of his colleagues but of the multitude of men who have followed him in the great task of the Evangelisation of the Eskimo people, but it is intended to be in all respects complementary to his work.

In the preface to his own work, reproduced on the preceding page, Dr. Peck, who is so rightly named the Apostle to the Eskimos, emphasizes that it was compiled after some six years residence in the Country, with but limited time at his disposal. There is no doubt that had Dr. Peck found time later in his life he could have given to the world a composition on the Eskimo language that would have been acknowledged by all as the authoritative work in that sphere. It is felt that this had been the missionary's intention, but engrossed in his task, such work was never completed.

All who have used Dr. Peck's Grammar, irrespective of Creed or Nationality, would acknowledge it to be the best work of its kind in the English language. The writer intends but to remodel Dr. Peck's work and to include such material as he personally was able to collect from the natives while studying and living in their midst, and also some effort has been made to correct such typing errors as may have occurred through the work passing so many times through the hands of those who were not in any way Eskimo linguists.

May this edition be not to the credit of the writer himself, but if possible a tribute to the Rev. E. J. Peck, D.D. and his glorious ministry amongst his beloved Eskimo people.

MAURICE S. FLINT

Toronto, April 1954.

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EARLY EFFORTS TO REDUCE
THE ESKIMO LANGUAGE TO WRITING.

The complex Eskimo language, of which the methodical and perfect grammar will be very briefly studied in the succeeding pages of this book, was until comparatively recently an unwritten language. Prior to the advent of the white man, the sole means of caligraphy used by these primitive natives was a form of etching on ivory, bone, or stone. These drawings were deeply scratched on knife blades or handles, etc., and made clear by the application of soot from the blubber lamps.

Students from many different nationalities, including American, French, British, Norwegian, Danish, German, etc., have meticulously examined this language and recorded their findings for the benefit of those who might follow them in their studies, or who might wish to live with the Eskimo people, trade with them, or study their culture. The Eskimo language has a large vocabulary, a most complex grammar marked by manifold combinations of inflections, and is both euphonic and agglutinative. Foreigners have found great difficulties in detecting the various sounds and accurately recording them. Most of the works, produced by these scholars of various nationalities, are masterly interpretations of personal reactions to the Eskimo language, and are often marked by peculiarities of the author's cultural background and nationality. These facts taken into consideration with the added difficulty that the Nomads of the north express themselves in many different dialects, make the study of this language most difficult and extensive.

Original attempts to reduce the Eskimo language to writing were made by the now famous Danish pastor, Hans Egede, who with his wife, first went to Greenland in the year 1721. These early efforts were continued by their son, whose mother tongue was Eskimo, and who had the privilege of studying in Copenhagen University. Later, German linguists gave considerable attention to further studies in this field, producing some of the finest written works for Eskimo language research. These efforts in the main, were attempts to reduce the Eskimo language to writing for the use of other white people, and possibly for the student from amongst the Eskimo people who had been trained by white scholarship.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SYLLABIC
CHARACTERS

Before the Rev. James Evans, a minister of the Canadian Methodist Church, invented for the use of the Indians at Norway House what are now called 'syllabic characters', the Eskimo
iv.

people had no system of writing. These characters, some sixty in number, with a few additional signs called 'consonant signs' or 'finals', constituted a simple form of shorthand. Each syllabic character represents a sound 'produced by the combination of consonant followed by a vowel', and should never be considered either as a 'letter' or as 'alphabetical'. The principle of the whole system is phonetic.

It was the Rev. E. J. Peck, D.D., who saw the advantage of adapting these Cree syllabic characters for use amongst the Eskimo people of the Eastern Arctic, where he was a missionary. His main intent was to find a simple method, whereby the oral teaching of the past could be recorded for the Eskimo in a permanent form, which could be easily taught to the primitive native and understood by them. Also at the same time he desired to provide a simple writing system that would be satisfactory for every-day use by the natives. It should be fully stressed that the syllabic characters do not provide a scientific or perfect system for learning the Eskimo language, or reducing it to writing, but that they are an extremely simple form of shorthand representing phonetic spelling methods.

There can be many problems caused by the over simplification of the writing of complicated and complex language, by a simple phonetic system. The syllabic system is not without problems. In the north there is no fixed or recognized spelling, and each person tends to be guided by his own ear. As there are so many dialects, and sounds tend to differ in different localities, the syllabic characters take unto themselves differing sound values. Nevertheless, this method has proved satisfactory in that written messages can be conveyed to and from the native, literature recorded, and a native scholar of tender years can be taught to read and gain amazing accuracy in a very short time. The syllabic character system could receive no greater praise than that it is used by both the missionaries of the Anglican Communion, and the Roman Catholic Church, while far and wide in the Eastern Arctic the natives freely correspond with each other, using these characters.

THE USE OF THE ESKIMO SYLLABIC CHARACTERS

This is a syllabarium introduced by the Rev. E. J. Peck, D.D.

SYLLABARIUM

	Ā	E	O	U	Secondary signs or finals
pā	∨	pe	(po)	pu	p
tā	U	te	(to)	tu	t
kā	q	ke	(ko)	ku	k
gā	ŋ	ge	(go)	gu	g
mā	ŋ	me	(mo)	mu	m
nā	o	ne	(no)	nu	n
sā	ŋ	se	(so)	su	s

la	ି	le	ୟ	lo	ି	lu	ୟ	ି
ya	ା	ye	ୟ	yo	ା	yu	ୟ	ା
va	ି	ve	ୟ	vo	ି	vu	ୟ	ି
ra	ି	re	ୟ	ro	ି	ru	ୟ	ି

Additional vowel sounds:

- i, as in 'thine' is expressed by placing the sign ^o over the syllabics in the second column.
e.g. i ି, pi....ି, ti ି, etc.
- oo, as in 'good' is expressed by placing a 'dot' over the characters in the third column.
e.g. oo....ି, poo....ି, too ି, etc.
- a, as in 'far' is expressed by placing a 'dot' over the character in the fourth column. e.g. a...ି, pa....ି, ta ... ି, etc.

Special double consonant sounds:

- (a) The nasal sound expressed similarly to our letters 'ng' is represented by a small character
- (b) The gutteral sound expressed similarly to our letters 'rk' as in the word 'ark', is represented by the two consonants
- (c) In some districts the sign in a word, when not used over the syllabics of the second column of the syllabarium represents a sound similar to an English 'd'.
- (d) It is noted that no provision has been made for the aspirate, which by most natives is expressed by the syllabic characters containing the 'k' sound, although some writers are placing the sign ^ over the aspirated syllabic.

Difficulties arising from the use of syllabic character:

The natives are by no means uniform in their use of these characters, and in various districts the same character has a different sound value.

e.g. syllabic character containing either 'k' or 'g' are quite often used interchangeably.

i.e. ka ... ବ, ga ... ଲ, or even ya ... ା are interchanged.

Also, nai ଦ, ni ... ଗ, or ne ... ଗ, etc. are often transposed

Syllabic characters containing the letter 'k' are often used to express either the aspirate, ..., the hard sound of 'ch', or the sound of a soft or harsh 'k'.

Many natives have never mastered, or merely disregard both the secondary (consonant) signs, sometimes called finals, and the 'dots' representing vowel values.

Also, as the syllabic characters representing the sole writing system of these Eastern Arctic natives, are phonetical, there is no standardized spelling amongst the Eskimo.

- e.g. torngangnit, $\text{to}^{\text{ng}}\text{an}\text{g}\text{n}\text{i}\text{t}$ from the two evil spirits
is sometimes written, $\text{to}\text{ng}\text{an}\text{g}\text{n}\text{i}\text{t}$ which could mean -
.... in, from, the two tusks
.... in, from, tusks
.... in, from, two spirits
.... in, from, spirits
.... with many other meanings

These difficulties are intensified by the existence of two schools of thought amongst the white workers in the Eastern Arctic. The first group uses both the secondary (consonant) signs, or finals, and the 'dots' representing vowel values. The other group disregards both almost completely. There is no desire in this concise explanation of the use of the syllabic characters to enter into any form of controversy, but if these secondary, or consonant signs, and the 'dots' representing vowel values are used, there is no doubt that some ambiguity is avoided which would otherwise arise, and which might easily cause difficulties. In these early days of Eskimo literature, if the complex and difficult grammatical constructions are recorded as accurately as possible, then the students of the future will be greatly helped, and this primitive and unique language will be preserved in a pure form.

Perhaps the arguments of the above paragraph can be simply illustrated with the following examples.

The following similar words occur in the Eskimo language:

<u>English script</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Syllabic Spelling</u>
kenak	face	Pe^{a}
kena?	Who?	Pe^{a}
kinnak	a run-out, a running sore	$\text{Pe}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{a}}$

If from these words the secondary syllabic and vowel values are omitted, then each one would merely be written as Pe^{a} ..

If we bear in mind that the inflections in the declension of the singular noun for the accusative, locative, and ablative cases are as follows:

	Singular
accusative	mik .. mik ..
locative	me .. me ..
ablative	mit .. mit ..

then we can easily see that any word which is written, ... 'Po₁Γ' after the omission of secondary syllabic and vowel values could have the following meanings instead of but one clear meaning.-

P_a ∙ ... a, in, from, a face, etc.

or, from, in, by whom? etc.

or, a, in, from, by a running sore.

This is also exemplified in the words:

<u>English Script</u>	<u>Meanings</u>	<u>Syllabic Spelling</u>
togak	ivory tusk, etc.	to'k
tukak	a harpoon made of walrus tusk with a knife	tu'k
torngak	bad spirit, evil spirit.	to'rn'g
tunga	his, close by him, its bottom.	tu'ng

Now bearing in mind that in the declension of the noun the following endings occur in the Dual and the Plural:

<u>Cases</u>	<u>Dual</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
Acc.	noonangnik	$\ddot{o}^e \sigma^b$	noonannik	$\ddot{o}^e \sigma^b$
Loc.	noonangne	$\ddot{o}^e \sigma$	noonanne	$\ddot{o}^e \sigma$
Abl.	noonangnit	$\ddot{o}^e \sigma^c$	noonannit	$\ddot{o}^e \sigma^c$

and also, c.p. the numerous inflections in the declensions of the accusative, locative, and ablative cases.

Thus, any of the above four words written as **Dbur** in syllabics after omitting the secondary (consonant) syllabics, and 'dots' representing vowel sounds, could have at least thirty different meanings.

Usually the sense of the accompanying words will clarify the meaning of a doubtful word, but sometimes, and this at times may be most important, the true sense of a sentence can be lost. The proper use of secondary (consonant) syllabics and 'dots' representing vowel values will obviate many of these difficulties.

Examples of the use of syllabic characters:

Example 1.

English. When you first see a hunter very far away on the ice with his dogs, it is some time before you can tell for certain in which direction he is moving. 'Book of Wisdom'

English script. ingergayok kemusikut allakkarkärups iuk kaningitomit sikkome okatsiarung-nangilase tagvainak namut torärmangât, kanilivaliangmangât kaningilivaliangmangallônêt.
‘Aglait ilisimatisksat’

Syllabics. Δερέτας Ρινδες Δεύτερης βούτης γενεσίς
χάλις ετής πρώτης βούτης δεύτερης γενεσίς

Example 2.

English. And the third day we cast out with our own hands the tackling of the ship.

English script. oodlooetlo pingayooangne umeakyūb perkotinget egeorkārpavoot āgaptingnut.

Syllabics.

▷₁ j Δ₂ A³i⁴u⁵o⁶ ▷₇r⁸ā⁹ A¹⁰d¹¹u¹² Δ¹³c¹⁴b¹⁵ā¹⁶g¹⁷a¹⁸p¹⁹t²⁰i²¹n²²g²³u²⁴n²⁵t²⁶

Other methods of writing more advanced and more accurate are to-day used in Greenland, Labrador, and the Western Arctic. There is a possibility that in the future other scripts may be introduced into the Eastern Arctic. If uniformity of writing is ever attained in the north, all the literature of the various areas may be made available to the more intelligent Eskimo everywhere. However, a number of books in syllabics have already been published, and the system will probably retain a position of importance in the thinking of the Eastern Arctic Eskimo. There is no reason why the syllabic system should not always be used in the early stages of education, and it is hoped that every effort will always be made to safeguard the purity of the Eskimo language by accuracy in writing and in teaching.

ORTHOGRAPHY

In the Eskimo alphabet are the following letters - a, (b), (d), e, g, (h), i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, w (oo), and y. Of these the following are vowels - a, e, i, o, u. The following sounds are given to the vowels and diphthongs.

ā...as in fate	u as in but
a .. as in far	ū,or (oo) .. as in .. soon
e .. as in pen	ou as in sound
e .. as in me	au as in caught
i .. as in pin	ai as in aisle
o .. as in not	
ō .. as in note	

There are peculiarities in the pronunciation of the Eskimo language which can be learned only by mixing freely with the Eskimo People. In the following pages some effort will be made to express these words as nearly as possible, but absolute accuracy will not be attained.

The following are some sounds peculiar to the Eskimo language:-

'K' Has often a deep guttural sound something like the sound used in expressing the letters 'rk' in the word 'ark'.

{ 'S' are often pronounced forcibly in certain districts in the Hudson's Bay
'R' and amongst the Netsilingmioot peoples.

'Ng' is a deep nasal sound and is frequently heard in certain districts.

The Eskimo tongue is inclined to simplicity in syllable, and should any harshness arise letters are changed for the sake of euphony.

e.g. Killak ..*P̄l̄*..heaven killangmūt..*P̄l̄j̄*..to heaven

The accent often falls on the heavier syllables, i.e., those composed of three or four letters.

e.g. kauyēmatyangelanga..*bD̄P̄l̄j̄t̄P̄c̄l̄*..I do not know (emphatic)

ETYMOLOGY

The parts of speech may be classified as eight... NOUN....PRONOUN....ADJECTIVE ADVERB....VERB....CONJUNCTION....PREPOSITION and INTERJECTION.

In the Eskimo tongue there is no definite article, but the numeral adjective 'attauserk' (one) is used for 'a' and the demonstrative pronoun 'tamna' (that) is used for 'the'...

e.g.....attauserk inook... *Δ̄C̄P̄r̄b̄ Δ̄b̄* ..a (one) man - an Eskimo.
tamna napparktok... *C̄t̄ā ḡ̄b̄* ..that tree - instead of 'the tree'.

NOUN

In Eskimo the noun is of added importance owing to the various affixes, which may be added to it.

It is inflected for number, the cases which are nine in number express many of the prepositions used in the English language.

Nouns which have possessive pronouns affixed have also a transitive and emphatic form, the former being used when the noun is the subject with a transitive verb:-

e.g. Gūdīpta nagligevātegūt..^{جِنْتِيْتَا} نَاجِلِيْغَيْتَهُجُوتْ...our God (He) loves us.

and the latter being used when the agent acts with or upon his own property:-

e.g. Gūdib erninne nagligeva..^{جِنْدِيْبَ} اَنْيَنِنَهَنْجِلِيْغَيْفَا...God loves his own son.

Further discussion concerning these constructions will be left until later.

GENDER

There is no form in the Eskimo tongue with which to express gender. Sex is distinguished by naming the particular word for the sex required.

e.g. Khengmerk angūt... ^{خِنْجِمِرْكَ} انْجُوتْ ..a dog .(a man, male dog.)
Khengmerk angnak... ^{خِنْجِمِرْكَ} انْجُنَاكْ .. a female, woman dog.

NUMBER

There are three numbers in the Eskimo tongue..... SINGULAR DUAL ... PLURAL.

In the Singular, nouns end either in a vowel or the consonants 'K' or 'T'.

In the Dual nouns always end in 'K'.

In the Plural nouns always end in 'T'.

ENGLISH	SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
Land	Noona	Noonak	Noonāt
Teacher	Ayogesūeye	Ayogesūeyek	Ayogesūeyēt
Walrus	Aivek	Aivek	Aivēt
Boot	Kumek	Kumek	Kumēt
Stone	Ooyarak	Ooyarak	Ooyarāt
Yellow Berry	Akpik	Akpek	Akpīt
Eskimo, Human being)	Inook	Inok	Inooēt
Pillow	Akkit	Akkitsek	Akkitsēt
Gun	Kokeyoot	Kokeyootek	Kokeyootīt

The following rules are to be borne in mind concerning the inflection of the Noun.

1. Noun, the singular of which ends in: o, u, uk, or ok have an additional vowel before their plural endings.

e.g...angakok...	^{انْجَاكُوكْ}	...a conjurer	angakoot...	^{انْجَاكُوتْ}	...conjurers
aglo...	^{انْجَلُو}	.. a seal hole	aglooēt.....	^{انْجَلُوءِتْ}	..seal holes
tuktu...	^{انْجُوكْ}	.. a deer	tuktuēt.....	^{انْجُوكِتْ}	..deer

2. Nouns, the singular of which ends in 't' always have the letter 'e' inserted in the dual before they take their final consonants. Nouns which in the Dual have this letter 'e' inserted, change it to 'i' before taking the final plural ending of 't'.

e.g....kokeyoot... ^{كِوْكِيُوتْ} ..kokeyootek... ^{كِوْكِيُوتِكْ} ...kokeyootīt.... ^{كِوْكِيُوتِتْ}.

3. Some nouns which are used in the singular in English can only have a Plural form in the Eskimo...

e.g. ... Aglait... ^{انْجِلِيتْ} ...book
nulooāt.. ^{نُلُوكْ} ..net

CASES OF THE NOUN

There are nine cases in the declension of the noun. Nominative ... Vocative ... Genitive ...
Dative ... Accusative ... Locative ...
Ablative ... Active ... Simulative ...

THE NOMINATIVE. The Nominative case is used when an intransitive verb is used in its simplest form.

THE VOCATIVE. This case always ends in 'K' and in the Dual and Plural takes the same form as the Nominative.

THE GENITIVE. Simple nouns, i.e. nouns without affixes attached...the Genitive is only obvious in the Singular. The Dual and Plural form being the same as the Nominative. The Genitive case is formed by the addition of 'ub', 'oob', ... 'eoob' ..to the Nominative Form.

THE GENITIVE is also used when a noun in the singular is the agent with a transitive verb.

e.g..... inoob arngnak nagligeva $\Delta\ddot{o}^< \text{ज्ञाने } \dot{\alpha}^< \dot{\tau}^<$.
..... the man loves a woman .

Goodeoob inooet nagligeavait.... jn̄d̄' d̄-d̄' ð̄'-r̄v̄'.
..... God loves the Eskimo

Note The Eskimo language is remarkably void of irregularities and there is no doubt that this construction would be apparent in the dual and plural, if a distinctive ending for the Genitive case were used.

THE DATIVE is used with the following meanings.... 'by'.... 'on account of'... 'with'.... 'for'.... 'into'.... 'to'.

e.g. iglomút aivok... Δ^b j^c Ω^b
... he goes to a house

iglomūt itterpok... Δέντρο Δόρυ
... he enters into a house

ernimnūt ootakkevoonga... Δ‘σ‘δ‘ ▷CP>*i.
... I wait for my son

aggangmenūt tiggova... ፊ፡ ተጠቃሚ ብሔር.
... he takes..it..with his own hand.

alganum en suelo, tallo naranja y anolauknok

.... on account of desiring to see the Northern Lights, he went out.

Note. 'tekkoromamút' is the optative stem of the verb with a dative ending to state 'reason why' 3.

THE ACCUSATIVE: The object of a Transitive Verb is always in the Nominative.

e.g. inooet soroset naglige vait .. Δ-ጀΔጀ የየሮች ዘርፍቻ
The Eskimo love children.

When used with Intransitive Verbs the Accusative terminations are used.

e.g. iglomik tekkovoonga.. Δ-ጀጀ እስከውንጫ
I see a house

inoongnik kauyēmavoonga .. Δ-ጀጀ ዝቅመውንጫ
I know the Eskimo

tuktumik aitsevok .. ደጀጀ ስሞች
He fetches a deer

The ACCUSATIVE is also used with the sense of the English word ... 'of' ... when it has the meaning 'concerning'.

THE LOCATIVE: The Locative case denoting ... 'place where' is used instead of the prepositions 'in' 'on' 'upon'.

e.g. nanepa? ዘርፈ? Where is it?
eletsevingme.... Δ-ጀጀ ደላም
In the box.

Some words which are used for the names of times and seasons..

i.e. okkeok..... Δ-ጀጀ winter
auyak ፍዴብ summer
ūnūak..... ጥ-ጀጀ night

do not take the LOCATIVE case unless they are used in connection with words of a similar nature, and when special stress is laid upon them.

e.g. okkeome inooet netsengnik pinashooakpūt, taimaktauk inooet
tuktüngnik pinashooakpūt auyame... Δ-ጀጀ ደ-ጀጀ ዘርፈ መሬመት
in the winter the Eskimo work at (endeavour to catch) seals, so
also they work at (hunt) deer in summer.

THE ACTIVE:

The Active case is used instead of the prepositions... 'through' ... 'over'.

e.g. immukkūt pissukpoonga Δ-ጀጀ ማሸቀባ
I walk through the water.

Jesoose immaob kangagūt pissūklaukpok ደ-ጀጀ ማሸቀባ
Jesus walked through the top of the water.

THE ABLATIVE: The Ablative case has the meaning of our preposition 'from' and the comparative participle 'than'.

e.g. Jesoose killangmit tikkelaupkok Δ-ጀጀ ደ-ጀጀ በየሮች
Jesus came from heaven.

aglangnek kauyēmaneksauvēt akkanemit? Δ-ጀጀ ዝቅመውንጫ
better than last year? Dost thou know thy books

THE SIMULATIVE: This case stands for the adverbial expression 'like' 'in the same manner'.

e.g. ... Joanesetūt Jesoose nagligeyuksaugalloakpavut inoniptinne.. ወ-ጀጀ
like John (in the same manner as) indeed we ought to love Jesus in
our own lives.

THE DECLENSION OF THE NOUN.

- SINGULAR: 1. Nouns ending with a vowel have their cases added to the vowel.
e.g. ... noona.. \ddot{o} .. land noonamüt... $\ddot{o} \dot{j}$.. to the land.
2. Nouns ending with a consonant usually change the consonant into 'ng'.. and the cases are added thereto.
e.g. ... inook.. $\Delta \ddot{o}$.. a man inoongmüt, $\Delta \ddot{o} \dot{j}$.. to a man
oyarak.. $\dot{\Delta} \dot{g}$.. stone ooyarangmüt, $\dot{\Delta} \dot{g} \dot{j}$.. to a stone.
- DUAL: 1. The Nominative..Vocative..and Genitive cases always end in 'k'.
2. In the Accusative..Dative..Ablative..and Locative cases the 'k' is always changed into 'ng', and the letter 'n' takes the place of 'm'.
e.g. ...noonangnüt.. $\ddot{o} \ddot{o} \dot{n} \dot{k}$..to two lands.
3. In the Active..and Simulative Cases the Final 'k' is retained and the inflections are added thereto.
e.g....noonakküt.. $\ddot{o} \ddot{o} \dot{k} \dot{j}$..through two lands.
noonaktüt.. $\ddot{o} \ddot{o} \dot{k} \dot{j}$..like two lands.
- PLURAL: 1. In the Accusative..Dative..Locative..and Ablative cases the letter 'n' is the sign of the plural.
e.g. ...aglone.. $\dot{\Delta} \dot{o} \sigma$..by,at, seal holes.
aivengnik.. $\nabla \Delta \sigma$..walrus (acc. plural).
2. Some nouns take an additional letter before the addition of the inflections.
e.g. ...noonannüt.. $\ddot{o} \ddot{o} \dot{n} \dot{o}$..to lands.
3. The Active..and Simulative Cases are formed by inserting 'te' before the added inflection, while in the Active case the 'k' of the ending is changed to 'g'.
e.g. ...illüverktegüt.. $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \sigma \eta j$..through graves.
illüverktetüt.. $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \sigma \eta j$..like graves

THERE ARE TWO DECLENSIONS: 1. The first the singular of which ends in a vowel.
2. The second the singular of which ends in a consonant.

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

.....NOONA, a land

		SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
N.	noona, \ddot{o}	a land	noonak, $\ddot{o} \dot{k}$	two lands
V.	noonak, $\ddot{o} \dot{k}$	O land	noonak, $\ddot{o} \dot{k}$	O two lands
G.	noonaob, $\ddot{o} \dot{k} \dot{j}$	of a land	noonak, $\ddot{o} \dot{k}$	of two lands
D.	noonamüt, $\ddot{o} \dot{k} \dot{j}$	to land	noonangnüt, $\ddot{o} \ddot{o} \dot{k} \dot{j}$	to two lands
ACC.	noonamik, $\ddot{o} \dot{k} \Gamma$	a land	noonangnik, $\ddot{o} \ddot{o} \sigma$	two lands
L.	nooname, $\ddot{o} \Gamma$	in a land	noonangne, $\ddot{o} \ddot{o} \sigma$	in two lands
ABL.	noonamit, $\ddot{o} \dot{k} \Gamma$	from a land	noonangnit, $\ddot{o} \ddot{o} \sigma$	from two lands
ACT.	noonaküt, $\ddot{o} \dot{k} \dot{j}$	through a land	noonakküt, $\ddot{o} \ddot{o} \dot{k}$	thro' two lands
SIM.	noonatüt, $\ddot{o} \dot{k} \dot{j}$	like a land	noonaktüt, $\ddot{o} \ddot{o} \dot{k}$	like two lands

THE SECOND DECLENSION......INOOK - a man.

		SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
N.	inook, $\Delta \ddot{o}$	an Eskimo	inok, $\Delta \ddot{o}$	two Eskimos
V.	inook, $\Delta \ddot{o}$	O Eskimo	inok, $\Delta \ddot{o}$	O two Eskimos
G.	inoob, $\Delta \ddot{o} \dot{j}$	of an Eskimo	inok, $\Delta \ddot{o} \dot{j}$	of two Eskimos
D.	inoongmüt, $\Delta \ddot{o} \dot{j}$	to an Eskimo	inongnüt, $\Delta \ddot{o} \ddot{o} \dot{j}$	to two Eskimos
ACC.	inoongmik, $\Delta \ddot{o} \Gamma$	an Eskimo	inongnik, $\Delta \ddot{o} \sigma$	two Eskimos
L.	inoongme, $\Delta \ddot{o} \Gamma$	in, by,an Eskimo	inongne, $\Delta \ddot{o} \sigma$	in two Eskimos
ABL.	inoongmit, $\Delta \ddot{o} \Gamma$	from an Eskimo	inongnit, $\Delta \ddot{o} \sigma$	from two Eskimos
ACT.	inookküt, $\Delta \ddot{o} \dot{j}$	thro' an Eskimo	inokküt, $\Delta \ddot{o} \dot{j}$	thro' two Eskimos
SIM.	inooktüt, $\Delta \ddot{o} \dot{j}$	like an Eskimo	inoktüt, $\Delta \ddot{o} \dot{j}$	like two Eskimos

EXCEPTIONS..... here are some exceptions to the general rule concerning the differentiating of the two declensions. Some nouns ending in ..'ak' ...'ok'.. drop their final consonant and are declined like nouns in the first declension.

e.g.	angarokak.. $\dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	..angarokamüt	$\dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{j}$	..master,... chief,... to a....
	auyak.. $\dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	..auyame	$\dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	..summer..... in summer
	angakok.. $\dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	..angakomit	$\dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	..conjurer.....from a conjurer
	okkeok .. $\dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	..okkeome	$\dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	..winter.....in the winter

PRONOUNS

<u>SINGULAR</u>	ūvoonga	▷▷'l	I	igvit, Δ'Λ'	thou, thine	oona,	▷▷	he
<u>DUAL</u>	ūvagook,	▷▷j'	we two,	iliptik, Δ'Λ'Π'	two	tapkoa,	▷▷d	they two
<u>PLURAL</u>	ūvagoot,	▷▷j'	we	ilipse, Δ'Λ'Π'	you	tapkoa,	▷▷d	they

Note:- 'oona'....and'tapkoa'.... are demonstrative pronouns used in a personal sense.

Cases:- There is neither a Vocative nor a Genitive case to the personal pronoun.

The Nominative case is sometimes used in connection with a verb to lay emphasis on the agent:-

e.g. ūvoonga toosakpoonga..... ▷▷'l ɔ̄n̄'s' l. I (emphatic) hear.

The Nominative has also the meaning of the possessive pronoun - Mine

e.g. aglanget kenaob ? ʌ̄l̄'l̄'l̄ p̄d̄? Whose books are these?

ūvoonga. ▷▷'l. Mine .

THE DECLENSION OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

SING:

N.	ūvoonga	▷▷'l	I, mine	igvit	Δ'Λ'	thou, thine	oona	▷▷	he
G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	ōma	▷L	of him, his
D.	ūvoomnūt	▷▷'l̄'	to me	ilingnūt	Δ'Λ'Π'	to thee	ōmoonga	▷J̄'l	to him
Acc.	ūvoomnik	▷▷σ'	me	ilingnlk	Δ'Λ'σ'	thee	ōminga	▷Γ̄'l	him
L.	ūvoomne	▷▷σ'	in me	ilingne	Δ'Λ'σ'	in thee	ōmane	▷L̄σ'	in him
Abl.	ūvoomnit	▷▷σ'	from me	ilingnit	Δ'Λ'σ'	from thee	ōmoongat	▷J̄'l'	from him
Act.	ūvapkūt	▷<δ'	through me	iliptkūt	Δ'Λ'δ'	through thee	ōmoona	▷j̄δ'	through him
Sim.	ūvaptūt	▷<δ'	like me	iliktūt	Δ'Λ'δ'	like thee	ōmatūt	▷L̄δ'	like him

DUAL:

N.	ūvagook	▷▷j'	we two	iliptik	Δ'Λ'Π'	you two	tapkoa (k)	▷▷d	they two
D.	ūvaptingnūt	▷▷'n̄'p̄'	to us two	iliptingnūt	Δ'Λ'Π'Π'	to you two	tapkongnoonga	▷d'Π'Π'	to them two
Acc.	ūvaptingnik	▷▷'n̄'σ'	us two	iliptingnik	Δ'Λ'Π'σ'	you two	tapkongninga	▷d'Π'σ'	those two
L.	ūvaptingne	▷▷'n̄'σ'	in us two	iliptingne	Δ'Λ'Π'σ'	in you two	tapkongnane	▷d'Π'σ'	in those two
Abl.	ūvaptingnit	▷▷'n̄'σ'	from us two	iliptingnit	Δ'Λ'Π'σ'	from you two	tapkongnoongat	▷d'Π'σ'	from those two
Act.	ūvaptegūt	▷▷'n̄j'	thro' us two	iliptegūt	Δ'Λ'Π'j'	thro' you two	tapkongnoona	▷d'Π'j'	thro' those two
Sim.	ūvaptetūt	▷▷'n̄j'	like us two	iliptetūt	Δ'Λ'Π'j'	like you two	tapkongatetūt () tapkotetūnak)	▷d'Π'j'	like those two

PLUR:

N.	ūvagoot	▷▷j'	we	ilipse	Δ'Λ'Π'	you	tapkoas	▷▷d	they
D.	ūvaptingnut	▷▷'n̄'p̄'	to us	iliptingnūt	Δ'Λ'Π'Π'	to you	tapkonoonga	▷d'Π'Π'	to them
Acc.	ūvaptingnik	▷▷'n̄'σ'	us	iliptingnik	Δ'Λ'Π'σ'	you	tapkoninga	▷d'Π'σ'	them
L.	ūvaptingne	▷▷'n̄'σ'	in us	iliptingne	Δ'Λ'Π'σ'	in you	tapkonane	▷d'Π'σ'	in them
Abl.	ūvaptingnit	▷▷'n̄'σ'	from us	iliptingnit	Δ'Λ'Π'σ'	from you	tapkonoongat	▷d'Π'σ'	from them
Act.	ūvaptegūt	▷▷'n̄j'	thro' us	iliptegūt	Δ'Λ'Π'j'	thro' you	tapkonoona	▷d'Π'j'	thro' them
Sim.	ūvaptetūt	▷▷'n̄j'	like us	iliptetūt	Δ'Λ'Π'j'	like you	tapkoatetūt () tapkotetūnak)	▷d'Π'j'	like them

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

The inflections of the noun used to denote the personal pronouns are probably contractions of the personal pronouns.

<u>SINGULAR</u>			<u>DUAL</u>			<u>PLURAL</u>			
<u>SING</u>	noonaga	保住	my land	noonaka	保住b	my two lands	noonakka	保住b	my lands
	noonait	保住c	thy land	noonakik	保住P	thy two lands	noonatit	保住c	thy lands
	noonanga	保住b	his land	noonagik	保住P	his two lands	noonanget	保住P	his lands.
<u>DUAL</u>	noonavook	保住>	our two, land	noonakpook	保住>b	our two,two lands	noonavoot	保住>	our two, lands
	noonatik	保住n	your two, land	noonatik	保住n	your two,two lands	noonattit	保住n	your two, lands
	noonagik	保住P	their two, land	noonangak	保住b	their two,two lands	noonanget	保住P	their two, lands
<u>PLUR</u>	noonavūt	保住>	our land	noonavūk	保住>	our two lands	noonavūt	保住>	our lands
	noonase	保住r	your land	noonatik	保住n	your two lands	noonase	保住r	your lands
	noonangāt	保住b	their land	noonangak	保住b	their two lands	noonanget	保住P	their lands

NOTE: Variations are used in the Nouns of which the singular ends in 'ek':-

e.g. aivek $\Delta^{\sigma} L$ a walrus, aivera $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{L}$ my walrus
ernek. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{A}^b$ a son, ernera $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{A}^b$ my son

Nouns in which the singular ends in a 't' take an additional letter before the addition of the affix:-

e.g. kokeyoot $dP^{\sigma} i^c$ gun, kokeyootega $dP^{\sigma} i^c n$ my gun,
kokeyootevoot $dP^{\sigma} i^c n$ our guns,
omat $\Delta^{\sigma} L$ heart, omatega $\Delta^{\sigma} L n$ my heart.

DATIVE CASE is used with the following meaning:- 'by' ... 'to',

e.g. ūvoomnūt okautyauyok $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{L} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{L} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{L}$ one who is told by me.

GENITIVE CASE has many varying uses in the Eskimo Language.

1. This case points out the genitive relation, and is used in cases where in the written discourse the apostrophe would be used.

e.g. ernema khengminga $\Delta^{\sigma} L \dot{P}^{\sigma} \dot{T}^c$ my son's dog.
noonama angenenga $\Delta^{\sigma} L \dot{A}^{\sigma} \dot{T}^c$ my land's size.

2. Should three nouns be in use where two apostrophes would be employed then there must be changes in two of the nouns to indicate their genitive relation:-

e.g. noonama ūyarangeta ūnungninget(ameshūninget) $\Delta^{\sigma} L \dot{D}^{\sigma} \dot{I}^c$ my land's rocks' numbers.
ernipta panningeta aglanet $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{A}^{\sigma} \dot{I}^c$ our son's daughter's books.

3. The genitive case is also used with transitive verbs to indicate the agent:-

e.g. Goodipta nagligevātegoot $\Delta^{\sigma} C \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$ Our God (He) loves us.

4. In a sentence where two nouns are used with a transitive verb, one being employed to indicate the possessor and the other the agent, then one noun is changed to point out its possessive relation and the other to mark it as the agent:-

e.g. ernipse panningeta nagligevātegūt $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$ of your son, of his daughter, she loves us.(i.e.your son's daughter (she) loves us

5. In a sentence where three nouns are used with a transitive verb, two being possessors, and the other the agent, then the two nouns must take the genitive form, and the other must be treated in a similar way to mark it as the agent:-

e.g. Joanesip ernalingata panningeta nagligevātegūt $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$ John's son's daughter (she) loves us

tapsooma ernalingata aungata upvakpātegūt ayoktoonet tamainet. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$ The blood of (Jesus) His Son cleaneth us from all sin

6. Some extra examples of the use of the Genitive:-

e.g. Kidlapik kailau(k)rame tekolaukpa Akomalioob ernalinga. $P^{\sigma} \dot{A}^b \dot{P}^{\sigma} \dot{D}^c \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$ When Kidlapik came he saw Akomalik's son.

Kidlapik kailau(k)rame ernalinna tekolaukpa. $P^{\sigma} \dot{A}^b \dot{P}^{\sigma} \dot{D}^c \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$

$\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$ When Kidlapik came he saw his own son.

Kidlapik kailaungmat Akomalik ernalinga tekolaukpa. $P^{\sigma} \dot{A}^b \dot{P}^{\sigma} \dot{D}^c \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$ Because Kidlapik came Akomalik saw his(Kidlapik's) son

Kidlapik kailaungmat Akomalik ernalinna tekolaukpa. $P^{\sigma} \dot{A}^b \dot{P}^{\sigma} \dot{D}^c \Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$ Because Kidlapik came Akomalik saw his own son.

THE DECLENSION OF THE GENITIVE CASE

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
S. ernema $\Delta^{\sigma} L$. of my son ernipit $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{A}^c$. of thy son ernengata.. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{L}$. of his son	ernengma .. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{L}$. of my two sons ernekpit.... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{A}^b \dot{A}^c$. of thy two sons ernegekta .. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{A}^b \dot{C}$. of his two sons	ernema ... $\Delta^{\sigma} L$ of my sons ernipit ... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{A}^c$ of thy sons erningeta.. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{C}$ of his sons
D. ernalinga.... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$. of our two, son ernepitik... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{B}$. of your two, son ernengata.. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{C}$ of their two, son	ernalingta.... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{C}$. of our two, two sons ernepitik.... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{B}$. of your two, two sons ernegekta .. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{C}$. of their two, two sons	ernalingta... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$ of our two, sons ernepitik .. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{B}$ of your two, sons ernengeta.. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{C}$ of their two, sons
P. ernalingta.... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$. of our son ernipse.... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{B}$. of your son ernengeta.. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{C}$ of their son	ernalingta.... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{C}$. of our two sons ernipse.... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{B}$. of your two sons ernengeta.. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{C}$. of their two sons	ernalingta.... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C}$ of our sons ernipse... $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{B}$ of your sons ernengeta.. $\Delta^{\sigma} \dot{C} \dot{C}$ of their sons

DECLENSION OF THE NOUN - continued

Note:- 1. The following declensions look frightfully confusing, owing to the fact that changes in person are simply denoted by varying lengths of vowel sounds.

In the PLURAL in the glutinative particle denoting person, the vowel sound is quite long and distinct.

In the DUAL this vowel, namely the ...'i'in 'ting' etc.... is a little shorter.

In the SINGULAR no definite emphasis is used.
The natives say that the white people do not show these differences, although they themselves while conversing are careful and always convey the correct meanings.

2. Nouns ending in 'ik' 'e' 'oot' 'k' take their dative case as follows:-

e.g.

kumik.....	$\text{d} \Gamma^{\circ}$	....a boot	kumingnüt.....	$\text{d} \Gamma^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$	....with thy boots(both)
kokeyoot.....	$\text{d} \text{R}^{\circ}$	....a gun	kokeyootinganüt.....	$\text{d} \text{R}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$	....with his gun
ayogektooeye.....	$\text{A}^{\circ} \text{R}^{\circ} \text{C}^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}$	....teacher	ayogektooeyeptingnüt...	$\text{A}^{\circ} \text{R}^{\circ} \text{C}^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ} \text{P}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ}$	teacher, or teachers
ernek.....	$\Delta^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$	....a son	ernipsingnut.....	$\Delta^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ} \text{r}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$	...to your son

The ACCUSATIVE, LOCATIVE, and ABLATIVE CASES are declined in a similar manner to the DATIVE Case.

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
S. noonamnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ to my land	noonamnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ to my two lands	noonamnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ to my lands
noonangnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ to thy land	noonangnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ to thy two lands	noonangnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ to thy lands
noonanganüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ to his land	noonagingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ to his two lands	noonangenüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ to his lands
D. noonaptingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ}$ to our two, land	noonaptingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ}$ to our two, two lands	noonaptingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ}$ to our two, lands
noonapsingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{r}^{\circ}$ to your two, land	noonapsingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{r}^{\circ}$ to your two, two lands	noonaptingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ}$ to your two, lands
noonanganüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{l}^{\circ}$ to their two, land	noonagengnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{l}^{\circ}$ to their two, two lands	noonanganüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{l}^{\circ}$ to their two, lands
P. noonaptingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ}$ to our land	noonaptingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ}$ to our two lands	noonaptingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ}$ to our lands
noonapsingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{r}^{\circ}$ to your land	noonapsingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{r}^{\circ}$ to your two lands	noonapsingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{r}^{\circ}$ to your lands
noonanganüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{l}^{\circ}$ to their land	noonangengnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{l}^{\circ}$ to their two lands	noonangenüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{l}^{\circ}$ to their lands

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
S. noonamnik $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ my land	noonamnik $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ my two lands	noonamnik $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ my lands
noonangnik $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ thy land	noonangnik $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ thy two lands	noonangnik $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ thy lands
noonanganik $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ his land	noonagingnik $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ his two lands	noonangenik $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ his lands
.... etc	.... .... etc	.... .... etc

THE LOCATIVE CASE

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
S. noonamne $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ in my land	noonamne $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ in my two lands	noonamne $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ in my lands
noonangne $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ in thy land	noonangne $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ in thy two lands	noonangne $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ in thy lands
noonanganne $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ in his land	noonagingne $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ in his two lands	noonanganne $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ}$ in his lands
.... etc	.... .... etc	.... .... etc

THE ABLATIVE CASE

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
S. noonamnit $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ from my land	noonamnit $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ from my two lands	noonamnit $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ from my lands
noonangnit $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ from thy land	noonangnit $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ from thy two lands	noonangnit $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ from thy lands
noonanganit $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ from his land	noonagingnit $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ from his two lands	noonangenit $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ}$ from his lands
.... etc	.... .... etc	.... .... etc

ACTIVE CASE. The Active Case differs from the Dative, Accusative, Locative and Ablative Cases in the following ways:-

1. In the FIRST and SECOND persons SINGULAR 'pküt' is added to the noun.
2. In the FIRST and SECOND persons PLURAL, the ACTIVE sign 'güt' is attached without the addition of 'ng'.

e.g. noonaptingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ}$ noonaptingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{n}^{\circ} \text{j}^{\circ}$
noonapsingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{r}^{\circ}$ noonapsingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{r}^{\circ} \text{j}^{\circ}$ noonapsingnüt $\text{d} \text{o}^{\circ} \text{t}^{\circ} \text{r}^{\circ} \text{j}^{\circ}$

3. In the THIRD person singular and plural of both the DUAL and the PLURAL the particle.....'te'.....is inserted before the 'gut'.

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
noonapküt ɬɑ̃d̥ through my land	noonapküt ɬɑ̃d̥ through my two lands	noonapküt ɬɑ̃d̥ through my lands
noonapküt ɬɑ̃d̥ through thy land	noonapküt ɬɑ̃d̥ through thy two lands	noonapküt ɬɑ̃d̥ through thy lands
noonangagüt ɬɑ̃l̥j through his land	noonagiktegüt ɬɑ̃l̥n̥j through his two lands	noonangetegüt ɬɑ̃l̥n̥j through his lands
noonaptegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through our two, land	noonaptegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through our two, two lands	noonaptegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through our two, lands
noonapsegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through your two, land	noonapsegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through your two, two lands	noonapsegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through your two, lands
noonangagüt ɬɑ̃l̥j through their two, land	noonangategüt ɬɑ̃l̥n̥j through their two, two lands	noonangetegüt ɬɑ̃l̥n̥j through their two, lands
noonaptegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through our land	noonaptegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through our two lands	noonaptegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through our lands
noonapsegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through your land	noonapsegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through your two lands	noonapsegüt ɬɑ̃n̥j through your lands
noonangagüt ɬɑ̃l̥j through their land	noonangategüt ɬɑ̃l̥n̥j through their two lands	noonangetegüt ɬɑ̃l̥n̥j through their lands

SIMULATIVE CASE. The inflection of this case is similar to that of the Active Case.

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
S. noonaptüt ɬɑ̃d̥ like my land	noonaptüt ɬɑ̃d̥ like my two lands	noonaptüt ɬɑ̃d̥ like my lands
noonaptüt ɬɑ̃d̥ like thy land	noonaptüt ɬɑ̃d̥ like they two lands	noonaptüt ɬɑ̃d̥ like thy lands
noonangatüt ɬɑ̃l̥j like his land	noonagiktefüt ɬɑ̃l̥n̥j like his two lands	noonangetefüt ɬɑ̃l̥n̥j like his lands
..... etc .....	..... etc .....	..... etc

THE REFLECTIVE POSSESSIVE FORM OF THE NOUN This form is used when the agent acts upon his own property:-

e.g. ernenne nagligeva. Δ⁴σ⁰σ ɬ̥-r̥. he loves his own son.

Should the ordinary possessive form be used an Eskimo would understand the agent to act with the property of another person:-

e.g. ernenga nagligeva. Δ⁴σ⁰l̥ ɬ̥-r̥. he loves his son. i.e. not his own son, but the son of some other person.

This form is only used in the third person.

REFLECTIVE POSSESSIVE DECLINED

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
N. ernenne Δ⁴σ⁰σ his own son	ernengne Δ⁴σ⁰σ his own two sons	ernenne Δ⁴σ⁰σ his own sons
G. erneme Δ⁴σ⁰Γ of his own son	ernengme Δ⁴σ⁰Γ of his own two sons	erneme Δ⁴σ⁰Γ of his own sons
D. ernemenüt Δ⁴σ⁰Γj to his own son	ernengmenüt Δ⁴σ⁰Γj to his own two sons	ernemenüt Δ⁴σ⁰Γj to his own sons
ACC. ernemenik Δ⁴σ⁰Γσ his own son	ernengmenik Δ⁴σ⁰Γσ his own two sons	ernemenik Δ⁴σ⁰Γσ his own sons
L. ernemene Δ⁴σ⁰Γσ in his own son	ernengmene Δ⁴σ⁰Γσ in his own two sons	ernemene Δ⁴σ⁰Γσ in his own sons
ABL. ernemenit Δ⁴σ⁰Γσ from his own son	ernengmenit Δ⁴σ⁰Γσ from his own two sons	ernemenit Δ⁴σ⁰Γσ from his own sons
ACT. ernemegüt Δ⁴σ⁰Γj through his own son	ernengmegüt Δ⁴σ⁰Γj through his own two sons	ernemetegüt Δ⁴σ⁰Γj through his own sons
S. ernemetut Δ⁴σ⁰Γj like his own son	ernengmetüt Δ⁴σ⁰Γj like his own two sons	ernemetetüt Δ⁴σ⁰Γj like his own sons

Similarly The Reflective Possessive of 'Noona'....

N. noonanne ɬɑ̃d̥ his own land	noonangne ɬɑ̃d̥ his own two lands	noonanne ɬɑ̃d̥ his own lands
G. nooname ɬɑ̃d̥ of his own land	noonangme ɬɑ̃d̥ of his own two lands	nooname ɬɑ̃d̥ of his own lands
D. noonamenüt ɬɑ̃d̥j to his own land	noonangmenüt ɬɑ̃d̥j to his own two lands	noonamenüt ɬɑ̃d̥j to his own lands
ACC. noonamenik ɬɑ̃d̥j his own land	noonangmenik ɬɑ̃d̥j his own two lands	noonamenik ɬɑ̃d̥j his own lands
L. noonamene ɬɑ̃d̥j from his own land	noonangmene ɬɑ̃d̥j from his own two lands	noonamene ɬɑ̃d̥j in his own lands
ABL. noonamenit ɬɑ̃d̥j in his own land	noonangmenit ɬɑ̃d̥j from his own two lands	noonamenit ɬɑ̃d̥j from his own lands
ACT. noonamegüt ɬɑ̃d̥j through his own land	noonangmegüt ɬɑ̃d̥j through his own two lands	noonametegüt ɬɑ̃d̥j through his own lands
S. noonametüt ɬɑ̃d̥j like his own land	noonangmetüt ɬɑ̃d̥j like his own two lands	noonametetüt ɬɑ̃d̥j like his own lands

EXAMPLES ... of the use of the reflective possessive:-

1. ilame anoraksanganik pinasualekporo. Δ̥-r̥ ɬ̥-d̥-n̥-l̥-r̥-p̥-r̥ she is making her own relative's clothing.

2. igloomenüt kem mavok. Δ̥-r̥-Γj p̥-l̥-r̥ he flees to his own house.

3. ikpegosookpok omatimegūt $\Delta^{\wedge} \Lambda J^{\wedge} >$ $\Delta L O \Gamma J^{\wedge}$
he feels pain or pleasure through his own heart.
4. timna angot itolektok, ernemetūt pinasūarongnatyangela. $\Lambda^{\wedge} \alpha \quad \Delta^{\wedge} J^{\wedge} \quad \Delta \Delta^{\wedge} \quad \Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma^{\wedge}$
that man (invisble) who is getting old (lit. beginning to get old) he is not able to work like his own son.
5. Goote ernemenik noonaptingnūt tellenerkpok inoet peooleyomavlūgit
 $J^{\wedge} \Pi \quad \Delta^{\wedge} \sigma \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge} \quad \Delta^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge} \quad \Pi^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge} > \quad \Delta^{\wedge} \Delta^{\wedge} \quad \Delta^{\wedge} \sigma \Gamma^{\wedge} \quad \Delta^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge}$
God sent His own Son to our land wishing to save the Eskimo.

In the Eskimo language numerous AFFIXES are in use as terminations for nouns and Eskimo 'root' words. These AFFIXES partake of the nature of both nouns and adjectives. Many examples of these are given on pages 51ff., which should be thoroughly studied.

THE COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUNS:-

1.	üvoomnik $\Delta^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge}$	myself	üvaptingnik $\Delta^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge}$	ourselves
	illingnik $\Delta^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge}$	thyself	ilipsingnik $\Delta^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge} \sigma^{\wedge}$	yourselves
	ingmenik $\Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge}$	himself	ingmengnik $\Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge}$	themselves

Note:- 'ingmenik' $\Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge}$ is sometimes heard with cases, as.... 'ingmenūt' $\Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge}$ to himself, etc.

The singular... 'ingmenik' is sometimes used instead of the plural... 'ingmengnik'... $\Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge}$...

The Compound Personal Pronouns denoted above are the Accusative Cases of the Personal Pronouns.

2. nangmenik $\Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge}$ self, own, this is seldom used. When in use, however, it takes the same formation as the possessive pronoun.

e.g.	nangmenera $\Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge} \dot{q}$	my own
	nangmenet $\Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge} \dot{e}$	thy own
	nangmeninga $\Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge} \dot{u}$	his own
	nangmeninget $\Delta^{\wedge} \Gamma \sigma^{\wedge} \dot{r}$	their own

3. kisseane $P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{d} \sigma^{\wedge}$.. alone ... this is not only used as a pronoun, but often it carries an adverbial meaning.

	kisseane	$P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{d} \sigma^{\wedge}$	alone
Sing.	kissema	$P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{l}$	I alone
	kissevēt	$P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{A}^{\wedge}$	thou alone
	kisseme	$P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{r}$	he alone
D.	kissemnūk $P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{L} \dot{o}^{\wedge}$		we two alone
	kissepsik $P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{C}^{\wedge}$		you two alone
	kissemik $P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{r}^{\wedge}$		they two alone
Pl.	kissepta $P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{C}^{\wedge} \dot{C}$		we alone
	kissepse $P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{C}^{\wedge} \dot{r}$		you alone
	kissemít $P^{\wedge} \dot{y} \dot{r}^{\wedge} \dot{r}$		they alone

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS:-

oonā	$\Delta^{\wedge} \dot{a}$	this, he, this one here (quite visible).
tamna	$C^{\wedge} \dot{a}$	that, that one, used in both senses, as this one....that one
ūkkoa	$\Delta^{\wedge} \dot{d}$	these, these two (quite close)
mukkoā	$L^{\wedge} \dot{d}$	these, these two (at some distance)
tapkoā	$C^{\wedge} \dot{d} \dot{d}$	those, they, -also used for 'these'.

Note: besides these there are others which are used when the object or objects are invisible, or at some particular distance or place:-

imna	$\Delta^{\wedge} \dot{a}$	that one in the distance (but still visible)
ipkoā	$\Delta^{\wedge} \dot{d} \dot{d}$	those in the distance (but still visible)
timna	$\Pi^{\wedge} \dot{a}$	that one (invisible)
munā	$J^{\wedge} \dot{a}$	this one here (close at hand)
tipkoā	$\Pi^{\wedge} \dot{d} \dot{d}$	those (invisible)
tamūnna	$C^{\wedge} \dot{J} \dot{a}$	this one here (quite close), this
kuna	$\dot{d} \dot{a}$	that one below
panga	$C^{\wedge} \dot{J} \dot{L}$	that one in the west, above, up there, westward
tinga	$\Pi^{\wedge} \dot{J} \dot{J}$	that one in the east, below...this is not used in North Baffin Island

takkumna	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{a}$	he that is inside
taungna	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}$	the one in the east
kinga	P^bl	that one outside plural kikko .. P^bd^k .. those outside

DECLENSION OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

The demonstrative pronoun is declined somewhat differently from the other parts of speech already dealt with.

SINGULAR		DUAL	PLURAL		
N. oona	Da	this one, he	úkkooa	$\text{D}^b\text{d}^t\text{a}$	
G. oma	DL	this one's, his	úkkooa	$\text{D}^b\text{d}^t\text{a}$	
D. omoonga	$\text{D}^b\text{j}^t\text{b}$	to this one, to him	úkkooongnoonga	$\text{D}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{b}$	
AC. ominga	$\text{D}^b\text{r}^t\text{b}$	this, him	úkkooongninga	$\text{D}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{b}$	
L. omane	$\text{D}\text{L}^t\text{o}$	in this, in him	úkkooongnangne	$\text{D}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{o}$	
AB. omoongat	$\text{D}^b\text{j}^t\text{b}$	from this, from him	úkkooongnoongat	$\text{D}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{b}$	
ACT. omoona	$\text{D}\text{j}^t\text{a}$	through this, through him.	úkkooongnoona	$\text{D}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{a}$	
S. (omatur, otoonak)	$\text{D}\text{L}^t\text{b}$ $\text{D}^b\text{j}^t\text{b}$	like this, like him	úkkooktetünak,	$\text{D}^b\text{d}^t\text{N}^t\text{b}$	
N. tamna	C^ba	that, that one		tapko	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{a}$
G. tapsoma	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{L}$	of that, of that one		tapko	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{a}$
D. tapsomoonga	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{j}^t\text{b}$	to that, etc.		tapkonünga	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{b}$
AC. tapsominga	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{r}^t\text{b}$	that, etc.		tapkoninga	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{b}$
L. tapsomane	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{L}^t\text{o}$	in that, etc.		tapkonane	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{o}$
AB. tapsomoongat	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{j}^t\text{b}$	from that, etc.		tapkonüngat	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{b}$
ACT. tapsomoona	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{j}^t\text{a}$	through that, etc.		tapkonoona	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{a}$
S. tapsomatoot) tapsootonak)	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{j}^t\text{b}$ $\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{j}^t\text{b}$	like that, etc.		tapkotetüt) tapkotetünak)	$\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{N}^t\text{b}$ $\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{N}^t\text{b}$
					like those

Note: the form 'tapko' is used as the dual, and the plural of the third person of the Personal Pronoun, while 'oona' is used as the third person singular of the same part of speech.

The Genitive Cases in taimna N^ta .. imna $\Delta^t\text{a}$.. muna J^ta .. and kuna d^ta .. are formed as follows:-

N. taimna N^ta	that one (invisible)	N. imna $\Delta^t\text{a}$	that one in the distance
G. taipsoma $\text{N}^t\text{d}^t\text{L}$	of that one (invisible)	G. ipsoma $\Delta^t\text{d}^t\text{L}$	of that one in the distance.
N. muna J^ta	this one here	N. kuna d^ta	that one below
G. muttoma $\text{J}^t\text{d}^t\text{L}$	of this one here	G. küttona $\text{d}^t\text{d}^t\text{L}$	of that one below.

These together with the plural forms ipko and tipko, are declined in the same manner as tamna and ukko. The Locative tipsomane, is used with the meaning, in the time, then at that time, and, that time.

USE OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

- Examples:
1. tamna kailekpa? $\text{C}^b\text{a} \text{ P}^b\text{d}^t\text{a}?$ that one, is he coming?
 2. tapsoma aglanget nauk? $\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{L} \text{ A}^t\text{d}^t\text{r}^t\text{a} \text{ d}^t\text{b}?$ where are his books?
 3. aileritse tapsomoonga. $\text{A}^t\text{c}^t\text{n}^t\text{r}^t \text{ C}^b\text{d}^t\text{j}^t\text{b}$. go ye to that one.
 4. tapsomoongat peyara $\text{C}^b\text{d}^t\text{j}^t\text{b} \text{ A}^t\text{d}^t\text{a}$. my acquired, gotten thing, from him i.e. that which I got from him.
 5. muttoma senneane $\text{J}^t\text{d}^t\text{L} \text{ r}^t\text{d}^t\text{o}^t\text{a}$ by the side of this
 6. oma nagligevanga $\text{D}\text{L} \text{ a}^t\text{c}^t\text{r}^t\text{b}$ he (this one) loves me (the genitive oma is used because it is singular, and agent to the transitive verb)

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

There are no separate words in the Eskimo tongue quite similar to our Relative Pronoun, but the participles are used in their stead. The two main participles in use in the Eskimo tongue are the NOMINAL and PASSIVE, the numerous uses of which will be discussed more fully later.

EXAMPLES.

1. taimna kannemayok palakseva? $\text{N}^t\text{a} \text{ b}^t\text{o}^t\text{L}^t\text{b} \text{ L}^t\text{d}^t\text{a}?$ that one(invisible)
who is sick is he better?
2. pidloridlakpok inook illisemanerangmik nagvaktok inoogle illisemanerngmik silatonehaktetaujok.
 $\text{A}^t\text{d}^t\text{r}^t\text{b} \text{ D}^t\text{a} \text{ A}^t\text{c}^t\text{r}^t\text{L}^t\text{o}^t\text{g}^t\text{r}^t \text{ d}^t\text{c}^t\text{r}^t \text{ A}^t\text{d}^t\text{r}^t \text{ A}^t\text{c}^t\text{r}^t\text{L}^t\text{o}^t\text{g}^t\text{r}^t \text{ r}^t\text{d}^t\text{r}^t\text{a} \text{ b}^t\text{d}^t\text{b} \text{ n}^t\text{c}^t\text{r}^t\text{b}$. Happy is the man who findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding.
3. inooet tikkelauktoot nanepait? $\text{A}^t\text{d}^t\text{a} \text{ N}^t\text{p}^t\text{d}^t\text{b}^t \text{ b}^t\text{o}^t\text{V}^t?$ Where are the Eskimo
who arrived?
4. oona tapva aglautega (mesooktautega) attokpuktara $\text{C}^b\text{a} \text{ C}^b\text{e} \text{ q}^t\text{d}^t\text{b}^t \text{ (r}^t\text{d}^t\text{p}^t\text{b}^t)$ this here (is) my pen which I generally use.

5. oona tapva kailauktanga $\text{di} \text{ c'c' } \tilde{\text{p}}\text{d}\text{c'c'}$ this here which he brought (his brought article).

Note: In the above examples the words 'kannemayok', 'he who is sick', 'nagvaktok', 'he who finds', supply the place of the relative pronouns 'who' and 'that', while the passive participles 'attokpuktara', and 'kailauktanga' supply the place of the relative pronoun 'which'. The participles will be dealt with more fully later.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.kena? $\text{P}_a?$ who?	kikook? $\text{P}_d^b?$	kikoot? $\text{P}_d^c?$ who? used of people.
N.kis(h)oo? $\text{P}_d^c?$ what?	kis(h)oock? $\text{P}_d^b?$	kis(h)ooot? $\text{P}_d^c?$ what? used of things.
N.soona? $\text{P}_a?$ what?	soonak? $\text{P}_a^b?$	soonat? $\text{P}_a^c?$ what?(H.Bay)
N.	nedleak? $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^b?$ which of two?	nedleet? $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^c?$ which of several.

Note: of these only 'nedleak' is declined in the dual.

DECLEMNATION OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. kena? $\text{P}_a?$ who?	kikoot? $\text{P}_d^c?$ who?
G. kenaoob, kea $\text{P}_a^b, \text{P}_d^c$ of whom	kikoot P_d^c of whom
D. kenamüt P_a^j to whom	kikoonüt P_d^b to whom
Acc. kenamik P_a^f whom	kikooni P_d^o whom
L. kename P_a^r in whom	kikoone P_d^o in whom
Abl. kenamit P_a^t from whom	kikoonit P_d^o from whom
Act. kenaküt P_a^d thro' whom	kikootegeüt $\text{P}_d^o \text{ Nj'}$ thro' whom
S. kenatüt P_a^s like whom	kikootetüt $\text{P}_d^o \text{ Nj'}$ like whom

Note: 'kikoot' is shortened into an affix 'kut' and when attached to the names of persons it has the sense of 'company' or 'party', etc.

e.g. Joanasekut $\text{v} \text{d} \text{a} \text{r} \text{d}^c$ the family, or party of John.

'kena' is also verbalized and is in frequent use with the natives, consequently it is of importance.

e.g. SING.	kenaovoonga? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ o} \text{ s}^b \text{ l}?$	Who am I?
	Kenaovet? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ o} \text{ a}^c?$	Who art thou?
	Kenaova? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ o} \text{ r}?$	Who is he?
DUAL	kenaovenook? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ o} \text{ n}^b?$	Who are we two?
	kenaovetik? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ o} \text{ n}^b?$	Who are you two?
	Kenaovak? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ o} \text{ r}?$	Who are they two?
PLURAL	Kenaoveta? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ o} \text{ c}?$	Who are we?
	Kenaovese? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ o} \text{ r}?$	Who are you?
	Kenaovait? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ o} \text{ v}?$	Who are they?

EXAMPLES

N. soona P_a	What (H.B) Dialect)	N. kis(h)oo P_d^c	what (N. Baffin Island Dialect)
G. soonaoob P_a^b	of what	G. kis(h)oob P_d^c	of what
Acc. soonamik P_a^f	what	Acc. kis(h)oomik P_d^b	what
D. soonamüt P_a^j	to what	D. kis(h)oomüt P_d^j	to what
L. sooname P_a^r	in what	L. kis(h)oome P_d^r	in what
Abl. soonamit P_a^t	from what	Abl. kis(h)oomit P_d^t	from what
Act. soonaküt P_a^d	through what	Act. kis(h)oöküt P_d^d	through what
S. soonatüt P_a^s	like what	S. kis(h)oootüt P_d^s	like what

Note:- 'kena' and 'kis(h)oo' are often used with the demonstrative pronoun 'oona' attached:-

e.g. kenoona? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ a}?$ who is this one?

kis(h)oo oona? $\text{P}_d^c \text{ d} \text{ a}?$ what is this? soonaona? $\text{P}_a \text{ d} \text{ a}?$ what is this?

DUAL	PLURAL
N. nedleak? $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^b$	which of two nedleet $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^c$ which one (of several)
G. nedleak $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^b$	of which nedleeta $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^c$ of which
D. nedleanüt $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^b$	to which nedlengenüt $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^b$ to which
Acc. nedleanik $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^b$	which nedlengenik $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^b$ which
L. nedleane $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^b$	in which nedlengene $\sigma^o \subset \Delta^b$ in which

ABL. nedleanit	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c$	from which	nedlengenit	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c$	from which
ACT. nedleagut	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta J^c$	thro' which	nedlengetegut	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \text{R}^c$	through which
S. nedleafut	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \text{C}$	like which	nedlengetetut	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \text{R}^c$	like which

Note:- these latter interrogative pronouns have forms for the first and second persons dual and plural:-

e.g. nedlepoock?	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c ?$	which of us two?	nedlepsingnüt?	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c ?$	to which of you?
nedlepoot?	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c ?$	which of us?	nedleksingnüt?	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c ?$	to which of you two?
nedlekse?	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c ?$	which of you two?	nedleptingnüt?	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c ?$	to which of us?
nedlelse?	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c ?$	to which of us.			

Examples:-

1. kenaoob khengminga? $P \dot{\alpha} \Delta \sigma^c \beta \Gamma^c \text{L}^c ?$ whose dog? (is this).
2. kenamut aineakpoonga? $P \dot{\alpha} \Delta \sigma^c \beta \Gamma^c \text{L}^c ?$ to whom shall I go?
3. kikoot tikkepait? $P \dot{\alpha} \Delta \sigma^c \beta \Gamma^c ?$ who has arrived?..plural.
4. kis(h)oomik penneakpét? $P \dot{\alpha} \Gamma^c \Delta \sigma^c \beta \Gamma^c \text{L}^c ?$ what wilt thou do?
5. nedlengenik peyomavé? $\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c \beta \Gamma^c \text{L}^c ?$ which one (of several) dost thou want?
6. nedleptingnut kaineaakpa? $\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c \beta \Gamma^c \text{L}^c ?$ to which one of us will he come?
7. nedlekse tikkepa? $\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c \beta \Gamma^c ?$ which one of you two arrived?

THE DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS ... these are as follows:-

attoonéti	$\Delta \sigma^c$	each one, every one by himself. e.g....attoonet attelek..each one individually has a name.
nedleak	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta$	one of two.
nedleet	$\sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta$	one of several.

Note: These with their inflections are used for distributive as well as interrogative pronouns.

e.g...ailerit nedlengenút	$\Delta \sigma^c \text{L}^c \sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c$	go thou to one of them.
aineakpoonga nedlepsingnüt	$\Delta \sigma^c \beta \Gamma^c \text{L}^c \sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c$	I will go to one of you
tamat	CL^c	every

e.g. oodlok tamat $\Delta \sigma^c \text{L}^c$ every day

Note:- The distributive pronoun 'either' is expressed by the addition of the particle 'loonet'...to the word in question.

e.g..igveloonet úvoongaloonet $\Delta \sigma^c \text{L}^c \sigma^{\circ} \leftarrow \Delta \sigma^c$ either I or thou.

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
N. soona $\dot{\alpha}$ something	Hudson Bay Dialect	
Acc. soonamik $\dot{\alpha} \Gamma^c$		

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
N. illanga, $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ a part (his part)	illagek, $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$	some
Acc. illanganik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$	illagengnik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$	illanget, $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ some.
N.		illangengnik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
Acc.		oonooktoot $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ many
N.		oonooktoonik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
Acc.		inoosektoot $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$ few
N.		innoosektoonik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
Acc.	tamungmik $\text{CL}^c \Gamma^c$	both
N..	tamungmik $\text{CL}^c \Gamma^c$	tomainik $\text{CL}^c \sigma^b$ all
Acc.		tamaingnik $\text{CL}^c \sigma^b$
N.		iloonatik, $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$ all
Acc.		iloonainik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
N. imaittok $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{C}^b$ such an one		imaittoot $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{C}^b$ such things, like that
Acc. imaittomik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{C}^b \Gamma^c$		imaittoonik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{C}^b \sigma^b$
N.		ameshoot $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ a lot
Acc.		ameshoonik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
N.		ameshoongetoot $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$ a few.
Acc.		ameshoongetoonik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
N. ipunga $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ another (his other)		ipunget $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ others
Acc. ipunganik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$		ipungennik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$

SINGULAR	DUAL	PLURAL
N. illanga, $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ a part (his part)	illagek, $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$	some
Acc. illanganik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$	illagengnik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$	illanget, $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ some.
N.		illangengnik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
Acc.		oonooktoot $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ many
N.		oonooktoonik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
Acc.		inoosektoot $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$ few
N.		innoosektoonik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
Acc.	tamungmik $\text{CL}^c \Gamma^c$	both
N..	tamungmik $\text{CL}^c \Gamma^c$	tomainik $\text{CL}^c \sigma^b$ all
Acc.		tamaingnik $\text{CL}^c \sigma^b$
N.		iloonatik, $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$ all
Acc.		iloonainik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
N. imaittok $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{C}^b$ such an one		imaittoot $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{C}^b$ such things, like that
Acc. imaittomik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{C}^b \Gamma^c$		imaittoonik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{C}^b \sigma^b$
N.		ameshoot $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ a lot
Acc.		ameshoonik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
N.		ameshoongetoot $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$ a few.
Acc.		ameshoongetoonik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$
N. ipunga $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ another (his other)		ipunget $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c$ others
Acc. ipunganik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$		ipungennik $\Delta \text{L}^c \text{I}^c \sigma^b$

N.	soonatooenat	anything (all the same it is)
Acc.	soonatooenangmik	what
N.	kis(h)oootoenat	anything
Acc.	kis(h)oootoenangmik	
N.	asseanik	another, a different one.
Acc.	asseanik	

soonatooenait	sundry things
soonatooenannik	
kis(h)oootoenait	sundry things
kis(h)oootoenannik	

Note:- iloonatik....ipunga....asseanik, are declined.

1. Iloonatik $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$ takes the following form in the first and second persons.

N.	Iloonata	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	we all	Iloonase	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	you all.
G.	Iloonapta	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	of us all	Iloonapse.	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	of you all
D.	Iloonaptингnüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	to us all	Iloonapsingnüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	to you all
Acc.	Iloonaptингnik	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	us all	Iloonapsingnik	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	you all.
L.	Iloonaptингne	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	in us all	Iloonapsingne	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	in you all
ABL.	Iloonaptингnit	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	from us all	Iloonapsingnit	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	from you all
ACT.	Iloonaptегgüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	thro' us all	Iloonapsegüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	thro' you all
S.	Iloonaptetüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	like us all	Iloonapseüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	like you all.

2. ipunga $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$ lit. his other....is declined as the possessive pronoun in the third person singular.

N.	ipunga	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	another.
G.	ipungata	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	of another.
ACC.	ipunganik	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	another.
D.	ipunganüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	to another.
L.	ipungane	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	in another.
ABL.	ipunganit	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	from another.
ACT.	ipungagüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	through another
S.	ipungatüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	like another.

3. asseanik $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$ is declined in all the persons like the possessive pronoun.

e.g.	assega	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	my other.	assevoek	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	our two others.	assevoot	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	our other, or others.
	asset	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	thy other.	assese	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	your two others.	assese	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	your other, or others
	assea	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	his other..or, alternative form..assenga.	assengek	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	their two others.	assenget	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	their others, or others.

EXAMPLES of use of various forms of asseanik....

assema	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta}$	of my other.
assemnüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	to my other.
asseanüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	or...assengenüt $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$ to his other.

Note:- that the Eskimo always use the form..illanga, his part.....assea, or assenga, his otherand ipunga, his other, while in English the corresponding idiom is simply..'a part'....'another'....

4. The following forms of 'illanga' are often in use:-

illangenüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	to some of them.
illangenit	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	from some of them
illategüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	some of us.

The other indefinite pronouns take cases when necessary:

imaittomüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	with such an one.
ameshoonüt	$\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$	to a lot, with a lot, etc.

EXAMPLES .. of the use of the indefinite pronouns:-

- illategoot okperpogoot $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$ some of us believe
- inoonet illanget tikkeneakpoot $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$ some of the Eskimo will arrive
- oonooktoonik tekkolaukpoonga $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$ I saw many
- Goodib inoonet iloonatik nagligeavait $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$ God loves all the Eskimo
- imaittomik tekkolaukpoonga $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$ I saw such an one.
- soonafooenannik peyomavoonga $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$ I want sundry things.
- savik ipunga kailauook $\Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b \Delta \dot{\Delta} \dot{\Delta} \sigma^b$ Fetch the other (another) knife.

THE ADJECTIVE

Adjectives of QUALITY are expressed as follows:-

1. some are separable:- keyook silliktok $\text{P}^{\text{r}}\text{i}^{\text{b}} \text{r}^{\text{e}}\text{c}^{\text{b}}$ the broad wood
savik ipiktok $\text{h}^{\text{a}}\text{l}^{\text{b}} \Delta\text{A}^{\text{b}}$ a sharp knife
2. by particles affixed to the nouns qualified;-
umeakyooak $\text{u}^{\text{m}}\text{e}\text{a}\text{k}\text{y}\text{o}\text{a}\text{k}$ a great boat, or shipfrom.....umeak....a boat... $\text{D}\text{r}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{b}}$
anoraktokak $\text{a}\text{n}\text{o}\text{r}\text{a}\text{k}\text{t}\text{o}\text{k}\text{a}\text{k}$ old clothfrom.....anorak...cloth... $\text{A}\text{r}^{\text{a}}$
3. Many adjectives are formed from the verbs:-
eyelükpok $\Delta\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}>$ he has bad,sore, eyes.
eyelüktok $\Delta\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$ one who has diseased eyes.
angotitsearikpok $\text{A}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{U}\text{r}\text{a}\text{N}^{\text{b}}>$ he is a good, beautiful man.
angotitseariktok $\text{A}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{U}\text{r}\text{a}\text{N}^{\text{b}}$ a good, beautiful man.
4. some nouns which in the English tongue are qualified by adjectives, are in the Eskimo language changed completely:-
arngnak $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{b}}$ a woman $\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}$ ningeok an old woman
angot $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{j}^{\text{c}}$ a man $\Delta\text{D}^{\text{b}}$ itok an old man

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

The comparative is formed by adding the particle'neksak' .. $\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}$.. to the root of the positive:-

- e.g. angeyok $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}$ large $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}$ angeneksak larger
mikkeyok $\Gamma^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}$ small $\Gamma^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}$ mikkeneksak smaller

The superlative is formed by adding the particle'nekpak' .. $\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}$.. to the root of the positive:-

- e.g. angeyok $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}$ large $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}$ angenekpak largest
mikkeyok $\Gamma^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}$ small $\Gamma^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}$ mikkenekpak smallest

NOTE:- adjectives of this class are verbalized by the addition of the usual verbal endings:-

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| e.g. angeneksauvok | $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}\text{G}^{\text{b}}$ | it is larger |
| mikkeneksauvok | $\Gamma^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}\text{G}^{\text{b}}$ | it is smaller |
| angenekpauvok | $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}\text{P}^{\text{b}}$ | it is largest |
| mikkenekpauvok | $\Gamma^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}\text{P}^{\text{b}}$ | it is smallest |

EXAMPLES

1. savik ipiktok kailauook $\text{h}^{\text{a}}\text{l}^{\text{b}} \Delta\text{A}^{\text{b}}$ $\text{P}^{\text{r}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$ Bring a sharp knife.
2. omoongat angeneksamik savingmik aitselaurit $\text{D}\text{z}^{\text{b}}\text{t}^{\text{b}}$ $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}} \text{h}^{\text{a}}\text{l}^{\text{b}} \Delta\text{r}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$ Bring a larger knife than this.
3. omoongat mikkeneksauvok $\text{D}\text{z}^{\text{b}}\text{t}^{\text{b}}$ $\Gamma^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\sigma^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}\text{G}^{\text{b}}$ It is smaller than this.
(note the use of the Ablative case for the thing with which the object is compared.)
4. umeakyooangmik tekkolaukpet? $\text{D}\text{r}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{b}}\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\text{G}^{\text{b}}$ $\text{u}^{\text{m}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$? Didn't thou see the ship?

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

The Eskimo have names for the numbers up to five only, beyond which they use a system of addition and multiplication which is cumbersome in the extreme and little adapted for large numbers. This system is only understood or used by the more intelligent natives, while many of the Eskimo appear to have little idea of numbers above twenty or forty. Some of the more intelligent North Baffin Land natives use the English method of counting to the best of their ability.

e.g.	attauserk	$\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{C}\text{D}^{\text{b}}$	one	
	maggook	$\text{L}^{\text{b}}\text{j}^{\text{b}}$	two	
	pingashoot	$\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$	three	
	tesamut,	sittamut	$\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}$ $\text{r}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}$	four
	tedlemut	$\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}$	five	
	pingashoorooktoot,	arvaget	$\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$, $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}$	six
	pingashoorooktoot	attauserlo	$\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$, $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{r}^{\text{b}}$	seven
	tesamurooktoot,	sittamurooktoot	$\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$, $\text{r}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$	eight
	tedlemulo tesamulo	{	$\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$, $\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$	nine
	tesamaurookfoot attauserlo	{	$\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$, $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$	
	tedlemaurooktoot, kolleen.		$\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$, d^{b}	ten
	tedlemaurooktoot attauserlo		$\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$, $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$	eleven
	tedlemaurooktoot maggooglo		$\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$, L^{b}	twelve
	tedlemaurooktoot pingashoolo		$\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{z}^{\text{b}}$, $\text{A}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{b}}$	thirteen

tedlemaurooktoot tesamulo	ນ°-LDP ^b	ນ ^b L-	fourteen
tedlemaurooktoot tedlemulo	ນ°-LDP ^b	ນ ^b -L-	fifteen
tedlemaurooktoot pingashoorooktootlo arvertanget	ນ°-LDP ^b	ນ ^b -LDP ^b	sixteen
tedlemaurooktoot pingashoorooktootlo attauserlo	ນ°-LDP ^b	ນ ^b -LDP ^b	seventeen
tedlemaurooktoot tesamaurooktootlo	ນ°-LDP ^b	ນ ^b -LDP ^b	eighteen
tedlemaurooktoot tesamaurooktootlo attauserlo	ນ°-LDP ^b	ນ ^b -LDP ^b	nineteen
avatit	ණ ^b ŋ ^c	ණ ^b ŋ ^c	twenty

NOTE:- 'avatit' ණ^bŋ^c means the outer members of the body, i.e. the fingers and toes.
 Even numbers of twenty, such as forty, sixty, etc. are expressed by naming the number of persons extremities that will make the required number. The numbers already given above, namely, one to twenty, are used when necessary to express the numericals between the even totals of twenty:-

e.g. inooet pingashoot avatinget navoot tedlemaurooktootlo sittamaurooktootlo attauserlo
 ፳፻፭ ላ፻፭ ላ፻፭ ላ፻፭ ላ፻፭ ላ፻፭ ላ፻፭ ላ፻፭ ላ፻፭
 three Eskimo's extremities ended, and ten, and eight, and one..... seventy-nine.
 inooet tesamut avatinget navoot ፳፻፭ ላ፻፭ ላ፻፭ ላ፻፭
 eighty..... four Eskimos' extremeties ended.

The numbers 'forty', 'sixty', 'eighty', and 'one hundred' can also be expressed by the following combinations of terms:-

e.g.	avatit maggoet	ණ ^b ŋ ^c	L ^b ŋ ^c	forty
	avatit pingashoot	ණ ^b ŋ ^c	ለ፻፭	sixty
	avatit tesamait	ණ ^b ŋ ^c	በ፻፭	eighty
	avatit tedlemait	ණ ^b ŋ ^c	በ፻፭	one hundred

THE ORDINALS

severdlerk	የ፻፭	the first
ipunga kingurlerk	የ፻፭ የ፻፭	the second
pingayooat	የ፻፭	the third
tesamungat, sittamungat	በ፻፭	the fourth
tedlemungat	በ፻፭	the fifth
pingashoorooktoongat, arverningat	የ፻፭ የ፻፭	the sixth
arverningeta ipunga	የ፻፭ የ፻፭	the seventh
tesamaurooktoongat	በ፻፭ የ፻፭	the eighth
arverningeta tesamungat	የ፻፭ የ፻፭	the ninth
tedlemaurooktoongat	በ፻፭ የ፻፭	the tenth

NOTE:- The student of the Eskimo language will find that the above are merely examples from one or two dialects, and that there are changes according to the various dialects.

NUMERAL ADVERBS

attauseadlune	ණ ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	once
maggoosaserlune	ለን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	twice
pingashooaterlune	አን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	thrice
tesamuserlune	በን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	four times
tedlemuserlune	በን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	five times
arvenerlerlune	የን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	six times
tesamaurooktooserlune	በን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	eight times
tedlemaurooktooserlune	በን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	ten times
kollerserlune	ዶ ^b ን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	ten times

Numeral adjectives are also verbalized:-

attauseovok	ණ ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	It is one
maggoovook	ለን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	They are two
pingashoooot	አን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	They are three
tesamauvoot	በን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	They are four
tedlemauvoot	በን ^b ŋ ^c DP ^b ዶ	They are five

EXAMPLES:-

1. igloonik pingashoonik tekkolaukpoonga. $\Delta^{\circ} \dot{\sigma}^{\circ}$ $\wedge^{\circ} \dot{u}^{\circ} \dot{\sigma}^{\circ}$
 $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{d}^{\circ} \dot{L}^{\circ} \dot{d}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ}$. I saw three houses
2. inooet tesamut tikkeneakpoot. $\Delta_{\circ} \dot{\Delta}^{\circ}$ $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{h}^{\circ} \dot{L}^{\circ}$
 $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{o}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ}$. Four Eskimo will arrive.
3. kis(h)oomic Goote senalaupka oodlooet pingayooane? $P^{\circ} \dot{\Gamma}^{\circ}$ $J^{\circ} \dot{n}^{\circ}$ $\text{P}^{\circ} \dot{d}^{\circ} \dot{L}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ}$
 $\Delta^{\circ} \dot{\Delta}^{\circ}$ $\wedge^{\circ} \dot{l}^{\circ} \dot{e}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ} ?$ What did God make on the third day?
4. Katseovait? $b^{\circ} \dot{r}^{\circ} \dot{D}^{\circ} \dot{V}^{\circ} ?$ How many are there?
 Tedlemauvoot. $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{c}^{\circ} \dot{L}^{\circ} \dot{D}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ}$. They are five.

THE VERB

The Verb can almost be called the language. Not only does it draw to itself the agent and the object, but it can express through various particles a sentence, which in the English tongue could only be expressed by four, eight or even ten words. These particles partake the nature of adjectives, adverbs, etc., and are embodied in the verb, while conjunctions, etc., are also affixed, thus forming words of astonishing length.

To the verb belong:- VOICE MOOD TENSE NUMBER ... and ... PERSON.

VOICE verbs have two voices, the ACTIVE and the PASSIVE.

MOOD there are FIVE moods INDICATIVE
 INTERROGATIVE
 IMPERATIVE
 SUBJUNCTIVE
 INFINITIVE

THE INDICATIVE MOOD simply declares or affirms:-

e.g..... Gooteoob nagligevātegoot. $J^{\circ} \dot{n}^{\circ}$ $\text{b}^{\circ} \dot{c}^{\circ} \dot{r}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ} \dot{O}^{\circ}$. God loves us.

THE INTERROGATIVE MOOD... is used in asking a 'direct' or 'indirect' question.

e.g..... iletarevinga? $\Delta_{\circ} \dot{C}^{\circ} \dot{n}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{L}^{\circ} ?$ Dost thou know me?
 kunga tikkeneakpa? $\dot{d}^{\circ} \dot{l}^{\circ}$ $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{o}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ} ?$ When will he arrive?

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD is used to express 'commands', 'exhortations', 'entreatings', and in the first and second persons 'desires'.

e.g..... kailerit! $\dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{c}^{\circ} \dot{n}^{\circ} !$ come thou!
 kailaugle! $\dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{c}^{\circ} \dot{D}^{\circ} \dot{c}^{\circ} !$ pray let him come!
 tekkolauook! $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{d}^{\circ} \dot{D}^{\circ} !$ see thou him (pray do)!
 okperelavoot! $\dot{D}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{n}^{\circ} \dot{c}^{\circ} !$ let us believe him!

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD..... is used in the following ways:-

1. When a condition or uncertainty is expressed.

e.g. Jesoose okperegooptego peooleneakpātegoot.
 $\text{J}^{\circ} \dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{O}^{\circ}$ $\text{D}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{J}^{\circ} \dot{U}^{\circ} \dot{J}^{\circ}$ $\text{A}^{\circ} \dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{o}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ} \dot{O}^{\circ}$.

If we believe in Jesus He will save us.

tekketgooma tekkolekpagit.
 $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{J}^{\circ} \dot{L}^{\circ}$ $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{d}^{\circ} \dot{c}^{\circ} \dot{E}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ}$
 If I arrive , I will see thee.

Jesoose tikkelaungmut noonamūt, ayotooleyoot peooleyaoongnakpoot.
 $\text{J}^{\circ} \dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{O}^{\circ}$ $\text{D}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{L}^{\circ}$ $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{d}^{\circ} \dot{c}^{\circ} \dot{J}^{\circ}$, $\dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{c}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ} \dot{O}^{\circ} \dot{E}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ}$
 Because Jesus came to earth, sinners can be saved.

2. Where the person addressed can form some idea of what the speaker wants, or means without the use of the principal verb:-

e.g. ahikgehatyangemut. $\dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{R}^{\circ} \dot{b}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{L}^{\circ}$.
 because there are no ptarmigan.... (therefore I have none.)

kāktoralokgama. $b^{\circ} \dot{c}^{\circ} \dot{q}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{L}^{\circ}$.

because I am very hungry (therefore I want to eat.)

igloo okyoalongmut. $\Delta^{\circ} \dot{\sigma}^{\circ}$ $\text{D}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{Q}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{L}^{\circ}$.

because the house is very warm (therefore make it cooler.)

3. This mood has also a relative form which is used when there are two verbs in a sentence, one being in the subjunctive, while the other is in the Indicative mood, and when the agent of both verbs is the same:-

e.g. netserk inoongmik tekkogame, akkakpok. $\sigma^{\circ} \dot{r}^{\circ} \dot{b}^{\circ}$ $\Delta_{\circ} \dot{\sigma}^{\circ} \dot{\Gamma}^{\circ}$ $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{d}^{\circ} \dot{I}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ}$, $\dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{b}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ}$.

when the seal sees the man, he (the seal) dives.

Note:- On the other hand, the ordinary form is used (subjunctive) when the agent of the one verb differs from the other:-

e.g. inooet tikkepatta tekkoneakpavoot. $\Delta_{\circ} \dot{\Delta}^{\circ}$ $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{P}^{\circ} \dot{C}^{\circ}$ $\text{N}^{\circ} \dot{d}^{\circ} \dot{o}^{\circ} \dot{A}^{\circ} \dot{G}^{\circ} \dot{E}^{\circ}$.

if the Eskimo arrive we shall see them.

The same formation takes place when there are three or more verbs in use, as:-

(a) RELATIVE FORM

e.g.....inooet Jesooseemüt sagealeroonik ayongnimenik kēmēsooleroonik, peooleyauakegalooatoot
ΔəΔ' ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄

If the Eskimo turn to Jesus, if they hate their sins; indeed they will be saved.

(b) GENERAL FORM

e.g.....inooet nootamik innonasooakpatta, okpermarilekpatta nokoreaneakpait Jesooseob.

ΔəΔ' ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄

If the Eskimo endeavour to live new lives, if they completely believe, Jesus will be pleased with them.

(c) THE RELATIVE FORM is also used in the following manner:-

e.g..... tikkelaaramik tokkovok ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄

When they arrived he dies (i.e.) one of the newcomers.

Note:- in the above example, the person who dies is one of the arrivals, and the relative form is used to point out this connection.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD is of much more extensive use in the Eskimo than in the English tongue. It not only expresses the action in the general manner, but it takes the place of our participles.

Examples of other uses of this mood are given below.

1..... as the PARTICIPLE

e.g. angot pūlapok kanemayoktomüt nelalüne ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄

The man pays a visit to the sick one who is lying down.

2.....to express our words 'while', 'wishing', etc., This is done by inserting particles in the infinitive of the verb:-

e.g. particle 'tid' .. 'ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄' while

Jesoose sillakyoangmüt tikkelaupkot inooet pidlügit peooleyomävlügit
ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄

Jesus came to the world for the Eskimos' sakes, wishing to save them.

particle 'kov'...that (it), (he), (we), etc., might.....

Gooteb erninne tillelaungmago noonaptingnüt tokkotaukovlügen, aonee koveyaukovlügen,
inoet pidlügit peooleyaukovlügen
ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄

God sent His own Son to our land, that He might die; His own blood that it might be shed for the Eskimos' sakes that they might be saved.

Kanok penneaktoksaaveta Goodemüt aikovlütä?
ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄

What must we do that we may go to God?

Note:- the above particle 'kov' is changed to 'kod', and when used with the infinitive has the meaning of..... 'in order that'.....

Gooteb inok severdlek okautinerkpak napparktomit attausemit nerrenearatik tokkoroksaikonatik.

ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄

God told the first two people 'ye must not eat from one tree, in order that you die not.'

3.....'for my sake', 'for thy sake', etc., is expressed by the infinitive of the verb 'pevolk' .. 'ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄' (intransitive form, 'peva'). .. 'ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄'

e.g.	SING.	pidloonga	ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄	for my sake
		pidlütit	ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄	for thy sake
		pidlügo	ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄	for his sake
DUAL.		pidlünook	ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄	for our two sakes
		pidlütik	ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄	for your two sakes
		pidlügik	ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄	for their two sakes
PLUR.		pidlüta	ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄	for our sakes
		pidlüse	ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄	for your sakes
		pidlügit	ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄	for their sakes

Note. Pronunciation changes according to dialect to pivloonga

4.... as an Adverb of Quality, or Manner:-

e.g. soolivlüne okakpok ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ he speaks truly

tooaverglüne pissukpok. ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ ɿ̄r̄t̄s̄ he walks quickly.

5.... the infinitive can also be used for the word 'before' and negatively for 'while not', 'not wishing', 'in order that it might not' and also with negative adverbial meaning.

THE PARTICIPLES

There are two participles of most frequent use in the Eskimo, the NOMINAL, and the PASSIVE.

THE NOMINAL PARTICIPLE may be formed thus:-

- 1... From the Intransitive Verbs by omitting the letters 'p' and 'v' of the verbal ending, and inserting 't' for the former, and 'y' for the latter:-

e.g. kannepok	b̄-σ> ^b	he, or it is near.
kannetok	b̄-σ> ^b	he who is near, -that which is near.
mikkevok	Γ̄-P̄>	he, or it is small.
mikkeyok	-b̄ P̄> ^b	he who is small, -that which is small.

Note:- some verbs ending in 'vok' take 'rok' instead of 'yok'.

e.g. koommavok	d̄L> ^b	he takes care.
koommarok	d̄Lp̄> ^b	he who minds, takes care.

- 2... It is often heard in the place of a verb: e.g. tikkeneaktoot.... they who will arrive.
Note:- when used in this manner it can be used in all persons and is declined as an intransitive verb:-

SING.	toosaktoonga	τ̄κ̄τ̄ο̄ν̄γ̄α	I who hear
	toosaktotit	τ̄κ̄τ̄ο̄ν̄τ̄ῑτ̄	thou who hearest
	toosaktok	τ̄κ̄τ̄ο̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄	he who hears
DUAL.	toosaktogook	τ̄κ̄τ̄ο̄ν̄τ̄ο̄γ̄ο̄κ̄	we two who hear
	toosaktotik	τ̄κ̄τ̄ο̄ν̄τ̄ο̄τ̄ῑκ̄	you two who hear
	toosaktook	τ̄κ̄τ̄ο̄ν̄τ̄ο̄τ̄ο̄κ̄	they two who hear
PLUR.	toosaktogoot	τ̄κ̄τ̄ο̄ν̄τ̄ο̄γ̄ο̄ο̄τ̄	we who hear
	toosaktose	τ̄κ̄τ̄ο̄ν̄τ̄ο̄τ̄ο̄σ̄	you who hear
	toosaktoot	τ̄κ̄τ̄ο̄ν̄τ̄ο̄τ̄ο̄τ̄	they who hear

- 3... It is often used as a noun:-

e.g. tigliktok	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄	a thief.	saglurok	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄ρ̄ο̄κ̄	a liar.
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When used in this manner it takes cases like nouns of the first declension:-

e.g. tigliktomik	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ῑκ̄	a thief,	tigliktomut	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄μ̄	to a thief, etc.	
	sagluromik	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄ρ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ῑκ̄	a liar,	sagluromut	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄ρ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄μ̄	to a liar, etc.

The ACCUSATIVE of nouns formed in this manner are sometimes used as
Adverbs:-

e.g. sooleyomik (meksekaktomik) okaroovit.	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄β̄	(τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ῑκ̄)	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄β̄	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄β̄	If thou speakest truly.
nekoktomik (peoyomik) penasooaroovit.	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄β̄	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄β̄	(τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ῑκ̄)	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄β̄	If thou doest well.

THE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE. is derived from transitive verbs, and verbalized nouns which denote the acquisition of animals:-

e.g. netserk	σ̄-τ̄ο̄κ̄	a seal,	netserkpok	σ̄-τ̄ο̄κ̄> ^b	he gets, catches a seal.
	netserktanga	σ̄-τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄	his acquired, gotten seal.		
metterk	Γ̄-η̄	an eider duck,	metterkpok	Γ̄-η̄> ^b	he catches an eider duck.
	metterktanga	Γ̄-η̄τ̄ο̄κ̄	his eider duck which he caught.		
nagligeva	ω̄-τ̄ο̄κ̄	he loves him,	nagligeayak	ω̄-τ̄ο̄κ̄	a person, or or thing loved.
kellepa	P̄-c̄-	he tows it,	kelletak	P̄-c̄-	a thing which is towed.

This participle takes affixes like the possessive pronoun:-

e.g. kelletara	P̄-c̄-	mine which I towed.
nagligeyet	ω̄-τ̄ο̄κ̄	thine whom thou lovest.
nagligeyanga	ω̄-τ̄ο̄κ̄	his loved one, who is loved by him.
nagligeyavoot	ω̄-τ̄ο̄κ̄	our loved ones, etc.

The Passive Participle, in the above form, often takes the place of a transitive verb:-

e.g. oona tapva (tamadya) pautigeneaktara.	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄β̄	(τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ῑκ̄)	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄β̄	τ̄ν̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄κ̄τ̄ο̄β̄	here I will have for a paddle.
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Note:- both the NOMINAL and PASSIVE participles are used to supply the place of the RELATIVE PRONOUNS:-

e.g. kannetok	b̄-σ> ^b	he who is near, that which is near.
kelletak	P̄-c̄-	a thing which is towed.

TENSE. Time is expressed in the Eskimo tongue by the insertion of 'particles' into the verb, which correspond in some measure to the Auxiliary Verbs in use in the English Tongue:-

e.g.	Present	tikkepok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} >^b$	he arrives
	Past	tikkelaupok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b$	he arrived
	Perfect	tikkesimavok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b$	he has arrived
	Future	tikkeneakpok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} \text{o} >^b$	he will arrive
		tikkeyomākpok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b$	he shall arrive well in the future
		tikkesomakpok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b$	he shall arrive well in the future.

Besides these there are others which are used in a more extensive manner like our compound tenses:-

Present Progressive	tikkelekpok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} <^b >^b$	he is arriving
Past Progressive	tikkelaupekpok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b >^b$	he was arriving
Past Indefinite	tikkeloongnerkpkok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} <^b >^b$	he arrived
Future Definite	tikkelakpok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b$	he will arrive

The following is only used in the THIRD PERSON:-

Future Progressive	tikkeneaklekpok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} \text{o} <^b >^b$	he will be arriving
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Both the 'past' and the 'future' tenses may be used in a definite or an indefinite manner:-

e.g.	tikkelaupok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b$	he arrived
	epuksak tikkelaupok	$\Delta >^b \text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b$	he arrived yesterday
	tikkeneakpok	$\text{N}^b \text{P} \text{o} >^b$	he will arrive
	oodloome tikkeneakpok	$\Delta >^b \text{N}^b \text{P} \text{o} >^b$	he will arrive to-day

The 'past definite' is used when the action occurred some considerable time ago, and when no particular period of time is mentioned:-

e.g. Jesoose illenekatimenūt okaloongnerkpkok.. $\text{N}^b \text{P} <^b \Delta < \sigma \text{b} \text{N} \text{G} \text{o} \Delta >^b \sigma >^b$

Jesus said to His disciples.

The future forms 'tikkeyomākpok', and 'tikkelakpok' are variations, strictly speaking, of future time, or conditional future tenses, the particle 'yomāk' being being used for time well in futurity, while the particle 'lāk' is generally applied to time some short period in advance:-

e.g. Innogooma akkago tikkeyomākpooanga $\Delta >^b \text{J} \text{L} \Delta >^b \text{J} \text{L} \text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b$
If I live, I shall arrive next year.

kauput aoodlalākpooanga $\text{b} \text{P} <^b \Delta >^b \text{L} \text{C} >^b$
to-morrow(lit. when day breaks) I shall go away.

takkaoob ipungane emaka tikkelākpooanga $\text{C} \text{b} \text{P} \Delta >^b \text{J} \text{L} \Delta >^b \text{L} \text{b} \text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b$

In another month perhaps I shall arrive.

The particle 'yomāk' is also used in an indefinite manner, without any relation to time:-

e.g. inoob ernenga Engelinne tilleyomakpait $\Delta <^b \Delta >^b \sigma >^b \Delta >^b \text{J} \text{L} \text{V}$
The Son of Man shall send forth His angels.

The Eskimo do not invariably use the 'past', and 'perfect' tenses. In the course of narration the 'present' is sometimes used for the 'past', especially if the time may be understood by the context.

A gain, the 'past' tense may be expressed by words quite peculiar to the language:-

e.g. Jesoose sellakyaoakmenemene $\text{N}^b \text{P} <^b \Delta >^b \text{J} \text{L} \sigma \text{G} \sigma$

In Jesus's own time of being in the world(when Jesus was in the world).

The 'perfect' is sometimes omitted also, and the 'present' used instead, especially in cases where the action has been recently accomplished. The POTENTIAL PARTICLE is 'ongnak' or according to euphonic changes 'yongnak':-

e.g. attooarksēongnakpet? $\text{A} \text{t} \text{t} \text{o} \text{a} \text{k} \text{s} \text{e} \text{o} \text{n} \text{g} \text{n} \text{a} \text{k} \text{p} \text{e} \text{t} ?$ art thou able to read (i.e. tracks)?

kemegoaksēongnakpet? $\text{K} \text{e} \text{m} \text{e} \text{g} \text{o} \text{a} \text{k} \text{s} \text{e} \text{o} \text{n} \text{g} \text{n} \text{a} \text{k} \text{p} \text{e} \text{t} ?$ art thou able to read(i.e. books)?

The OPTATIVE PARTICLE is 'yoma' or 'roma', pronounced with a short 'a':-

e.g. ekoomamik tekkoromavogoot. $\Delta \text{d} \text{L} \text{G}^b \text{N}^b \text{P} \text{L} >^b \text{J}^c$ we wish to see the fire.

oodloome tapsomoonga aiyomavoonga. $\Delta >^b \text{L} \text{C} <^b \text{J} \text{L} \Delta >^b \text{L} >^b$

I desire to go to him to-day.

THE VERB 'TO BE'. The verbal idea of 'being' is expressed in the following ways :-

1. In its simplest form it is expressed by the verbal ending 'epok' $\Delta >^b$ he is:-
This may be conjugated like any other intransitive verb but in reality it is not often heard.

2. 'ovok' sometimes 'oovok' is attached to nouns to express their state of being:-

e.g. Gooteovok	$\text{J} \text{N} \text{D} >^b$	He is God.
annerngnerk	$\text{J} \text{L} \text{o} \text{-} \text{a} \text{n} \text{g} >^b$	a spirit
annerngneovok	$\text{J} \text{L} \text{o} \text{-} \text{a} \text{n} \text{g} \text{D} >^b$	He is a spirit
noona	$\text{J} \text{O} \text{O}$	a land,
aivek	$\text{A} \text{I} \text{V}$	a walrus
		noonaoovok $\text{J} \text{O} \text{O} \text{A} \text{O} >^b$ It is land.
		aiveovok $\text{A} \text{I} \text{V} \text{A} \text{O} >^b$ It is a walrus.

3. The Verbal termination 'pok' attached to the locative cases of nouns, personal, demonstrative, and possessive pronouns, denotes the place, location of persons or things in question :-

e.g. killangme	$\text{P} \text{L} \text{U} >^b$	in heaven	killangmepok	$\text{P} \text{L} \text{U} \text{E} >^b$	he is in heaven
igloome	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{U} >^b$	in a house	igloomepok	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{U} \text{E} >^b$	he or it is in a house
üvoomne	$\text{D} \text{L} \text{U} >^b$	in,by,at me	üvoomnepok	$\text{D} \text{L} \text{U} \text{E} >^b$	he is by, at me
ekkane	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{B} >^b$	there	ekkanepok	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{B} \text{E} >^b$	he is there

4. 'hākpok' which is a combination of two particles 'hāk' and 'pok' meaning - have, and - there is, have the combined meaning of 'there is such a thing, or person':-

e.g. inohākpok	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{B} >^b$	there is somebody	inohākpā?	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{B} <^b$	Is there anybody?
savikhākpā?	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{B} <^b$	is there a knife?	savikhangelak	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{B} \text{E} >^b$	there is not a knife.

When used personally this particle denotes possession of article in question :-

e.g. orkserk	$\text{A} \text{R} \text{S} >^b$	blubber	orkserhākpok	$\text{A} \text{R} \text{S} \text{H} >^b$	he has blubber.
kokeyootehākpēt?	$\text{A} \text{R} \text{S} \text{H} \text{E} >^b$	hast thou a gun?	kokeyootehāngelāngā	$\text{A} \text{R} \text{S} \text{H} \text{E} \text{L} >^b$	I have not got a gun.

5. Impersonal Verbs expressing the state of the weather are expressed by verbal terminations:-

e.g. perkselerkpā?	$\text{A} \text{R} \text{C} <^b$	Is it (the snow) drifting?
sellak kanoopā?	$\text{A} \text{R} \text{C} \text{H} <^b$	How is the weather?
sellaksearalokpok.	$\text{A} \text{R} \text{C} \text{H} \text{D} >^b$	It (the weather, the outside) is very fine.

INTRANSITIVE VERB Intransitive verbs are those in which the action expressed by the verb is restricted to the subject, or is not regarded as going beyond the subject:-

e.g. sennekpok $\text{A} \text{L} \text{C} >^b$ he sleeps

Many intransitive verbs may be changed into transitive verbs by changing the verbal ending 'pok' into 'pa', and 'vok' into 'va':-

e.g. naglekpok	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{C} >^b$	he loves	naglekpa	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{C} <^b$	he loves him
naivok	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{B} >^b$	he smells	naiva	$\text{A} \text{L} \text{B} <^b$	he smells him

Intransitive verbs are divided into TWO CONJUGATIONS :-

1. the 'roots' of which end in a consonant.
2. the 'roots' of which end in a vowel.

e.g. 1 st. Conjugation

Okakpok	$\text{D} \text{B} >^b$	he speaks
mallikpok	$\text{L} \text{C} >^b$	he obeys, follows.
tikkepok	$\text{D} \text{P} >^b$	he arrives
sennavok	$\text{D} \text{a} >^b$	he does, he works.
nerrevok	$\text{D} \text{a} >^b$	he eats.
kauyēmavok	$\text{b} \text{D} \text{P} \text{L} >^b$	he knows.

In the First Conjugation the first and second persons are formed by dropping the final letter 'k' of the third person, and then affixing contracted forms of the personal pronouns:-

SING.	DUAL	PLURAL
okakpoonga	$\text{D} \text{b} >^b$	I speak
okakpotit	$\text{D} \text{b} >^b$	thou speakest
okakpok	$\text{D} \text{b} >^b$	he speaks
	okakpogook	we two speak
	okakpotik	you two speak
	okakpook	they two speak
	okakpogoot	we speak
	okakpose	you speak
	okakpoot	they speak

In the Second Conjugation the first and second persons are formed in a similar manner:-

SING.	DUAL	PLURAL
nerrevoonga	$\text{D} \text{a} \text{n} >^b$	I eat
nerrevotit	$\text{D} \text{a} \text{n} >^b$	thou eatest
nerrevok	$\text{D} \text{a} \text{n} >^b$	he eats
	nerrevogook	we two eat
	nerrevotik	you two eat
	nerrevoook	they two eat
	nerrevogoot	we eat
	nerrevose	you eat
	nerrevoot	they eat.

FORMATION OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. Verbs of the 'first conjugation' form the subjunctive by dropping the final consonant of the roots, before the addition of particles 'ra' and 'roo', the 'ra' being used with the meaning of our words 'when', 'because', 'that', while 'roo' means 'if'.

These particles are not retained in the third person's general form. To the 'ra' and 'roo' are also added the genitive terminations of the possessive pronouns:-

Note the introduction of the RELATIVE FORM (R.F.) in these tenses of the Subjunctive:-

SING.	DUAL	PLURAL
okarama $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{L}$ when I speak	okaramnook $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{L}\text{b}^*$ when we two speak	okarapta $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{C}$ when we speak
okaravit $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{A}^*$ when thou spe- akes	okaraptik $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{A}^*\text{b}^*$ when you two speak	okarapse $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{Y}$ when you speak
okangmut $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{L}^*$ when he speaks	okangmenik $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{G}^*\text{b}^*$ when they two speak	okangmetta $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{C}^*$ when they speak
R.F. okarame $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{F}$ when he speaks	okaramik $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{F}^*$ when they two speak	okaramik $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{G}\text{F}^*$ when they speak

Verbs of the Second Conjugation, i.e. those whose roots end in a vowel, retain their vowels, and the particles 'ra' and 'roo' are changed into 'ga' and 'goo':-

SING.	DUAL	PLURAL
nerregama $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{L}$ when I eat	nerregamnook $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{L}\text{b}^*$ when we two eat	nerregapta $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{C}$ when we eat
nerregavit $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{L}^*$ when thou eatest	nerregaptik $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{L}^*\text{b}^*$ when you two eat	nerregapse $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{C}^*$ when you eat
nerrengmut $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{L}^*$ when he eats	nerregmenik $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{L}^*\text{G}^*\text{b}^*$ when they two eat	nerrengmetta $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{L}^*\text{C}$ when they eat
RF. nerregame $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{L}^*$ when he eats	nerregamik $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{L}^*\text{G}^*$ when they two eat	nerregamik $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{L}^*\text{G}^*$ when they eat.

The particles 'roo' and 'goo' are inserted in just the same manner as 'ra' and 'ga', but in the third person verbs of the first conjugation retain their final consonants, while those of the Second Conjugation take a consonant before the addition of their final inflections:-

FIRST CONJUGATION.

SING.	DUAL	PLURAL
okarooma $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}\text{L}$ if I speak	okaroomnook $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}\text{L}\text{b}^*$ if we speak	okaroopta $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}\text{C}$ if we speak
okaroovit $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}\text{A}^*$ if thou speak- est	okarooptik $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}\text{A}^*\text{b}^*$ if you speak	okaroopse $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}\text{Y}$ if you speak
okakput $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}^*$ if he speaks	okakpennik $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}^*\text{A}^*\text{b}^*$ if they speak	okakpatta $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}^*\text{C}$ if they speak
RF. okarone $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}^*$ if he speaks	okaroonik $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}^*\text{G}^*$ if they speak	okaroonik $\text{D}\ddot{\text{b}}\text{P}^*\text{G}^*$ if they speak

SECOND CONJUGATION

SING.	DUAL	PLURAL
nerregooma $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}\text{L}$ if I eat	nerregoomnook $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}\text{L}\text{b}^*$ if we eat	nerregopta $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}\text{C}$ if we eat
nerregoovit $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}\text{A}^*$ if thou eatest	nerregooptik $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}\text{A}^*\text{b}^*$ if you eat	nerregoopse $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}\text{Y}$ if you eat
nerrekput $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}^*$ if he eats	nerrekpennik $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}^*\text{A}^*\text{b}^*$ if they eat	nerrikpatta $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}^*\text{C}$ if they eat
RF. nerregoone $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}\text{G}^*$ if he eats	nerregoonik $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}\text{G}^*$ if they eat	nerregoonik $\sigma^*\text{n}\text{~}\text{J}\text{G}^*$ if they eat.

Note:- Irregular forms are occasionally found in such words as 'tikkekrok' and 'nalapok' these either take or retain final consonants:-

e.g. tikketgama $\text{N}^*\text{P}^*\text{G}\text{L}$ because I arrive
nälakgama $\text{N}^*\text{L}^*\text{G}\text{L}$ because I obey

In the formation of the various tenses a remarkable regularity of inflection is to be noted, which simplifies what would otherwise be a very difficult language.

MOODS THE INTERROGATIVE, IMPERATIVE, AND INFINITIVE.

These are formed after the manner of the INDICATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE with a remarkable regularity of form demonstrated in the first and second persons, any difficulty lying with the third person.

VERB
FIRST CONJUGATION - toosakpok - he hears.

PRESENT TENSE		INDICATIVE MOOD			NEGATIVE FORM.	
<u>I hear</u>	Sing.	toosakpoonga	تُهُسْكَبُونْجَا	I hear	toosangelanga	تُهُسْنَجَلَانْجَا
		toosakpotit	تُهُسْكَبُوتِيْتِ	thou hearest	toosangelatit	تُهُسْنَجَلَاتِيْتِ
	Dual.	toosakpok	تُهُسْكَبُوكْ	he hears	toosangelak	تُهُسْنَجَلَاكْ
		toosakpogook	تُهُسْكَبُوْجُوكْ	we two hear	toosangelagook	تُهُسْنَجَلَاجُوكْ
		toosakpotik	تُهُسْكَبُوتِيْكِ	you two hear	toosangelatik	تُهُسْنَجَلَاتِيْكِ
	Plur.	toosakpook	تُهُسْكَبُوكْ	they two hear	toosangeläk	تُهُسْنَجَلَاكْ
		toosakpogoot	تُهُسْكَبُوْجُوكْ	we hear	toosangelagoot	تُهُسْنَجَلَاجُوكْ
		toosakpose	تُهُسْكَبُوْزِ	you hear	toosangelase	تُهُسْنَجَلَازِ
		toosakpüt	تُهُسْكَبُوكْ	they hear	toosangelet	تُهُسْنَجَلَيزِ
<u>I heard</u>	Sing.	toosalaukpoonga	تُهُسْلَأْكَبُونْجَا	I heard	toosalaungelanga	تُهُسْلَأْنَجَلَانْجَا
		toosalaukpotit	تُهُسْلَأْكَبُوتِيْتِ	thou heard	toosalaungelatit	تُهُسْلَأْنَجَلَاتِيْتِ
		toosalaukpok	تُهُسْلَأْكَبُوكْ	he heard	toosalaungelak	تُهُسْلَأْنَجَلَاكْ
	Dual.	toosalaukpogook	تُهُسْلَأْكَبُوْجُوكْ	we two heard	toosalauvelagook	تُهُسْلَأْنَجَلَاجُوكْ
		toosalaukpotik	تُهُسْلَأْكَبُوتِيْكِ	you two heard	toosalauvelatik	تُهُسْلَأْنَجَلَاتِيْكِ
		toosalaukpook	تُهُسْلَأْكَبُوكْ	they two heard	toosalauveläk	تُهُسْلَأْنَجَلَاكْ
	Plur.	toosalaukpogoot	تُهُسْلَأْكَبُوْجُوكْ	we heard	toosalauvelagoot	تُهُسْلَأْنَجَلَاجُوكْ
		toosalaukpose	تُهُسْلَأْكَبُوْزِ	you heard	toosalauvelase	تُهُسْلَأْنَجَلَازِ
		toosalaukpüt	تُهُسْلَأْكَبُوكْ	they heard	toosalaugelet	تُهُسْلَأْنَجَلَيزِ
<u>I have heard</u>	Sing.	toaksimavoonga	تُهُسْكَسِيمَبُونْجَا	I have heard	toaksimangela	تُهُسْكَسِيمَنْجَلَانْجَا
		toaksimavotit	تُهُسْكَسِيمَبُوتِيْتِ	thou hast heard	toaksimangela	تُهُسْكَسِيمَنْجَلَاتِيْتِ
		toaksimavok	تُهُسْكَسِيمَبُوكْ	he has heard	toaksimangela	تُهُسْكَسِيمَنْجَلَاكْ
	Dual.	toaksimavogook	تُهُسْكَسِيمَبُوْجُوكْ	we two have heard	toaksimangela	تُهُسْكَسِيمَنْجَلَاجُوكْ
		toaksimavotik	تُهُسْكَسِيمَبُوتِيْكِ	you two have heard	toaksimangela	تُهُسْكَسِيمَنْجَلَاتِيْكِ
		toaksimavook	تُهُسْكَسِيمَبُوكْ	they two have heard	toaksimangela	تُهُسْكَسِيمَنْجَلَاكْ
	Plur.	toaksimavogoot	تُهُسْكَسِيمَبُوْجُوكْ	we have heard	toaksimangela	تُهُسْكَسِيمَنْجَلَاجُوكْ
		toaksimavose	تُهُسْكَسِيمَبُوكْ	you have heard	toaksimangela	تُهُسْكَسِيمَنْجَلَازِ
		toaksimavüt	تُهُسْكَسِيمَبُوكْ	they have heard	toaksimangela	تُهُسْكَسِيمَنْجَلَيزِ
<u>I shall or will hear</u>	Sing.	toosangneakpoonga	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَبُونْجَا	I shall or will hear	toosangneangelanga	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَنْجَلَانْجَا
		toosangneakpotit	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَبُوتِيْتِ	thou wilt or shall hear	toosangneangelatit	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَنْجَلَاتِيْتِ
		toosangneakpok, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَبُوكْ,	he will hear, etc.	toosangneangelak, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَنْجَلَاكْ,
<u>I shall or will hear</u>	Sing.	toosaromäkpoonga	تُهُسْكَسِارَمَبُونْجَا	I shall or will hear	toosaromängela	تُهُسْكَسِارَمَنْجَلَانْجَا
		toosaromäkpotit	تُهُسْكَسِارَمَبُوتِيْتِ	thou shalt or wilt hear	toosaromängelatit	تُهُسْكَسِارَمَنْجَلَاتِيْتِ
		toosaromäkpok, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِارَمَبُوكْ,	he shall or will hear, etc.	toosaromängeläk, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِارَمَنْجَلَاكْ,
<u>I shall or will hear</u>	Sing.	toosaläkpoonga	تُهُسْكَسِالَّبُونْجَا	I shall or will hear	toosalängela	تُهُسْكَسِالَّنْجَلَانْجَا
		toosaläkpotit	تُهُسْكَسِالَّبُوتِيْتِ	thou shalt or wilt hear	toosalängelatit	تُهُسْكَسِالَّنْجَلَاتِيْتِ
		toosaläkpok, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِالَّبُوكْ,	he shall or will hear, etc.	toosalängeläk, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِالَّنْجَلَاكْ,
<u>Present Progressive-Tense</u>	Sing.	toosalekpoonga	تُهُسْكَسِالِكُونْجَا	I am hearing	toosalengela	تُهُسْكَسِالِنْجَلَانْجَا
		toosalekpotit	تُهُسْكَسِالِكُوتِيْتِ	thou art hearing	toosalengelatit	تُهُسْكَسِالِنْجَلَاتِيْتِ
		toosalekpok, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِالِكُوكْ,	he is hearing, etc.	toosalengeläk, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِالِنْجَلَاكْ,
<u>Past Progressive-Tense</u>	Sing.	toosalaukekpoonga	تُهُسْكَسِالُوكَبُونْجَا	I was hearing	toosalaukengela	تُهُسْكَسِالُوكَنْجَلَانْجَا
		toosalaukekpotit	تُهُسْكَسِالُوكَبُوتِيْتِ	thou wast hearing	toosalaukengelatit	تُهُسْكَسِالُوكَنْجَلَاتِيْتِ
		toosalaukekpok, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِالُوكَبُوكْ,	he was hearing, etc.	toosalaukengeläk, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِالُوكَنْجَلَاكْ,
<u>Future Progressive-Tense</u>	Dual.	toosangnealekogook	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَلَكَبُوكْ	we two will be hearing	toosangnealengela	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَلَنْجَلَانْجَا
		toosangnealekotik	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَلَكَبُوتِيْكِ	you two will be hearing	toosangnealengelatik	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَلَنْجَلَاتِيْكِ
		toosangnealekook, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَلَكَوكْ,	they two will be hearing	toosangnealengelak, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَلَنْجَلَاكْ,
<u>Potential Form</u>	Sing.	toosaongnakpoonga, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَنَكُونْجَا	I can (am able) to hear, etc.	toosaongnangela	تُهُسْكَسِانْجَنَنْجَلَانْجَا
	Sing.	toosayomavoonga, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِيُومَبُونْجَا	I wish to hear	toosayomangela	تُهُسْكَسِيُومَنْجَلَانْجَا
<u>Optative Form</u>	Sing.	toosayomavoonga, etc.	تُهُسْكَسِيُومَبُونْجَا	I wish to hear	toosayomangela	تُهُسْكَسِيُومَنْجَلَانْجَا

NOTE:- (a) NEGATIVE FORMS. There are two forms of negation used by the Eskimo people, regular in form, only the first form is given in the table

e.g. toosangelanga تُهُسْنَجَلَانْجَا I do not hear

toosatyangela تُهُسْكَسِانْجَنَنْجَلَانْجَا I do not hear (emphatic)

(b) NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE FORM This is just the same as in the indicative mood;

e.g. toosangelangā? تُهُسْنَجَلَانْجَا? Do I not hear? or

INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

I do not hear	toosakpoonga?	៥៥៥᫔ᬁ ?	Do I hear?
thou dost not hear	toosakpēt?	៥᫔ᮥᮥ ?	dost thou hear?
he does not hear	toosakpā?	៥᫔ᮥᮥ ?	does he hear?
we two do not hear	toosakpēnook?	៥᫔ᮥᮥᮥ ?	do we two hear?
you two do not hear	toosakpētik?	៥᫔ᮥᮥᮥ ?	do you two hear?
they two do not hear	toosakpāk?	៥᫔ᮥᮥᮥ ?	do they two hear?
we do not hear	toosakpēta?	៥᫔ᮥᮥᮥ ?	do we hear?
you do not hear	toosakpēse?	៥᫔ᮥᮥᮥ ?	do you hear?
they do not hear	toosakpāt?	៥᫔ᮥᮥᮥ ?	do they hear?
I did not hear	toosalaukpoongā?	៥᫔ᮦᮦᮦᮦᮦᮦ ?	did I hear?
thou did'st not hear	toosalaukpēt?	៥᫔ᮦᮦᮦᮦᮦᮥ ?	didst thou hear?
he did not hear	toosalaukpā?	៥᫔ᮦᮦᮦᮦᮥᮥ ?	did he hear?
we two did not hear	toosalaukpēnook?	៥᫔ᮦᮦᮦᮦᮥᮥᮥ ?	did we two hear?
you two did not hear	toosalaukpētik?	៥᫔ᮦᮦᮦᮦᮥᮥᮥ ?	did you two hear?
they two did not hear	toosalaukpāk?	៥᫔ᮦᮦᮦᮦᮥᮥᮥ ?	did they two hear?
we did not hear	toosalaukpēta?	៥᫔ᮦᮦᮦᮦᮥᮥᮥ ?	did we hear?
you did not hear	toosalaukpēse?	៥᫔ᮦᮦᮦᮦᮥᮥᮥ ?	did you hear?
they did not hear	toosalaukpāt?	៥᫔ᮦᮦᮦᮦᮥᮥᮥ ?	did they hear?
I have not heard	toosaksimavoongā?	៥᫔ᮨᮨᮨᮨᮨᮨ ?	have I heard?
thou hast not heard	toosaksimavēt?	៥᫔ᮨᮨᮨᮨᮧᮧ ?	hast thou heard?
he has not heard	toosaksimavā?	៥᫔ᮨᮨᮨᮨᮧᮧ ?	has he heard?
we two have not heard	toosaksimavēnook?	៥᫔ᮨᮨᮨᮨᮧᮧᮥ ?	have we two heard?
you two have not heard	toosaksimavētik?	៥᫔ᮨᮨᮨᮨᮧᮧᮥ ?	have you two heard?
they two have not heard	toosaksimavāk?	៥᫔ᮨᮨᮨᮨᮧᮧᮥ ?	have they two heard?
we have not heard	toosaksimavēta?	៥᫔ᮨᮨᮨᮨᮧᮧᮥ ?	have we heard?
you have not heard	toosaksimavēse?	៥᫔ᮨᮨᮨᮨᮧᮧᮥ ?	have you heard?
they have not heard	toosaksimavāt?	៥᫔ᮨᮨᮨᮨᮧᮧᮥ ?	have they heard?
I will or shall not hear	toosangneakpoongā?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩ ?	will I hear?
thou wilt not hear	toosangneakpēt?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥ ?	will thou hear?
he will not hear, etc.	toosangneakpā? etc.	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥᮥ ?	will he hear? etc.
I will or shall not hear	toosaromākpoongā?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩ ?	will I hear?
thou wilt not hear	toosaromākpēt?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥ ?	will thou hear?
he will not hear, etc.	toosaromākpā? etc.	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥᮥ ?	will he hear? etc.
I will or shall not hear	toosalākpoongā?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩ ?	will I hear?
thou wilt or shall not hear	toosalākpēt?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥ ?	wilt thou hear?
he will not hear, etc.	toosalākpā? etc.	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥᮥ ?	will he hear? etc.
I am not hearing	toosalekpoongā?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩ ?	was I hearing?
thou wast not hearing	toosalekpēt?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥ ?	art thou hearing?
he is not hearing, etc.	toosalekpā? etc.	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥᮥ ?	is he hearing? etc.
I was not hearing	toosalaukekpoongā?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩ ?	was I hearing?
thou wast not hearing	toosalaukekpēt?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥ ?	wast thou hearing?
he was not hearing, etc.	toosalaukekpā? etc.	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥᮥ ?	was he hearing? etc.
we two will not be hearing	toosangnealekpēnook?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥᮥ ?	will we two be hearing?
you two will not be hearing	toosangnealekpētik?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥᮥ ?	will you two be hearing?
they two will not be hearing	toosangnealekpāk?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮥᮥ ?	will they two be hearing? etc.
I am not able to hear	toosaongnakpoongā?	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩ ?	can I hear? etc.
I do not wish to hear	toosaromavoongā? etc.	៥᫔ᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩᮩ ?	do I wish to hear? etc.

the longer of which is used to emphasize the negative sense. As the two forms are absolutely above.

toosalaungelanga ḥᮥᮦᮦᮦᮦᮦᮦ I did not hear

toosalutyangelanga ḥᮥᮦᮦᮦᮦᮦᮦ I did not hear at all.
except that interrogative emphasis is laid on the end of the word

toosatyangelanga? ḥᮥᮦᮦᮦᮦᮦᮦ? Do I not hear (at all)?

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD						
	FIRST FORM	'because', 'when', 'for', 'that' ...he hears.	SECOND FORM	'if'...he hears.		
PRESENT TENSE	Sing.	toosarama toosaravit toosangmut RF toosarame Dual toosarammnoch toosaraptik toosaramik RF toosangmetik Plur. toosarapta toosarapse toosangmetta RF toosaramik	ትኩሳራማ ትኩሳራዊት ትኩሳንምቱ ትኩሳራመ ትኩሳራምኖክ ትኩሳራපቲክ ትኩሳራምିକ ትኩሳଙ୍ମେଟିକ ትኩሳରାପତା ትኩሳରାପସେ ትኩሳଙ୍ମେଟା ትኩሳରାମିକ	because I hear because thou hearest because he hears because he hears because we two hear because you two hear because they two hear because they two hear because we hear because you hear because they hear because they hear	toosarooma toosaroovit toosakput toosaroone toosaroomnoch toosarooptik toosaronik toosakpennik toosaroopta toosaroopse toosakpetta toosaronik	ትኩሳራሙ ትኩሳራዊ ትኩሳନ୍ମୁତ ትኩሳରାମୁନ୍ହୋକ ትኩሳରାପୁତ ትኩሳରାମୁନ୍ହୋକ ትኩሳରାମୁନ୍ହୋକ ትኩሳରାମୁନ୍ହୋକ ትኩሳରାମୁନ୍ହୋକ ትኩሳରାମୁନ୍ହୋକ ትኩሳରାମୁନ୍ହୋକ ትኩሳରାମୁନ୍ହୋକ ትኩሳରାମୁନ୍ହୋକ
PAST TENSE	Sing.	toosalaurama toosalauravit toosalaungmut RF toosalaurame,etc	ትኩሳලාਊරାମା ትኩሳଲୁରାବିତ ትኩସାଲୁଅଂମୁତ ትኩସାଲୁରାମେ,ଇତ୍ଯାଦି		toosalauromo toosalauroovit toosalaukput toosalaurone,etc	ትኩሳଲୁରୋମୁ ትኩସାଲୁରୋବିତ ትኩସାଲୁକୁପ ትኩସାଲୁରୋନ୍ହୋକ
PERFECT TENSE	Sing.	toosaksimagama toosaksimagavit toosaksimangmut RF toosaksimagame Dual. toosaksimagamnoch toosaksimagaptik toosaksimagamik RF toosaksimangmenik Plur. toosaksimagapta toosaksimagapse toosaksimangmetta RF toosaksimagamik	ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗମା ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗାବିତ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଂମୁତ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗମେ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗମନ୍ହୋକ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗାପଟିକ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗାମିକ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଂମେନିକ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗାପତା ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗାପସେ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଂମେଟା ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗାମିକ		toosaksimagooma toosaksimagoovit toosaksimakput toosaksimagoone toosaksimagoomnoch toosaksimagooptik toosaksimagoonik toosaksimakpennik toosaksimagoopta toosaksimagoopse toosaksimakpetta toosaksimagoonik	ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗୋମା ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗୋବିତ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାକୁପ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗୁନ୍ହୋକ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗୁନ୍ହୋକ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗୁପ୍ତିକ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗୁନିକ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାକୁପ୍ନିକ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗୁପ୍ତା ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗୁପ୍ତେ ትኩସାକ୍ସିମାଗୁନିକ
FUTURE TENSE(1)	Sing.	toosangnearama toosangnearavit toosangneangmut RF toosangnearame,etc.	ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରାମା ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରାବିତ ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରାଂମୁତ ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରାମେ,ଇତ୍ୟାଦି		toosangnearooma toosangnearooovit toosangneakput toosangnearone, etc.	ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋମୁ ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋବିତ ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୀକୁପ ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋନ୍ହୋକ
FUTURE TENSE(2)	Sing.	toosaromāgama toosaromāgavit toosaromāngmut RF toosaromāgame,etc.	ትኩସାରୋମାଗମା ትኩସାରୋମାଗାବିତ ትኩସାରୋମାଂମୁତ ትኩସାରୋମାଗମେ,ଇତ୍ୟାଦି		toosaromāgooma toosaromāgoovit toosaromākput toosaromāgoone,etc.	ትኩସାରୋମାଗୋମା ትኩସାରୋମାଗୋବିତ ትኩସାରୋମାକୁପ ትኩସାରୋମାଗୁନ୍ହୋକ
FUTURE TENSE(3)	Sing.	toosalārama toosalāravit toosalāngmut RF toosalārame,etc.	ትኩସାଲାରାମା ትኩସାଲାରାବିତ ትኩସାଲାଂମୁତ ትኩସାଲାରାମେ,ଇତ୍ୟାଦି		toosalārooma toosalāroovit toosalākput toosalāroone,etc.	ትኩସାଲାରୋମୁ ትኩସାଲାରୋବିତ ትኩସାଲାକୁପ ትኩସାଲାରୋନ୍ହୋକ
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE	Sing.	toosalerama toosaleravit toosalengmut RF toosalerame, etc	ትኩସାଳେରାମା ትኩସାଳେରାବିତ ትኩସାଳେଂମୁତ ትኩସାଳେରାମେ, ଇତ୍ୟାଦି		toosalekgooma toosalekgoovit toosalekput toosalekgoone, etc.	ትኩସାଳେକ୍‌ଗୋମା ትኩସାଳେକ୍‌ଗୋବିତ ትኩସାଳେକ୍‌କୁପ ትኩସାଳେକ୍‌ଗୁନ୍ହୋକ
PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE	Sing.	toosalaukekgama toosalaukekgavit toosalaukengmut RF toosalaukekgame, etc.	ትኩସାଲୁକେକ୍‌ଗମା ትኩସାଲୁକେକ୍‌ଗାବିତ ትኩସାଲୁକେଂମୁତ ትኩସାଲୁକେକ୍‌ଗମେ, ଇତ୍ୟାଦି		toosalaukekgooma toosalaukekgooovit toosalaukekput toosalaukekgone, etc.	ትኩସାଲୁକେକ୍‌ଗୋମା ትኩସାଲୁକେକ୍‌ଗୋବିତ ትኩସାଲୁକେକ୍‌କୁପ ትኩସାଲୁକେକ୍‌ଗୁନ୍ହୋକ
FUTURE PROGRESSIVE (Tense)	Sing.	toosangnealerama toosangnealeravit toosangnealengmut RF toosangnealerame, etc.	ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋଲାରାମା ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋଲାରାବିତ ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋଲେଂମୁତ ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋଲାରାମେ, ଇତ୍ୟାଦି		toosangnealerooma toosangnealerooovit toosangnealekput toosangnealerone, etc.	ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋଲାରୋମୁ ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋଲାରୋବିତ ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋଲେକୁପ ትኩସାଂଶ୍ଵରୋଲାରୋନ୍ହୋକ
POTENTIAL FORM	Sing.	toosaongnarama, etc.	ትኩସାଂଗନାରାମା,		toosaongnarooma, etc.	ትኩସାଂଗନାରୋମୁ,
OPTATIVE FORM	Sing.	toosayomagama,etc.	ትኩସାୟୋମାଗମା,	25.	toosaromagooma, etc.	ትኩସାରୋମାଗୋମା,

NEGATIVE FIRST AND SECOND FORMS.

toosangenama	ትኩስንገናለ	toosangegooma
toosangenavit	ትኩስንገናለአ	toosangegoovit
toosangemut	ትኩስንገሙት	toosangeput
toosangename	ትኩስንገናገ	toosangegoone
toosangenamnook	ትኩስንገናኝኑ	toosangegoomnook
toosangenaptik	ትኩስንገናኝነክ	toosangegooptik
toosangenamik	ትኩስንገናኝብ	toosangeppennik
toosangenetik	ትኩስንገናኝብ	toosangegoonik
toosangenapta	ትኩስንገናኝች	toosangegopta
toosangenapse	ትኩስንገናኝሮ	toosangegoopse
toosangenetta	ትኩስንገናኝች	toosangepetta
toosangenamik	ትኩስንገናኝብ	toosangegoonik
toosalaungenama	ትኩስላንጂነገናለ	toosalaungegooma
toosalaungenavit	ትኩስላንጂነገናለአ	toosalaungegoovit
toosalaungemut	ትኩስላንጂነገሙት	toosalaungeput
toosalaungename,etc.	ትኩስላንጂነገናገ	toosalaungegoone, etc.
toosaksimangenama	ትኩስക්සිමංገናለ	toosaksimangegooma
toosaksimangenavit	ትኩስක්සිමංገናለአ	toosaksimangegoovit
toosaksimangemut	ትኩስක්සිມංገሙት	toosaksimangeput
toosaksimangename	ትኩስක්සිມංገገ	toosaksimangegoone
toosaksimangenamook	ትኩስක්සිມංገኝኑ	toosaksimangegoomnook
toosaksimangenaptik	ትኩስක්සිມංገኝነክ	toosaksimangegooptik
toosaksimangenamik	ትኩስක්සිມංገኝብ	toosaksimangepennik
toosaksimangenetik	ትኩስක්සිມංገኝብ	toosaksimangegoonik
toosaksimangenapta	ትኩስක්සිມංገኝች	toosaksimangegopta
toosaksimangenapse	ትኩስක්සිມංገኝሮ	toosaksimangegoopse
toosaksimangenetta	ትኩስක්සිມංገኝች	toosaksimangepetta
toosaksimangenamik	ትኩስක්සිມංገኝብ	toosaksimangegoonik
toosangneangenama	ትኩስንገናኝነገናለ	toosangneangegooma
toosangneangenavit	ትኩስንገናኝነገናለአ	toosangneangegoovit
toosangneangemut	ትኩስንገናኝነገሙት	toosangneangeput
toosangneangename,etc.	ትኩስንገናኝነገናገ	toosangneangegoone,etc.
toosaromāngenama	ትኩስරෝማኝነገናለ	toosaromāngegooma
toosaromāngенавит	ትኩስරෝማኝነገናለአ	toosaromāngegoovit
toosaromāngемут	ትኩስරෝማኝነገሙት	toosaromāngeput
toosaromāngенаме,etc.	ትኩስරෝማኝነገናገ	toosaromāngegoone,etc.
toosalāngenama	ትኩስላንገናለ	toosalāngegooma
toosalāngenavit	ትኩስላንገናለአ	toosalāngegoovit
toosalāngemut	ትኩስላንገሙት	toosalāngeput
toosalāngename,etc.	ትኩስላንገናገ	toosalāngegoone,etc.
toosalengenama	ትኩስලේናለ	toosalengegooma
toosalengenavit	ትኩስලේናለአ	toosalengegoovit
toosalengemut	ትኩስලේናሙት	toosalengeput
toosalengename,etc.	ትኩስලේናገ	toosalengegoone,etc.
toosalaukengenama	ትኩስሉክናለ	toosalaukengegooma
toosalaukengenavit	ትኩስሉክናለአ	toosalaukengegoovit
toosalaukengemut	ትኩስሉክናሙት	toosalaukengeput
toosalaukengename,etc.	ትኩስሉክናገ	toosalaukengegoone,etc.
toosangnealengenama	ትኩስኋልናኝነገናለ	toosangnealengegooma
toosangnealengenavit	ትኩስኋልናኝነገናለአ	toosangnealengegoovit
toosangnealengemut	ትኩስኋልናኝነገሙት	toosangnealengeput
toosangnealengename,etc.	ትኩስኋልናኝነገናገ	toosangnealengegoone,etc.
toosaongnangenama,etc.	ትኩስኋንጂነገናለ	toosaongnangegooma,etc.
toosayomangenama, etc.	ትኩስሳይመናገናለ	toosayomangegooma, etc.

INFINITIVE OR PARTICIPLE MOOD

Sing.	toosaglūnga	ትኩስኋና	I to hear, or hearing
Dual.	toosaglūtit	ትኩስኋናዎ	thou to hear
	toosaglūne	ትኩስኋናዎ	he to hear
Dual.	toosaglūnook	ትኩስኋናዎ	we two to hear
	toosaglūtik	ትኩስኋናዎ	you two to hear
	toosaglūtik	ትኩስኋናዎ	they two to hear
Plur.	toosaglūta	ትኩስኋና	we to hear
	toosaglūse	ትኩስኋና	you to hear
	toosaglūtik	ትኩስኋና	they to hear

-or-

This Form in the Third Person only.

Sing.	toosaktüne	ትኩስኋና	he to hear
Dual.	toosaktütik	ትኩስኋናዎ	they two to hear
Plur.	toosaktütik	ትኩስኋናዎ	they to hear

NEGATIVE INFINITIVE FORM

Sing.	toosangnanga	ትኩስኋና	I not hearing,etc.
	toosangnak	ትኩስኋ	
	toosangname	ትኩስኋና	
Dual.	toosangnamnook	ትኩስኋና	
	toosangnatik	ትኩስኋና	
	toosangnatik	ትኩስኋና	
Plur.	toosangnata	ትኩስኋና	
	toosangnase	ትኩስኋና	
	toosangnatik	ትኩስኋና	

Note: (a) It can be borne in mind that the tenses of the Subjunctive Mood are completely regular.

(b) Relative (RF). The use of this form will be explained at length under syntax.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<u>Singular</u>	toosarit	তোসাৰিত	hear thou
	toosagle	তোসাগ্লে	let him hear
<u>Dual</u>	toosaretlik	তোসাৰেটলিক	hear ye two
	toosaglik	তোসাৰেলিক	let(those two) hear
<u>Plural</u>	toosaritse	তোসাৰিট্ৰ	hear ye
	toosaglit	তোসাৰেট্ৰ	let them hear

also

toosaglanga	তোসাঙ্গলংগা	let me hear
toosakta	তোসাক্তা	let us hear

Note: The Future Indicative can be used with an 'Imperative' sense.

<u>Singular</u>	toosangneakpotit	তোসাঙ্গেকপোতিৎ	you two wilt hear
<u>Dual</u>	toosangneakpotik	তোসাঙ্গেকপোতিক	you two wilt hear
<u>Plural</u>	toosangneakpose	তোসাঙ্গেকপোসে	you will hear

EXAMPLES OF THE USE OF THE INTRANSITIVE VERB.

Indicative Mood.

Goote inoongnik tamainik kauyemavok

জন আ-ড'-ৱ' চো-ৱ' বো-বু-তে-ব'

God knows all the Eskimo.

ipuksak pinashooalaukpoonga

আ-ক' হ' লো-কু-বু-বু-গু-

Yesterday I worked.

inoonet okkeaksak tikkelaramik iglookariortorneakpoot
জো-ক' ক'কে-ক্সাক তিক্কেলা-রামিক ইগ্লুকা-রিৰ্তোনেক্পুট

অ-ড' ড'প'ক' ন'প'ল'গ' অ-ব'ব'ন'ড'-

When the Eskimos arrive in the fall they will

build snow houses for themselves.

kaukput perksengepat aoodlalakpoonga

ব'ড'ক' ল'ক'ে-প'ক' ক'প'ল'ক'গ' ব'ক'

If the snow is not drifting I shall go away
to-morrow.

tapsoma noonangagoot aineakpok

চ'ম' জ'ন'জ' অ-ড'-ৱ'ক'

He will go through that one's land.

Interrogative Mood.

tukkesèvet? জ'প'ল'?

Dost thou understand ?

ernemnik tekkolaukpet? অ-ড'-ৱ' ন'দ'ক'প'?

Did you see my son?

kunga kadloonait tekkeneakpait? জ'ন' ব'জ'ন' ন'প'ক'প'?

When will the white men arrive?

pannemnik tekkolaukpese? ক'ন' ড'ক'ল'ক'প'?

Did you see my daughter?

Imperative Mood.

Savingmik tapsoma iglonganit aitselaurit

হ'ল' চ'ম' অ-ড'-ৱ' অ-ব'ব'প'ন'.

Pray bring me the knife from the house of that

one.

Atet nalatsealeritse জ'ন' অ-ক'ল'স'ে-ল'ৱ'স'

Now then obey ye.

Atet tookseavingmüt aileritse জ'ন' জ'ক'ল'ন' অ-ক'ন'স'

Now then go ye to church.

angeryokaob iglonganut aileretik

হ'ল' অ-ক'ল'ন' অ-ক'ন' ন'ন'

Go ye two to the master's house.

Subjunctive Mood-First Form.

inoonet tuktunik tekkogamik koyaleneakpuit

অ-ড' ক'ন' ন'প'ন' ন'প'ক'প'ক'

when the Eskimo see deer they will be pleased

Goote inoongnik tamainik kauyemagame ikkayoktauyongnakpait

জন আ-ড'-ৱ' চো-ৱ' বো-বু-তে-ব'

because God knows all the Eskimo, He is able to
help them.

Inoongnik tekkolaurame koveaksukpoonga

অ-ড' ন'প'ন' ন'প'ক'প'ক'

I rejoice because I saw the Eskimo

Subjunctive Mood-Second Form.

innogooma akkago tikkeyomakrevoonga

অ-ড'জ' ক'ব'জ' ন'প'ল'ন'স'

If I live I shall arrive again next year.

Inoet okperpetta Gootemüt sageakpoot, ayongnimenik omigelütik Gooteeob peuleneakpait $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$

If the Eskimo believe, if they turn to God, hating
their own sins, God will save them.

ameshoonik netsehängepetta, inoet kāneakpoot

$\Delta\Gamma\ddot{\Delta}\sigma^b$ $\sigma\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$

If there are not many seals, the Eskimo will
be hungry.

Infinitive Mood.

ipuksak pissuklūngā padlaklaukpoonga

$\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$

yesterday I fell down(while)walking .

Goote inoongnik naglegosuklūne, ernetuanik tamounga tikketselaukpok peuleyomalūgit $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$

God loving the Eskimo, His own Son He sent this
way wishing to save them.

tamounga kailūta ameshoonik tuktunik tekkolaukpogoot

$\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$

coming this way we saw many deer.

Use of the Intransitive Verb.

Gooteeob ernalinga kenauva? $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$?

Who is God's Son ?

Jesooseovok $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$

He is Jesus.

Infinitive Mood.

ipuksak iglokariolortaukpoonga $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$

yesterday I went to build a snow house.

savekhākpēt? $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$?

hast thou a knife?

tikkesarineakpēt? $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$?

wilt thou soon arrive?

aoodlakakneakpā? $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$?

will he be the first to depart?

nerreyarerkpēse? $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$?

have you finished eating?

okkeoksak pissuktokyolaukpogoot $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$

in the fall we walk a great deal.

illūnata koyalegallooakpogoot $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$

we are all indeed pleased.

Forms of Intransitive Verbs in Use.

ikkayoktē $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ a helper

Indicative Mood-Present

ikkayokteovoonga $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ I am a helper

Past.

ikkayokteolaukpoonga $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ I was a helper

Negative-Present.

ikkayokteongelanga $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ I am not a helper.

Subjunctive-Present.

ikkayokteogama $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ because I am a helper

ikkayokteogooma $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ if I am a helper.

Negative Subjunctive-Present.

ikkayokteongenama $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ because I am not a helper.

Intransitive Verbs with Affixes

tikkepukpoonga $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ I generally arrive.

tokkolaukpottit $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ thou wast dead.

kauyēmanasooakneakpok $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ he will endeavour to know

tekkonasooakyongnakgamnook $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ because we two can endeavour to see.

tuktuseoknasooaklaungegooptik $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ if you two did not endeavour to hunt deer.

netserhāksimangemetik(RF) $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ $\Delta\ddot{\Delta}\Delta^c$ (RF) because they two did not have seals.

SECOND CONJUGATION- nerrevok- he eats.

		INDICATIVE MOOD			INTERROGATIVE MOOD			SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
PRESENT TENSE	Sing.	nerrevoonga $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i l$	I eat	nerrevoongā? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i l ?$	do I eat?	nerregama $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i l$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i l$	RF	nerregame $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i l$	
		nerrevotit $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \eta^i$	thou eatest	nerrevēt? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \eta^i ?$	dost thou eat?	nerregavit $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \eta^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \eta^i$			
		nerrevok $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$	he eats	nerrevā? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i ?$	does he eat?	nerrengmut $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$			
	Dual	nerrevogook $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i j^i$	we two eat	nerrevēnook? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i j^i ?$	do we two eat?	nerregamnook $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i j^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i j^i$	RF	nerregaplik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \eta^i$	
		nerrevotik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \eta^i$	you two eat	nerrevētik? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \eta^i ?$	do you two eat?	nerregamik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$			
		nerrevook $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$	they two eat	nerrevāk? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i ?$	do they two eat?	nerrengmenik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$			
	Plur	nerrevogoot $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i j^i$	we eat	nerrevēta? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \zeta^i ?$	do we eat?	nerregapta $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \zeta^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \zeta^i$	RF	nerregapse $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \zeta^i$	
		nerrevose $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i r^i$	you eat	nerrevēse? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i r^i ?$	do you eat?	nerrengmetta $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i r^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i r^i$			
		nerrevūt $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$	they eat	nerrevāt? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i v^i ?$	do they eat?	nerregamik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i$			
PAST TENSE	Sing.	nerrelaukpoonga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerrelaukpoongā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerrelaurama,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$			
PERFECT TENSE	Sing.	nerresimavoonga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerresimavoongā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerresimagama,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$			
FUTURE TENSE(1)	Sing.	nerreneakpoonga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerreneakpoongā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerrenearama,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$			
(2).	Sing.	nerreyomākpoonga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerreyomākpoongā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerreyomāgama,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$			
(3).	Sing.	nerrelākpoonga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerrelākpoongā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerrelārama,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$			
POTENTIAL FORM.	Sing.	nerreongnakpoonga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerreongnakpoongā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerreongnarama,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$			
OPTATIVE FORM.	Sing.	nerreyomavoonga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerreyomavoongā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerreyomagama, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$			

NEGATIVE FORMS

PRESENT TENSE	Sing.	nerrengelanga $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerrengelangā? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerrengenama $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	RF	nerrengename $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$
		nerrengelatit $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$		nerrengelatit? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i ?$		nerrengeavit $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$		
		nerrengelak $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerrengelak? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerrengemut $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i$		
	Dual	nerrengelagoon $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i j^i$		nerrengelāgoon? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i j^i ?$		nerrengename $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	RF	nerrengennamook $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$
		nerrengelatik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$		nerrengelātik? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i ?$		nerrengenaaptik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$		
		nerrengelak $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerrengelāk? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerrengenamik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		
	Plur	nerrengelagoon $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i j^i$		nerrengelāgoon? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i j^i ?$		nerrengennetik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$	RF	nerrengapta $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \zeta^i$
		nerrengelase $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i r^i$		nerrengelāse? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i r^i ?$		nerrengenaapse $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i r^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i r^i$		
		nerrengelait $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$		nerrengelāit? $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i ?$		nerrengennetta $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \eta^i$		
PAST TENSE	Sing.	nerelaungelanga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerelaungelangā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerelaungenama, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		
PERFECT TENSE	Sing.	nerresimangelanga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerresimangelangā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerresimangenama,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		
FUTURE TENSE(1)	Sing.	nerreneangelanga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerreneangelangā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerreneangenama,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		
(2).	Sing.	nerreyomāngelanga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerreyomāngelangā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerreyomāgenama, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		
(3).	Sing.	nerrelāngelanga, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerrelāngelangā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerrelāgenama, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		
POTENTIAL FORM	Sing.	nerreongnangelanga,etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerreongnangelangā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerreongnangenama, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		
OPTATIVE FORM.	Sing.	nerreyomangelanga, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		nerreyomangelangā? etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i ?$		nerreyomangenama, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i \gamma^i$		

FIRST FORM		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD-SECOND FORM			INFINITIVE MOOD	
because I eat		nerregooma $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{JL}$	if I eat	nerrevlunga $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{JL}$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{JL}$	I eating
because thou eatest		nerregoovit $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{A}^c$	if thou eatest	nerrevluitit $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{A}^b$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{A}^b$	thou eating
because he eats	RF	nerrekput $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	if he eats	nerrevlune $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	he eating
because he eats	RF	nerregoone $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	if he eats			
because we two eat		nerregoomnook $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	if we two eat	nerrevlunook $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	we two eating
because you two eat		nerrecooplik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	if you two eat	nerrevluitik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	you two eating
because they two eat		nerregoonik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	if they two eat	nerrevluitik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	they two eating
because they two eat	RF	nerrekpennik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	if they two eat			
because we eat		nerregopta $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	if we eat	nerrevluta $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	we eating
because you eat		nerregoopse $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	if you eat	nerrevluse $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	you eating
because they eat		nerrekpetta $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	if they eat	nerrevluitik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	they eating
because they eat	RF	nerregoonik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	if they eat			

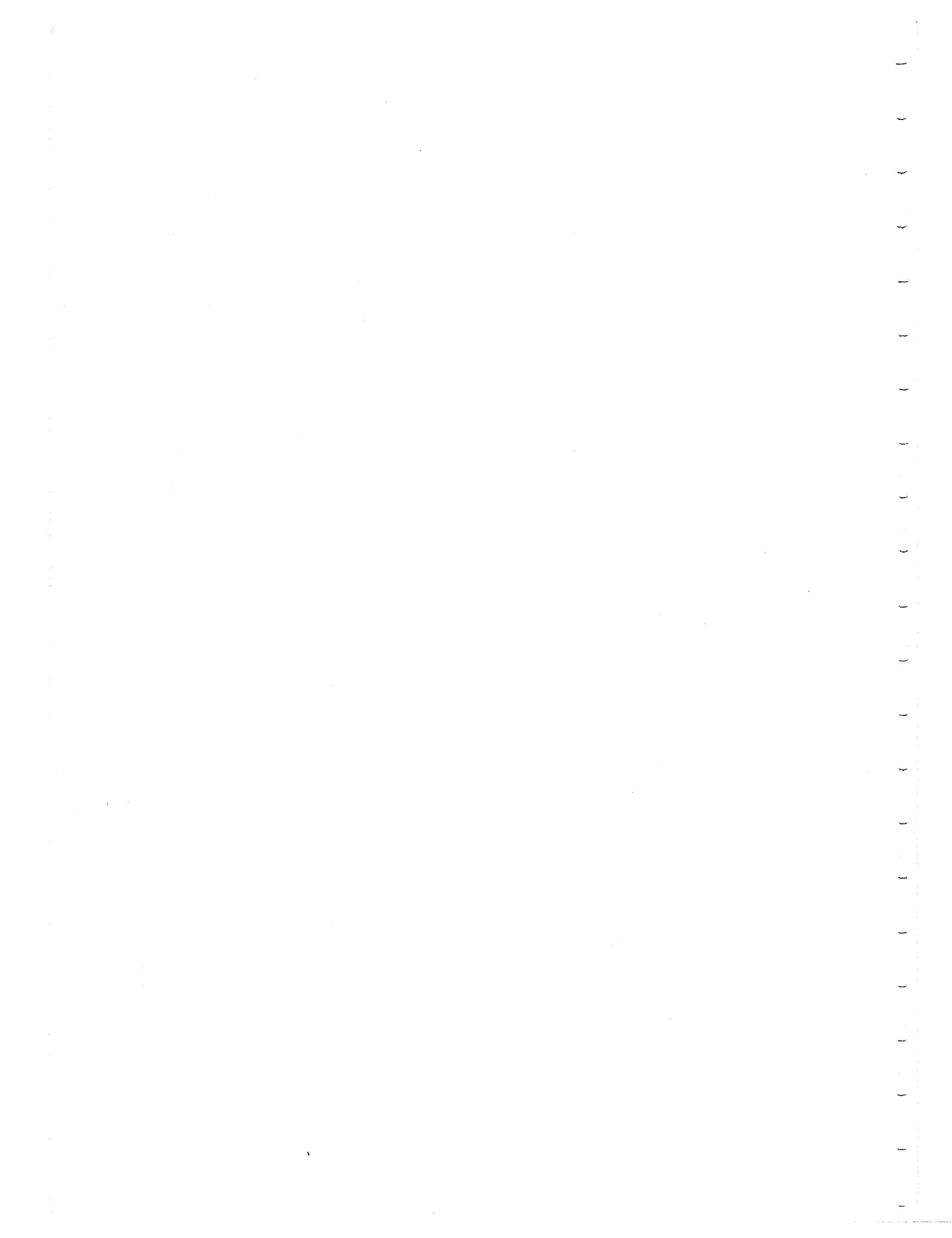
nerrelaurooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{PL}$,
 nerresimagooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$,
 nerreneearooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{PL}$,
 nerreyomägooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$,
 nerrelärooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{PL}$,
 nerreongnarooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{PL}$,
 nerreyomagooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$,

IMPERATIVE MOOD		
nerredit	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P}^c$	eat thou
nerrele	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P}^c$	let him eat
nerregetik	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{N}^b$	eat ye two
nerrelilik	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{N}^b$	let (those two) eat
nerreditse	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P}^c$	eat ye
nerrelit	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P}^c$	let them eat

INFINITIVE MOOD.			
because I do not eat	nerrengegooma $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$	If I do not eat	nerrenanga $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$ (I) not eating.
because thou eatest not	nerrengegoovit $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{A}^c$	if thou eatest not	nerrenak $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{A}^b$ (thou) not eating.
because he does not eat	nerrengeput $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	if he does not eat	nerrenane $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$ (he) not eating
because he does not eat	RF nerrengegoone $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	if he does not eat	
because we two do not eat	nerrengegomnook $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$		nerrenamnook $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$ (we two) not eating
because you two do not eat	nerrengeoptik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$		nerrenatik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$ (you two) not eating
because they two do not eat	nerrengegonik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$		nerrenatik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$ (they two) not eating
- do -	RF nerrengepennik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$		
because we do not eat	nerrengepta $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$		nerrenata $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$ (we) not eating.
because you do not eat	nerrengeopse $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$		nerrenase $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$ (you) not eating
because they do not eat	nerrengepetta $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$		nerrenatik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$ (they) not eating
- do -	RF nerrengegonik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$		

nerrelaungegooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$,
 nerresimangegooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$,
 nerremangegooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$,
 nerreyomängegooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$,
 nerrelängegooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$,
 nerreongnangegooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$,
 nerreyomangegooma, etc. $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{JL}$,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
nerrengnak $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	don't eat thou
nerrenane $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	let him not eat
nerrengnatik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	don't eat ye two
nerrengnatik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	do not let those two eat
nerrengnase $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^c$	eat ye not
nerrengnatik $\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	$\sigma^i n \text{---} \text{P} \text{J} \text{C}^b$	let them not eat



TRANSITIVE VERB

Transitive verbs are those in which the action passes on from the subject to an object, as:-

tingmeak tekkovara $\text{t}^{\text{v}}\text{i}\text{g}\text{m}\text{e}\text{a}\text{k}$ $\text{t}\text{e}\text{k}\text{k}\text{o}\text{v}\text{a}\text{r}\text{a}$ I see a bird

Transitive verbs may be formed by adding transitive affixes to the roots of intransitive verbs as:-

naglikpok	$\text{n}^{\text{v}}\text{a}\text{g}\text{l}\text{i}\text{k}$ pok	he loves
naglikpa	$\text{n}^{\text{v}}\text{a}\text{g}\text{l}\text{i}\text{k}$ pa	he loves him
naivok	n^{v} o v	he smells
naiva	n^{v} o v	he smells him or it

Some verbs are of an exclusively transitive nature and cannot be treated as in the above instance.

nagligeva $\text{n}^{\text{v}}\text{a}\text{g}\text{l}\text{i}\text{g}\text{e}$ he loves him
but not naglievok $\text{n}^{\text{v}}\text{a}\text{g}\text{l}\text{i}\text{g}\text{e}$ 'he loves', as it would then mean 'he loves himself'.

Transitive verbs have various inflections which express both subject and object.

Gude nagligeveook	jn $\text{n}^{\text{v}}\text{a}\text{g}\text{l}\text{i}\text{g}\text{e}\text{v}\text{o}\text{o}\text{o}\text{k}$	Dost thou love God ?
Ela, nagligevara	Δi , $\text{n}^{\text{v}}\text{a}\text{g}\text{l}\text{i}\text{g}\text{e}\text{v}\text{a}\text{r}\text{a}$	Yes I love him.
inoonet tekkolaukpēgit?	$\Delta\text{-o}\text{t}\text{e}$ $\text{n}^{\text{v}}\text{d}\text{e}\text{k}\text{k}\text{o}\text{l}\text{a}\text{u}\text{k}\text{p}\text{e}\text{g}\text{i}\text{t}$	Didst thou see the Eskimo ?
Ela, tekkolaukpukka	Δi , $\text{n}^{\text{v}}\text{d}\text{e}\text{k}\text{k}\text{o}\text{l}\text{a}\text{u}\text{k}\text{p}\text{u}\text{k}\text{k}\text{a}$	Yes I saw them.
Illetarevingā?	$\Delta\text{-i}\text{l}\text{e}\text{t}\text{a}\text{r}\text{e}\text{v}\text{i}\text{n}\text{g}\text{ā}$	Dost thou know me ?
Ela, illetarevāgit.	Δi , $\Delta\text{-i}\text{l}\text{e}\text{t}\text{a}\text{r}\text{e}\text{v}\text{ā}\text{g}\text{i}\text{t}$	Yes I know thee.

Again various adverbial and other particles may be joined together after the verbal root so that much may be said in one word with force and precision. See varieties of intransitive verb.

The conjugations of transitive verb may be classed as two, the first ending in 'va' and the second in 'pa', as:-

nagligeva $\text{n}^{\text{v}}\text{a}\text{g}\text{l}\text{i}\text{g}\text{e}$ He lives him, etc.

But see note regarding the classes of verbal roots under intransitive verb.

INDICATIVE MOOD - Nagligeva - He Loves Him (or It)

PRESENT		SINGULAR OBJECT		DUAL OBJECT		PLURAL OBJECT.			
Sing.	I love	nagligevara	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-ḡ	him	nagligevara	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-b̄	those two	nagligeuvukka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-b̄
	thou lovest	nagligevat	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-c̄	him	nagligevakit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-p̄c̄	those two	nagligevatit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-n̄c̄
	he loves	nagligeva	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-k̄	him	nagligevak	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-b̄	those two	nagligevait	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-v̄c̄
Dual	we two love	nagligevavook	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-ḡ-s̄	him	nagligevavook	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-ḡ-s̄	those two	nagligevavook	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-ḡ-s̄
	you two love	nagligevatik	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-n̄b̄	him	nagligevatik	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-n̄b̄	those two	nagligevatik	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-n̄b̄
	they two love	nagligevak	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-k̄-s̄	him	nagligevakik	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-k̄-s̄	those two	nagligevakik	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-k̄-s̄
Plur.	we love	nagligevavoot	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-ḡ-s̄	him	nagligeva voot	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-ḡ-s̄	those two	nagligevavoot	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-ḡ-s̄
	you love	nagligevase	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-s̄	him	nagligevase	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-s̄	those two	nagligevase	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-s̄
	they love	nagligevait	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-v̄c̄	him	nagligevagik	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-v̄b̄	those two	nagligevait	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-v̄c̄
PAST									
Sing.	I loved	nagligelaukpara	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-ḡ	him	nagligelaukpaka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-b̄-k̄	those two	nagligelaukpukka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-b̄-k̄
	thou loved	nagligelaukpat	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄	him	nagligelaukpakit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-b̄-p̄c̄	those two	nagligelaukpatit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-b̄-n̄c̄
	he loved	nagligelaukpa	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄	him	nagligelaukpak	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-b̄-k̄	those two	nagligelaukpait	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-b̄-v̄c̄
PERFECT									
Sing.	I loved	nagligesimapara	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-ḡ	him	nagligesimapaka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄-b̄	those two	nagligesimapukka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄-b̄
	thou loved	nagligesimapat	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄	him	nagligesimapikit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄-p̄c̄	those two	nagligesimapatit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄-n̄c̄
	he loved	nagligesimapa	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄	him	nagligesimapak	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄-b̄	those two	nagligesimapait	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄-v̄c̄
FUTURE (1)									
Sing.	I shall love	nagligeneakpara	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-ḡ	him	nagligeneakpaka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-k̄	those two	nagligeneakpukka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-k̄
	thou wilt love	nagligeneakpat	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-k̄	him	nagligeneakpokit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-p̄c̄	those two	nagligeneakpatit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-n̄c̄
	he will love	nagligeneakpa	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-k̄	him	nagligeneakpak	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-k̄	those two	nagligeneakpait	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-v̄c̄
FUTURE (2)									
Sing.	I shall love	nagligeläkpara	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-ḡ	him	nagligeläkpaka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-k̄	those two	nagligeläkpukka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-k̄
	thou wilt love	nagligeläkpat	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-k̄	him	nagligeläkpakit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-p̄c̄	those two	nagligeläkpitatit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-n̄c̄
	he will love	nagligeläkpa	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-k̄	him	nagligeläkpak	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-k̄	those two	nagligeläkpait	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-k̄-b̄-v̄c̄
FUTURE (3)									
Sing.	I shall love	naglieromäkpara	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-p̄-k̄-ḡ	him	naglieromäkpaka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-p̄-k̄-b̄-k̄	those two	naglieromäkpukka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-p̄-k̄-b̄-k̄
	thou wilt love	naglieromäkpat	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-p̄-k̄-k̄	him	naglieromäkpakit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-p̄-k̄-b̄-p̄c̄	those two	naglieromäpatit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-p̄-k̄-n̄c̄
	he will love	naglieromäkpa	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-p̄-k̄-k̄	him	naglieromäkpak	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-p̄-k̄-b̄-k̄	those two	naglieromäpait	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-p̄-k̄-v̄c̄
POTENTIAL FORM									
Sing.	I can love	nagligeongnakpara	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-ā-k̄-ḡ	him	nagligeongnakpaka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-ā-k̄-b̄-k̄	those two	nagligeongnakpukka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-ā-k̄-b̄-k̄
	thou can't love	nagligeongnakpat	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-ā-k̄-k̄	him	nagligeongnakpokit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-ā-k̄-b̄-p̄c̄	those two	nagligeongnakpatit	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-ā-k̄-n̄c̄
	he can love	nagligeongnakpa	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-ā-k̄-k̄	him	nagligeongnakpak	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-ā-k̄-b̄-k̄	those two	nagligeongnakpait	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-d̄-ā-k̄-v̄c̄
OPTATIVE FORM									
Sing.	I wish to love	nagligeyomavara	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄-ḡ	him	nagligeyomavaka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄-b̄-k̄	those two	nagligeyomavukka	ə̄-c-ɻ̄-l̄-k̄-b̄-k̄

INTERROGATIVE MOOD

PRESENT									
Sing.	Do I love?	nagligevarā?	ə̄-r̄-r̄-ḡ?	him	nagligevakā	ə̄-r̄-k̄-b̄?	those two	nagligeukkā	ə̄-r̄-b̄-b̄?
Dost thou love?		nagligevēook?	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ā-D̄?	him	nagligevēgik	ə̄-r̄-Ā-B̄?	those two	nagligevēgit	ə̄-r̄-Ā-B̄?
Does he love?		nagligevā?	ə̄-r̄-r̄?	him	nagligevak	ə̄-r̄-r̄-k̄?	those two	nagligevait	ə̄-r̄-C̄?
Dual	Do we two love?	nagligevāvook?	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ḡ?	him	nagligevāvook	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ḡ?	those two	nagligevāvook	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ḡ?
Do you two love?		nagligevetēkō?	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ānd?	him	nagligevisekik	ə̄-r̄-r̄-ĀP̄?	those two	nagligevissekik	ə̄-r̄-r̄-ĀP̄?
Do they two love?		nagligevak?	ə̄-r̄-r̄-k̄?	him	nagligevakik	ə̄-r̄-r̄-P̄?	those two	nagligevittegik	ə̄-r̄-r̄-P̄?
Plur.	Do we love?	nagligevavoot?	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ḡ?	him	nagligevavook	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ḡ?	those two	nagligevavoot	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ḡ?
Do you love?		nagligevessēook?	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ā-D̄?	him	nagligevissegik	ə̄-r̄-r̄-ĀȲ?	those two	nagligevisegik	ə̄-r̄-r̄-ĀP̄?
Do they love?		nagligevait?	ə̄-r̄-r̄?	him	nagligevakit	ə̄-r̄-r̄-P̄?	those two	nagligevait	ə̄-r̄-r̄-V̄?
PAST									
Sing.	Did I love?	nagligelaukpara?	ə̄-r̄-l̄-D̄-Ḡ?	him	nagligelaukpakā	ə̄-r̄-l̄-D̄-b̄?	those two	nagligelaukpukkā	ə̄-r̄-l̄-D̄-b̄?
FUTURE									
Sing.	Will I love?	nagligeneakneook?	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ā-D̄?	him	nagligeneakpaka	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ā-b̄?	those two	nagligeneakpukkā	ə̄-r̄-r̄-Ā-b̄?

NEGATIVE FORM -nagligengelara - I do not love him

	<u>SINGULAR OBJECT</u>		<u>DUAL OBJECT</u>		<u>PLURAL OBJECT</u>	
them	nagligengelara		him	nagligengelaka	those two	nagligengelakka
them	nagligengelat		him	nagligengelakit	those two	nagligengelatit
them	nagligengela		him	nagligengelak	those two	nagligengelait
then	nagligengelavook		him	nagligengelavook	those two	nagligengelavook
them	nagligengelatik		him	nagligengelatik	those two	nagligengelatik
them	nagligengelak		him	nagligengelakik	those two	nagligengelakik
them	nagligengelavoot		him	nagligengelavoot	those two	nagligengelavoot
them	nagligengelase		him	nagligengelase	those two	nagligengelase
them	nagligengelait		him	nagligengelagik	those two	nagligengelait

I did not love

them	nagligelaungelara		him	nagligelaungelaka	those two	nagligelaungelakka
them	nagligelaungelat		him	nagligelaungelakit	those two	nagligelaungelatit
them	nagligelaungela		him	nagligelaungelak	those two	nagligelaungelait
	I have not loved					
them	nagligesimangelara		him	nagligesimangelaka	those two	nagligesimangelakka
them	nagligesimangelat		him	nagligesimangelakit	those two	nagligesimangelatit
them	nagligesimangela		him	nagligesimangelak	those two	nagligesimangelait
	I shall not love					
them	nagligeneangelara		him	nagligeneangelaka	those two	nagligeneangelakka
them	nagligeneangelat		him	nagligeneangelakit	those two	nagligeneangelatit
them	nagligeneangela		him	nagligeneangelak	those two	nagligeneangelait
them	nagligelängelara		him	nagligelängelaka	those two	nagligelängelakka
them	nagligelängelat		him	nagligelängelakit	those two	nagligelängelatit
them	nagligelängela		him	nagligelängelak	those two	nagligelängelait
them	nagligeyomängelara		him	nagligeyomängelaka	those two	nagligeyomängelakka
them	nagligeyomängelat		him	nagligeyomängelakit	those two	nagligeyomängelatit
them	nagligeyomängela		him	nagligeyomängelak	those two	nagligeyomängelait
	I can not love					
them	nagligeongnangelara		him	nagligeongnangelaka	those two	nagligeongnangelakka
them	nagligeongnangelat		him	nagligeongnangelakit	those two	nagligeongnangelatit
them	nagligeongnangela		him	nagligeongnangelak	those two	nagligeongnangelait
	I do not wish to love					
them	nagligeoyomangelara		him	nagligeoyomangelaka	those two	nagligeoyomangelakka

NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE FORM

Note:- The Negative Interrogative Form is exactly the same as that of the ordinary Negative Form of the Indicative Mood and is merely differentiated by the Interrogative emphasis placed on the Verbal termination.

them
them
them
them
them
them
them

them
them

INVERSE FORM OF THE TRANSITIVE VERB

PRESENT		(ENGLISH)	1ST SING. OBJECT	2ND SING. OBJECT,			
PRES.	Sing.	I love	-	-	nagligevagit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee
		thou lovest	nagligevangma	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	-	-	-
		he loves	nagligevanga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligevatit	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄
	Dual.	we two love	-	-	nagligevaptinga	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄t̄	thee
		you two love	nagligevaptinga	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄t̄	me	nagligevaptegik	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄p̄
		they two love	nagligevatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄t̄	me	nagligevategik	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄t̄
	Plur.	we love	-	-	nagligevapsinga	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄s̄	thee
		you love	nagligevapsinga	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄s̄	me	nagligevaptegit	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄s̄
		they love	nagligevasinga	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄s̄	me	nagligevategit	ə̄-l̄k̄n̄s̄
PAST	Sing.	I loved	-	-	nagligelaukpagit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄	thee
		thou loved	nagligelaukpangma	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄	me	-	-
		he loved	nagligelaukpanga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄	me	nagligelaukpatis	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄
	Dual.	we two loved	-	-	nagligelaukpatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄	thee
		you two loved	nagligelaukpatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄	me	nagligelaukpatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄
		they two loved	nagligelaukpatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄	me	nagligelaukpategik	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄
	Plur.	we loved	-	-	nagligelaukpapsinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄	thee
		you loved	nagligelaukpapsinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄	me	nagligelaukpaptegit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄
		they loved	nagligelaukpasinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄	me	nagligelaukpatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄p̄
FUTURE	Sing.	I will love	-	-	nagligeneakpagit	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄	thee
		thou will love	nagligeneakpangma	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄	me	-	-
		he will love	nagligeneakpanga	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄	me	nagligeneakpatit	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄
	Dual	we two will love	-	-	nagligeneakpatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄	thee
		you two will love	nagligeneakpatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄	me	nagligeneakpatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄
		they two will love	nagligeneakpatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄	me	nagligeneakpategik	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄
	Plur.	we will love	-	-	nagligeneakpapsinga	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄	thee
		you will love	nagligeneakpapsinga	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄	me	nagligeneakpaptegit	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄
		they will love	nagligeneakpasinga	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄	me	nagligeneakpatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄āk̄l̄

NEGATIVE INVERSE FORM OF THE TRANSITIVE VERB

PRESENT		Sing.	I do not love -etc-	-	nagligengelagit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee	
PRES.	Dual	we two love not -etc -	nagligengelangma	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	
		nagligengelanga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligengelatit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee	
		nagligengelaptinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligengelaptegik	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee	
		nagligengelatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	-	
	Plur.	we do not love -etc-	nagligengelapsinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligengelategik	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	
		nagligengelasinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligengelaptegit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee	
		nagligengelategit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	-	
	PAST	Sing.	I did not love -etc-	nagligelaungelagit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee	-	
		nagligelaungelangma	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	-	
		nagligelaungelanga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligelaungelatit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee	
	Dual	we two did not love -etc	nagligelaungelaptinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligelaungelaptegik	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee
		nagligelaungelatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	-	
		nagligelaungelatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligelaungelategik	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee	
	Plur.	we did not love -etc-	nagligelaungelapsinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligelaungelaptegit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee
		nagligelaungelasinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	-	
		nagligelaungelategit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	-	
FUTURE	Sing.	I shall not love -etc-	nagligeneangelagit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee	-	-	
		nagligeneangelangma	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	-	
		nagligeneangelanga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligeneangelatit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee	
	Dual.	we two shall not love -etc -	nagligeneangelaptinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligeneangelaptegik	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee
		nagligeneangelatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	-	
		nagligeneangelatinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligeneangelategik	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee	
	Plur.	we shall not love -etc -	nagligeneangelapsinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	nagligeneangelaptegit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	thee
		nagligeneangelasinga	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	-	
		nagligeneangelategit	ə̄-l̄k̄l̄	me	-	-	-	

INTERROGATIVE FORM - TRANSITIVE VERB- INVERSE FORM

(ENGLISH)	1st SING. OBJECT	2nd SING. OBJECT
PRESENT	-	me nagligevagit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
Sing. do I love	nagligevinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me - -
dost thou love	nagligevinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligevatit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
does he love	nagligevinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligevittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
Dual. do we two love	-	me - -
do you two love	nagligevettinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligevittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
do they two love	nagligevettinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligevittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
Plur. do we love	-	me - -
do you love	nagligevissinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligevittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
do they love	nagligevissinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligevittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
PAST	Sing. did I love	-
didst thou love	nagligelaukpinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me - -
did he love	nagligelaukpanga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligelaukpatit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
Dual. did we two love	-	me nagligelaukpittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
did you two love	nagligelaukpettinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me - -
did they two love	nagligelaukpettinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligelaukpittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
Plur. did we love	-	me nagligelaukpittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
did you love	nagligelaukpissinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me - -
did they love	nagligelaukpissinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligelaukpittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
FUTURE	Sing. will I love	-
wilt thou love	nagligeneakpinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligeneakpinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
will he love	nagligeneakpanga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me - -
Dual. will we two love	-	me nagligeneakpatit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
will you two love	nagligeneakpettinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me - -
will they two love	nagligeneakpettinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligeneakpittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
Plur. will we love	-	me nagligeneakpittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
will you love	nagligeneakpissinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me - -
will they love	nagligeneakpissinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligeneakpittegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$

NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE -TRANSITIVE VERB

PRESENT	Sing. do I not love	-	nagligengelagit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	dost thou not love	nagligengelamma $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me -	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	does he not love	nagligengelanga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligengelakit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	Dual. do we two not love	-	me nagligengelaptegik $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	do you two not love	nagligengeletinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me -	-
	do they two not love	nagligengelatinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligengelategik $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	Plur. do we not love	-	me nagligengelaptegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	do you not love	nagligengelissinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me -	-
	do they not love	nagligengelissinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligengelategit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
PAST	Sing. did I not love	-	me nagligelaungelagit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	didst thou not love	nagligelaungelamma $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me -	-
	did he not love	nagligelaungelanga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligelaungelakit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	Dual. did we two not love	-	me nagligelaungelaptegik $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	did you two not love	nagligelaungeletinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me -	-
	did they two not love	nagligelaunelinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligelaunelategik $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	Plur. did we not love	-	me nagligelaunelaptegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	did you not love	nagligelaunelinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me -	-
	did they not love	nagligelaunelinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligelaunelategit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
FUTURE	Sing. will I not love	-	me nagligeneangelagit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	will you not love	nagligeneangelamma $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me -	-
	will he not love	nagligeneangelanga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligeneangelakit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	Dual. will we two not love	-	me nagligeneangelaptegik $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	will you two not love	nagligeneangeletinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me -	-
	will they two not love	nagligeneangelatinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligeneangelategik $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	Plur. will we not love	-	me nagligeneangelaptegit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$
	will you not love	nagligeneangelissinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me -	-
	will they not love	nagligeneangelissinga $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	me nagligeneangelategit $\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$	$\ddot{a} \leftarrow \dot{r} \dot{e} \dot{r}^c$

TRANSITIVE VERB

IMPERATIVE MOOD

SINGULAR OBJECT			DUAL OBJECT		
Sing.	nagligelara <i>a'-c'-l-a'</i>	let me love him	nagligelaka <i>a'-c'-l-a'-k-a'</i>	<i>a'-c'-l-a'-k-a'</i>	let me love him
	nagligelauook <i>a'-c'-l-a'-u-o'-k-a'</i>	love thou him	nagligelauukik <i>a'-c'-l-a'-u-o'-k-i-k-a'</i>	<i>a'-c'-l-a'-u-o'-k-i-k-a'</i>	love thou those two
	nagligeleook <i>a'-c'-l-a'-e-o'-k-a'</i>	let him love him	nagligelegik <i>a'-c'-l-a'-e-o'-k-e-k-a'</i>	<i>a'-c'-l-a'-e-o'-k-e-k-a'</i>	let them love him
Dual					
Plur.	nagligelavoot <i>a'-c'-l-a'-v-o'-o'-t-a'</i>	let us love him	nagligelavoot <i>a'-c'-l-a'-v-o'-o'-t-a'</i>	<i>a'-c'-l-a'-v-o'-o'-t-a'</i>	let us love those two
	nagligisseook <i>a'-c'-l-a'-s-e-o'-o'-k-a'</i>	love ye him	nagligissegik <i>a'-c'-l-a'-s-e-o'-o'-k-i-k-a'</i>	<i>a'-c'-l-a'-s-e-o'-o'-k-i-k-a'</i>	love ye those two
	nagligelityook <i>a'-c'-l-a'-t-e-o'-o'-k-a'</i>	let them love him	nagligeluksegik <i>a'-c'-l-a'-t-e-o'-o'-k-u-k-a'</i>	<i>a'-c'-l-a'-t-e-o'-o'-k-u-k-a'</i>	let them love those two

INFINITIVE MOOD

Sing.	nagligelugo <i>a'-c'-l-a'-g-o'-o'</i>	I loving him	nagligelugik <i>a'-c'-l-a'-g-o'-o'-k-a'</i>	<i>a'-c'-l-a'-g-o'-o'-k-a'</i>	I loving those two
	nagligelugo " "	thou loving him	nagligelugik " "	" "	thou loving those two
	nagligelugo " "	he loving him	nagligelugik " "	" "	he loving those two
Dual	nagligelugo " "	we two loving him	nagligelugik " "	" "	we two loving those two
	nagligelugo " "	you two loving him	nagligelugik " "	" "	you two loving those two
	nagligelugo " "	they two loving him	nagligelugik " "	" "	they two loving those two
Plur.	nagligelugo " "	we loving him	nagligelugik " "	" "	we loving those two
	nagligelugo " "	you loving him	nagligelugik " "	" "	you loving those two
	nagligelugo " "	they loving him	nagligelugik " "	" "	they loving those two

NEGATIVE INFINITIVE

Sing.	naglichenago <i>a'-c'-l-a'-g-o'-a'-g-o'</i>	I not loving him	naglichenagik <i>a'-c'-l-a'-g-o'-a'-g-o'-k-a'</i>	<i>a'-c'-l-a'-g-o'-a'-g-o'-k-a'</i>	I not loving those two
	naglichenago " "	thou not loving him	naglichenagik " "	" "	thou not loving those two
	naglichenago " "	he not loving him	naglichenagik " "	" "	he not loving those two
Dual	naglichenago " "	we two not loving him	naglichenagik " "	" "	we two not loving those two
	naglichenago " "	you two not loving him	naglichenagik " "	" "	you two not loving those two
	naglichenago " "	they two not loving him	naglichenagik " "	" "	they two not loving those two
Plur.	naglichenago " "	we not loving him	naglichenagik " "	" "	we not loving those two
	naglichenago " "	you not loving him	naglichenagik " "	" "	you not loving those two
	naglichenago " "	they not loving him	naglichenagik " "	" "	they not loving those two

INVERSE FORM OF THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

PRESENT (ENGLISH)	1ST Sing. OBJECT	2nd. SING.OBJECT.	1st DUAL OBJECT
Sing.	Let me love	nagligelaunga <i>a'-c'-l-a'-u-o'-g-a'</i>	me nagligelagit <i>a'-c'-l-a'-g-i-t-a'</i>
	Love thou		me nagligelatit <i>a'-c'-l-a'-t-i-t-a'</i>
	Let him love	nagligelanga <i>a'-c'-l-a'-n-a'-g-a'</i>	me nagligelaptekit <i>a'-c'-l-a'-p-t-e-k-i-t-a'</i>
Dual	Let us two love	- -	me nagligelaptekit <i>a'-c'-l-a'-p-t-e-k-i-t-a'</i>
	Love you two	nagligettinga <i>a'-c'-l-a'-t-i-t-a'-g-a'</i>	me - -
	let those two love	nagligettinga <i>a'-c'-l-a'-t-i-t-a'-g-a'</i>	me nagligelaptekit <i>a'-c'-l-a'-p-t-e-k-i-t-a'</i>
Plur.	Let us love	- -	me nagligelaptegit <i>a'-c'-l-a'-p-t-e-g-i-t-a'</i>
	Love ye	nagligessinga <i>a'-c'-l-a'-s-e-o'-g-a'</i>	me - -
	Let them love	nagligeluksinga <i>a'-c'-l-a'-t-e-o'-g-a'</i>	me nagligelaptegit <i>a'-c'-l-a'-p-t-e-g-i-t-a'</i>

INVERSE FORM OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD

Sing.	I love	- -	me nagligelutit <i>a'-c'-l-a'-u-o'-t-a'</i>	thee - -	us two
	Thou lovest	nagligelunga <i>a'-c'-l-a'-u-o'-g-a'</i>	me - -	thee nagligelunook <i>a'-c'-l-a'-u-o'-g-a'</i>	us two
	He loves	nagligelunga " "	me nagligelutit " "	thee nagligelunook " "	us two
Dual	We two love	- -	me nagligelutit " "	thee - -	us two
	You two love	nagligelunga " "	me - -	thee nagligelunook " "	us two
	They two love	nagligelunga " "	me nagligelutit " "	thee nagligelunook " "	us two
Plur.	We love	- -	me nagligelutit " "	thee - -	us two
	You love	nagligelunga " "	me - -	thee nagligelunook " "	us two
	They love	nagligelunga " "	me nagligelutit " "	thee nagligelunook " "	us two

PLURAL OBJECT

nagligelakka	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{t} \dot{b}$	let me love them
nagligelaukit	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{p} \dot{c}$	love thou them
nagligelegit	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{r} \dot{c}$	let him love them
nagligelavoot	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{s}$	let us love them
nagligessegik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{r} \dot{b}$	love ye them
nagligeluksegik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{r} \dot{b}$	let them love them

nagligelugit	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{l} \dot{b}$	I loving them
nagligelugit	"	thou loving them
nagligelugit	"	he loving them
nagligelugit	"	we two loving them
nagligelugit	"	you two loving them
nagligelugit	"	they two loving them
nagligelugit	"	we loving them
nagligelugit	"	you loving them
nagligelugit	"	they loving them

nagligenagit	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{b}$	I not loving them
nagligenagit	"	thou not loving them
nagligenagit	"	he not loving them
nagligenagit	"	we two not loving them
nagligenagit	"	you two not loving them
nagligenagit	"	they two not loving them
nagligenagit	"	we not loving them
nagligenagit	"	you not loving them
nagligenagit	"	they not loving them

2nd DUAL OBJECT

nagligelaptik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{b}$	you two	-	-	us
nagligelatik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{b}$	you two	nagligettegoot	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{j} \dot{c}$	us
nagligelaptik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{b}$	you two	nagligelategoot	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{j} \dot{c}$	us
nagligelatik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{b}$	you two	-	-	us
nagligelaptik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{b}$	you two	nagligettegoot	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{j} \dot{c}$	us
nagligelaptik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{b}$	you two	nagligetegoot	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{j} \dot{c}$	us
nagligelaptik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{b}$	you two	-	-	us
nagligelaptik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{b}$	you two	nagligessegoot	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{j} \dot{c}$	us
nagligelaptik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{b}$	you two	nagligessegoot	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{j} \dot{c}$	us

1st PLUR. OBJECT

nagligelapse	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{r}$	you
nagligelase	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{r}$	you
nagligelapse	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{r}$	you
nagligelapse	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{r}$	you
nagligelapse	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{r}$	you
nagligelapse	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{r}$	you
nagligelapse	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{r}$	you
nagligelapse	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{r}$	you

nagligelutik	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{n} \dot{b}$	you two	-	-	us
nagligelutik	"	you two	nagligeluta	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{c}$	us
nagligelutik	"	you two	nagligeluta	"	us
nagligelutik	"	you two	-	-	us
nagligelutik	"	you two	nagligeluta	"	us
nagligelutik	"	you two	nagligeluta	"	us
nagligelutik	"	you two	nagligeluta	"	us
nagligelutik	"	you two	nagligeluta	"	us

nagligeluse	$\dot{a}^u - \dot{r} \dot{c} \dot{d} \dot{r}$	you
nagligeluse	"	you

TRANSITIVE VERB

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - FIRST FORM 'because', 'when', 'for', 'that', he loves him.

PRESENT (ENGLISH)		SING. OBJECT	DUAL OBJECT	PLUR. OBJECT
Sing. because I love etc.	nagligegapko	ə̄-r̄īd̄	him nagligegapkit	ə̄-r̄īd̄p̄
	nagligegaveook	ə̄-r̄īd̄p̄	him nagligegavekit	ə̄-r̄īd̄p̄
	nagligengmago	ə̄-r̄īL̄	him nagligengmagik	ə̄-r̄īL̄p̄
	RF nagligegameook	ə̄-r̄īr̄p̄	him nagligegamegit	ə̄-r̄īr̄p̄
DUAL because we two love etc.	nagligegapteko	ə̄-r̄īnd̄	him nagligegaptekik	ə̄-r̄īnd̄p̄
	nagligegapteko	ə̄-r̄īnd̄	him nagligegaptekik	ə̄-r̄īnd̄p̄
	nagligengmako	ə̄-r̄īL̄d̄	him nagligengmakik	ə̄-r̄īL̄p̄
	PLUR. because we love etc.	ə̄-r̄īn̄j̄	him nagligegaptekik	ə̄-r̄īn̄p̄
PLUR. because we love etc.	nagligegaptego	ə̄-r̄īn̄j̄	him nagligegaptekik	ə̄-r̄īn̄p̄
	nagligegapseook	ə̄-r̄īr̄p̄	him nagligegapsekik	ə̄-r̄īr̄p̄
	nagligegamityook	ə̄-r̄īr̄p̄	him nagligengmatekik	ə̄-r̄īr̄p̄
	RF nagligegameko	ə̄-r̄īr̄d̄	him nagligegamekik	ə̄-r̄īr̄p̄
PAST				
Sing. because I loved etc.	nagligelaurapko	ə̄-r̄īd̄q̄d̄	him nagligelauraptik	ə̄-r̄īd̄q̄d̄p̄
	nagligelauraveook	ə̄-r̄īd̄q̄d̄p̄	him nagligelauravekit	ə̄-r̄īd̄q̄d̄p̄
	nagligelaungmago	ə̄-r̄īd̄L̄	him nagligelaungmagik	ə̄-r̄īd̄L̄p̄
	RF nagligelaurameook	ə̄-r̄īd̄q̄r̄p̄	him nagligelauramegit	ə̄-r̄īd̄q̄r̄p̄
FUTURE (1)				
Sing. because I shall love etc.	nagligenearapko	ə̄-r̄ōd̄q̄d̄	him nagligenearapkik	ə̄-r̄ōd̄q̄d̄p̄
	nagligenearaveook	ə̄-r̄ōd̄q̄d̄p̄	him nagligenearavekik	ə̄-r̄ōd̄q̄d̄p̄
	nagligeneangmago	ə̄-r̄ōd̄L̄	him nagligeneangmagik	ə̄-r̄ōd̄L̄p̄
	RF nagligenearameook	ə̄-r̄ōd̄q̄r̄p̄	him nagligenearamekik	ə̄-r̄ōd̄q̄r̄p̄
FUTURE (2)				
Sing. because I shall love etc.	nagligeyomāgapko	ə̄-r̄īL̄īd̄	him nagligeyomāgapkik	ə̄-r̄īL̄īd̄p̄
	nagligeyomāgaveook	ə̄-r̄īL̄īd̄p̄	him nagligeyomāgavekik	ə̄-r̄īL̄īd̄p̄
	nagligeyomāngmago	ə̄-r̄īL̄īL̄	him nagligeyomāngmagik	ə̄-r̄īL̄īL̄p̄
	RF nagligeyomāgameook	ə̄-r̄īL̄īr̄p̄	him nagligeyomāgamegik	ə̄-r̄īL̄īr̄p̄
FUTURE (3)				
Sing. because I shall love etc.	nagligelārapko	ə̄-r̄īd̄	him nagligelārapkit	ə̄-r̄īd̄p̄
	nagligelāraveook	ə̄-r̄īd̄p̄	him nagligelāravekit	ə̄-r̄īd̄p̄
	nagligelāngmago	ə̄-r̄īL̄	him nagligelāngmagik	ə̄-r̄īL̄p̄
	RF nagligelārameook	ə̄-r̄īd̄r̄p̄	him nagligelāramegik	ə̄-r̄īd̄r̄p̄
POTENTIAL FORM				
Sing. because I can love etc.	nagligeongnarapko	ə̄-r̄d̄ə̄d̄	him nagligeongnarapkik	ə̄-r̄d̄ə̄d̄p̄
	nagligeongnaraveook	ə̄-r̄d̄ə̄d̄p̄	him nagligeongnaravekit	ə̄-r̄d̄ə̄d̄p̄
	nagligeongnangmago	ə̄-r̄d̄ə̄L̄	him nagligeongnangmagik	ə̄-r̄d̄ə̄L̄p̄
	RF nagligeongnarameook	ə̄-r̄d̄ə̄r̄p̄	him nagligeongnarametit	ə̄-r̄d̄ə̄r̄p̄
OPTATIVE FORM				
Sing. because I wish to love etc.	nagligeyomagapko	ə̄-r̄īL̄īd̄	him nagligeyomagapkik	ə̄-r̄īL̄īd̄p̄
	nagligeyomagaveook	ə̄-r̄īL̄īd̄p̄	him nagligeyomagavekit	ə̄-r̄īL̄īd̄p̄
	nagligeyomangmago	ə̄-r̄īL̄īL̄	him nagligeyomangmagik	ə̄-r̄īL̄īL̄p̄
	RF nagligeyomagameook	ə̄-r̄īL̄īr̄p̄	him nagligeyomagamegik	ə̄-r̄īL̄īr̄p̄

NEGATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE FIRST FORM 'because', 'when', 'for', 'that', he does not love him.

SING. OBJECT <u>because I do not love</u>		DUAL OBJECT		PLUR. OBJECT	
them	nagligengenapko	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -p <u>k̥</u> -o	him	nagligengenapkit	those two
them	nagligengenaveook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -v <u>e</u> -o <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligengenavekik	those two
them	nagligengemago	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -m <u>g̥</u> -a <u>go</u>	him	nagligengemagik	those two
them	nagligengenameook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -m <u>e</u> -a <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligengenamegik	those two
them	nagligengenapteko	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -p <u>t̥</u> -e <u>ko</u>	him	nagligengenaptekik	those two
them	nagligengenapteko	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -p <u>t̥</u> -e <u>ko</u>	him	nagligengenaptekik	those two
them	nagligengemako	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -m <u>g̥</u> -a <u>ko</u>	him	nagligengemakik	those two
them	nagligengenaptego	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -p <u>t̥</u> -e <u>go</u>	him	nagligengenaptekik	those two
them	nagligengenapseook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -p <u>s̥</u> -e <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligengenapsekik	those two
them	nagligengenamityook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -m <u>t̥</u> -a <u>yoo</u>	him	nagligengematekik	those two
them	nagligengenameko	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>a</u> -m <u>e</u> -a <u>ko</u>	him	nagligengenamekik	those two
<u>because I did not love</u>					
them	nagligelaungenapko	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -l <u>a</u> -u <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>p</u> -k <u>ko</u>	him	nagligelaungenapko	those two
them	nagligelaungenaveook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -l <u>a</u> -u <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>v</u> -e <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligelaungenavekik	those two
them	nagligelaungemago	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -l <u>a</u> -u <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>m</u> -a <u>go</u>	him	nagligelaungemagik	those two
them	nagligelaunganameook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -l <u>a</u> -u <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>n</u> -a <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligelaunganamegik	those two
<u>because I shall not love</u>					
them	nagligeneangenapko	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>e</u> -a <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>p</u> -k <u>ko</u>	him	nagligeneangenapkit	those two
them	nagligeneangenaveook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>e</u> -a <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>v</u> -e <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligeneangenavekit	those two
them	nagligeneangemago	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>e</u> -a <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>m</u> -a <u>go</u>	him	nagligeneangemagit	those two
them	nagligeneangenameook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -n <u>e</u> -a <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>n</u> -a <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligeneangenamegit	those two
them					
them	nagligeyomängenapko	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -y <u>o</u> -m <u>ã</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>p</u> -k <u>ko</u>	him	nagligeyomängenapkit	those two
them	nagligeyomängenaveook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -y <u>o</u> -m <u>ã</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>v</u> -e <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligeyomängenavekit	those two
them	nagligeyomängemago	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -y <u>o</u> -m <u>ã</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>m</u> -a <u>go</u>	him	nagligeyomängemagit	those two
them	nagligeyomängenameook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -y <u>o</u> -m <u>ã</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>n</u> -a <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligeyomängenamegit	those two
them					
them	nagligelängenapko	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -l <u>ã</u> -ä <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>p</u> -k <u>ko</u>	him	nagligelängenapkit	those two
them	nagligelängenaveook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -l <u>ã</u> -ä <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>v</u> -e <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligelängenavekit	those two
them	nagligelängemago	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -l <u>ã</u> -ä <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>m</u> -a <u>go</u>	him	nagligelängemagit	those two
them	nagligelängenameook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -l <u>ã</u> -ä <u>ŋ</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>n</u> -a <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligelängenamegit	those two
<u>because I can not love</u>					
them	nagligeongnangenapko	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -o <u>ŋ</u> -n <u>a</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>p</u> -k <u>ko</u>	him	nagligeongnangenapkit	those two
them	nagligeongnangenaveook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -o <u>ŋ</u> -n <u>a</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>v</u> -e <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligeongnangenavekit	those two
them	nagligeongnangemago	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -o <u>ŋ</u> -n <u>a</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>m</u> -a <u>go</u>	him	nagligeongnangemagit	those two
them	nagligeongnangenameook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -o <u>ŋ</u> -n <u>a</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>n</u> -a <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligeongnangenamegit	those two
<u>because I do not wish to love</u>					
them	nagligeyomangenapko	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -y <u>o</u> -m <u>a</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>p</u> -k <u>ko</u>	him	nagligeyomangenapkit	those two
them	nagligeyomangenaveook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -y <u>o</u> -m <u>a</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>v</u> -e <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligeyomangenavekit	those two
them	nagligeyomangemago	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -y <u>o</u> -m <u>a</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>m</u> -a <u>go</u>	him	nagligeyomangemagit	those two
them	nagligeyomangenameook	ŋ <u>l̥</u> -n <u>g̥</u> -l <u>ɪ</u> -g <u>e</u> -y <u>o</u> -m <u>a</u> -n <u>g</u> -e <u>n</u> -a <u>n</u> -a <u>ok̥</u>	him	nagligeyomangenamegit	those two

**SUBJUNCTIVE FIRST FORM - TRANSITIVE VERB -
INVERSE FORM**

PRESENT (ENGLISH)		1ST SING. OBJECT	2ND SING. OBJECT	1st DUAL OBJECT.
<u>Sing.</u> because I do love etc.		-	me nagligegapkit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-p̄k̄t̄</i>	thee -
	RF	nagligegavinga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-v̄iŋ̄a</i>	me -	thee nagligegaptēgook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄ēḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligengmanga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡm̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligengmatik <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡm̄a-t̄i-k̄</i>	thee nagligemategook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡm̄a-t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligegaminga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligegametit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-m̄a-t̄i-t̄</i>	thee nagligegametegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-m̄a-t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
<u>Dual</u> because we two love etc.		-	me nagligegaptekit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄e-k̄i-t̄</i>	thee -
	RF	nagligegaptinga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄e-n̄ḡa</i>	me -	thee nagligeaptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligegaminga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligegaptekit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄e-k̄i-t̄</i>	thee nagligeaptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
<u>Plur.</u> because we love etc.		-	me nagligegaptegit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄e-ḡi-t̄</i>	thee -
	RF	nagligegapsinga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄e-n̄ḡa</i>	me -	thee nagligeaptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligegaminga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligegaptegit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄e-ḡi-t̄</i>	thee nagligeaptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-ḡa-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
PAST				
<u>Sing.</u> because I loved etc.		-	me nagligelaurapkit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-r̄p̄k̄i-t̄</i>	thee -
	RF	nagligelauravinga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-r̄v̄i-n̄ḡa</i>	me -	thee nagligelauraptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-r̄v̄i-p̄t̄ēḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligelaungamanga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-n̄ḡa-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligelaungmatit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-n̄ḡa-m̄a-t̄i-t̄</i>	thee nagligelaungmategook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-n̄ḡa-m̄a-t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligelaungaminga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-n̄ḡa-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligelaurametit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-m̄a-t̄i-t̄</i>	thee nagligelaurametegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-m̄a-t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
<u>Dual</u> because we two loved etc.		-	me nagligelauraptekit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-p̄t̄e-k̄i-t̄</i>	thee -
	RF	nagligelauraptinga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-p̄t̄e-n̄ḡa</i>	me -	thee nagligelauraptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligelauraminga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligelauraptekit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-p̄t̄e-k̄i-t̄</i>	thee nagligelauraptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
<u>Plur.</u> because we loved etc.		-	me nagligelauraptegit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-p̄t̄e-ḡi-t̄</i>	thee -
	RF	nagligelauraminga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligelauraptegit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-p̄t̄e-ḡi-t̄</i>	thee nagligelauraptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-l̄a-u-r̄a-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>

**NEGATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE FIRST FORM -
TRANSITIVE VERB - INVERSE VERB**

PRESENT				
<u>Sing.</u> because I do not love etc.		-	me nagligengenapkit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-p̄k̄i-t̄</i>	thee -
	RF	nagligengenavinga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-v̄i-n̄ḡa</i>	me -	thee nagligengenaptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄ēḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligengemanga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligengematit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-m̄a-t̄i-t̄</i>	thee nagligengemategook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-m̄a-t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligengenaminga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligengenametit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-m̄a-t̄i-t̄</i>	thee nagligengenametegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-m̄a-t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
<u>Dual</u> because we two love etc.		-	me nagligengenaptekit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄e-k̄i-t̄</i>	thee -
	RF	nagligengenaptinga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄e-n̄ḡa</i>	me -	thee nagligengenaptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligengenaminga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligengenaptekit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄e-k̄i-t̄</i>	thee nagligengenaptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
<u>Plur.</u> because we do not love etc.		-	me nagligengenaptegit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄e-ḡi-t̄</i>	thee -
	RF	nagligengenapsinga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄e-n̄ḡa</i>	me -	thee nagligengenaptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>
		nagligengenaminga <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-m̄a-n̄ḡa</i>	me nagligengenaptegit <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄e-ḡi-t̄</i>	thee nagligengenaptegook <i>ə̄-r̄l̄ḡe-n̄ḡe-a-p̄t̄e-ḡoōk̄</i>

TRANSITIVE VERB

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, SECOND FORM. If he loves him.

PRESENT (ENGLISH)	SING. OBJECT.	DUAL OBJECT.	PLUR. OBJECT.
<u>Sing.</u> if I love etc.	nagligegoopko	him	those two nagligegoopkit
	nagligegooveook	him	those two nagligegoovagit
	nagligikpago	him	those two nagligeckpagit
	RF. nagligegooneook	him	those two nagligegoonegit
	nagligegoopteko	him	those two nagligegooptekit
	nagligegoopteko	him	those two nagligegooptekik
	nagligikpako	him	those two nagligikpukik
	nagligegooptego	him	those two nagligegooptegik
	nagligegoopseook	him	those two nagligegoopsegik
	nagligikpatyook	him	those two nagligeckpategik
<u>Dual</u> if we two love etc.	RF. nagligegooneook	him	those two nagligegoonekit
	nagligegoopteko	him	those two nagligegooptekik
	nagligegoopteko	him	those two nagligegooptekik
	nagligikpako	him	those two nagligikpukik
	nagligegooptego	him	those two nagligegooptegik
	nagligegoopseook	him	those two nagligegoopsegik
	nagligikpatyook	him	those two nagligeckpategik
	RF. nagligegooneko	him	those two nagligegoonekit
	nagligegooneko	him	those two nagligegoonekit
<u>PAST</u> <u>Sing.</u> if I loved etc.			
	nagligelauroopko	him	those two nagligelauroopkit
	nagligelaurooveook	him	those two nagligelauroovagit
	nagligelaukpago	him	those two nagligelaukpagit
	RF. nagligelaurooneook	him	those two nagligelauroonegit
<u>FUTURE (1)</u> <u>Sing.</u> if I shall love			
	nagligenearoopko	him	those two nagligenearoopkit
	nagligenearooveook	him	those two nagligenearoovagit
	nagligeneakpago	him	those two nagligeneakpagit
	RF. naglinearooneook	him	those two nagligenearoonegit
<u>FUTURE (2)</u> <u>Sing.</u> if I shall love			
	nagligeyomaroopko	him	those two nagligeyomaroopkit
	nagligeyomarooveook	him	those two nagligeyomaroovagit
	nagligeyomakpago	him	those two nagligeyomakpagit
	RF. nagligeyomagooneook	him	those two nagligeyomaroonegit
<u>FUTURE (3)</u> <u>Sing.</u> if I shall love			
	nagligelaroopko	him	those two nagligelaroopkit
	nagligelarookeook	him	those two nagligelarookegit
	nagligelakpago	him	those two nagligelakpagit
	RF. nagligelaroneook	him	those two nagligelaronegit
<u>POTENTIAL FORM</u> <u>Sing.</u> if I can love			
	nagligeongnaroopko	him	those two nagligeongnaroopkit
	nagligeongnarooveook	him	those two nagligeongnaroovagit
	nagligeongnakpago	him	those two nagligeongnakpagit
	RF. nagligeongnarooneook	him	those two nagligeongnaroonegit
<u>OPTATIVE FORM</u> <u>Sing.</u> if I wish to love			
	nagligeyomagoopko	him	those two nagligeyomagoopkit
	nagligeyomagooveook	him	those two nagligeyomagoovagit
	nagligeyomakpago	him	those two nagligeyomakpagit
	RF. nagligeyomagooneook	him	those two nagligeyomagoonegit

NEGATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE, SECOND FORM. If he does not love him.

SING. OBJECT. <u>If I do not love</u>		DUAL OBJECT.		PLUR. OBJECT.	
them	nagligengegoopko	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄j̄d̄	him	nagligengegoopkik	those two
them	nagligengegooveook	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄j̄l̄p̄	him	nagligengegoovekik	nagligengegoopkit
them	nagligengepago	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄k̄j	him	nagligengepagik	those two
them	nagligengegooneeook	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄j̄o-p̄	him	nagligengegoonegik	nagligengegoovagit
them	nagligengegoopteko	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄j̄n̄d̄	him	nagligengegooptekik	those two
them	nagligengegoopteko	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄j̄n̄d̄	him	nagligengegooptekik	nagligengegooptekik
them	nagligengepako	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄k̄d̄	him	nagligengepakik	those two
them	nagligengegooptego	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄j̄n̄l̄	him	nagligengegooptekik	nagligengegooptegik
them	nagligengegoopseook	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄j̄r̄p̄	him	nagligengegoopsegik	those two
them	nagligengepatyook	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄k̄t̄	him	nagligengepatekik	nagligengepategik
them	nagligengegooneko	ə̄-p̄'n̄p̄j̄o-d̄	him	nagligengegoonekik	those two
<u>if I did not love</u>					
them	nagligelaungegoopko	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄d̄	him	nagligelaungegoopkik	those two
them	nagligelaungegooveook	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄l̄p̄	him	nagligelaungegoovekik	nagligelaungegoopkit
them	nagligelaungepago	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄k̄j	him	nagligelaungepagik	those two
them	nagligelaungooneeook	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄o-p̄	him	nagligelaungeonegik	nagligelaungegapagit
<u>if I shall not love</u>					
them	nagligeneangeegoopko	ə̄-p̄'n̄-n̄p̄j̄d̄	him	nagligeneangeegoopkik	those two
them	nagligeneangeegooveook	ə̄-p̄'n̄-n̄p̄j̄l̄p̄	him	nagligeneangoovekik	nagligeneangegoovagit
them	nagligeneangepago	ə̄-p̄'n̄-n̄p̄k̄j	him	nagligeneangepagik	those two
them	nagligeneangeegooneeook	ə̄-p̄'n̄-n̄p̄j̄o-p̄	him	nagligeneangeonegik	nagligeneangeonegik
them	nagligeyomangegoopko	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄d̄	him	nagligeyomangegoopkik	those two
them	nagligeyomangegooveook	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄l̄p̄	him	nagligeyomangegoovekik	nagligeyomangegoovagit
them	nagligeyomangepago	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄k̄j	him	nagligeyomangepagik	those two
them	nagligeyomangegooneeook	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄o-p̄	him	nagligeyomangegoonegik	nagligeyomangegoonegik
them	nagligelangeegoopko	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄d̄	him	nagligelangeegoopkik	those two
them	nagligelangegooveook	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄l̄p̄	him	nagligelangegoovekik	nagligelangegeopkit
them	nagligelangepago	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄k̄j	him	nagligelangepagik	those two
them	nagligelangeegooneeook	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄o-p̄	him	nagligelangegeoonegik	nagligelangegeonagit
<u>if I can not love</u>					
them	nagligeongnangegoopko	ə̄-p̄'n̄o-n̄p̄j̄d̄	him	nagligeongnangegoopkik	those two
them	nagligeongnangegooveook	ə̄-p̄'n̄o-n̄p̄j̄l̄p̄	him	nagligeongnangegoovekik	nagligeongnangegoovagit
them	nagligeongnangepago	ə̄-p̄'n̄o-n̄p̄k̄j	him	nagligeongnangepagik	those two
them	nagligeongnangegooneeook	ə̄-p̄'n̄o-n̄p̄j̄o-p̄	him	nagligeongnangegoonegik	nagligeongnangegoonegik
<u>If I do not wish to love</u>					
them	nagligeyomangegoopko	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄d̄	him	nagligeyomangegoopkik	those two
them	nagligeyomangegooveook	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄l̄p̄	him	nagligeyomangegoovekik	nagligeyomangegoovagit
them	nagligeyomangepago	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄k̄j	him	nagligeyomangepagik	those two
them	nagligeyomangegooneeook	ə̄-p̄'n̄l̄n̄p̄j̄o-p̄	him	nagligeyomangegoonegik	nagligeyomangegoonegik

SUBJUNCTIVE SECOND FORM - TRANSITIVE VERB - INVERSE FORM.

<u>PRESENT. (ENGLISH)</u>		<u>1st.SING.OBJECT</u>	<u>2nd.SING.OBJECT</u>	<u>1st.DUAL OBJECT.</u>
Sing. if I do love etc.	RF.	-	-	thee -
		nagligegoovinga	ə̄-r̄j̄-t̄l̄	me nagligegoopkit ə̄-r̄j̄-p̄c
		nagligepanga	ə̄-r̄-t̄l̄	me nagligepatit ə̄-r̄-p̄c
		nagligegooninga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-t̄l̄	me nagligegoonetit ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-p̄c
		-	-	me nagligegooptekit ə̄-r̄j̄-p̄c
	Dual if we two love etc.	nagligegooptinga	ə̄-r̄j̄-n̄t̄l̄	thee -
		nagligegoominga	ə̄-r̄-n̄t̄l̄	me nagligegooptegit ə̄-r̄j̄-n̄p̄c
		-	-	me nagligegooptegit ə̄-r̄j̄-n̄p̄c
		nagligegoopsinga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-t̄l̄	thee -
		nagligegoopsisng	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-t̄l̄	me nagligegooptegit ə̄-r̄j̄-n̄p̄c
Plur. if we love etc.	PAST	-	-	thee -
		nagligelaurovinga	ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-t̄l̄	me nagligelauropkit ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-p̄c
		nagligelaukpanga	ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-t̄l̄	me -
		nagligelaurooninga	ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-t̄l̄	thee nagligelauropatit ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-p̄c
		-	-	thee nagligelauroonetit ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-p̄c
	Dual if we two loved etc.	nagligelaurooptinga	ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-t̄l̄	me nagligelauropkit ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-p̄c
		nagligelauroominga	ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-t̄l̄	me -
		-	-	thee nagligelauropatit ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-p̄c
		nagligelauoopsinga	ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-t̄l̄	thee nagligelauropatit ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-p̄c
		nagligelauroominga	ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-t̄l̄	me nagligelauropatit ə̄-r̄-l̄-p̄-p̄c

NEGATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE SECOND FORM - TRANSITIVE VERB - INVERSE FORM

<u>PRESENT</u>				
Sing. if I do not love	RF.	-	-	thee -
		nagligengegoovinga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-t̄l̄	me nagligengeopkit ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-p̄c
		nagligengepanga	ə̄-r̄-r̄-t̄l̄	me nagligengepatit ə̄-r̄-r̄-p̄c
		nagligengegooninga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-t̄l̄	me nagligengegoonetit ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-p̄c
		-	-	me nagligengegooptekit ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-p̄c
	Dual if we two love not	nagligengegooptinga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄t̄l̄	thee -
		nagligengegoominga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄t̄l̄	me nagligengegooptegit ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄p̄c
		-	-	me nagligengegooptegit ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄p̄c
		nagligengegoopsinga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-t̄l̄	thee -
		nagligengegoominga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄t̄l̄	me nagligengegooptegit ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄p̄c
Plur. if we do not love	PAST	-	-	thee -
		nagligengegoovinga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-t̄l̄	thee nagligengeoptegook ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄j̄
		nagligengepanga	ə̄-r̄-r̄-t̄l̄	thee nagligengepategook ə̄-r̄-r̄-n̄j̄
		nagligengegooninga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-t̄l̄	thee nagligengeonetegeok ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄j̄
		-	-	thee -
	Dual if we two loved not	nagligengegooptinga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄t̄l̄	thee nagligengeoptegook ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄j̄
		nagligengegoominga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄t̄l̄	thee nagligengeoptegook ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄j̄
		-	-	thee nagligengeoptegook ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄j̄
		nagligengegoopsinga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-t̄l̄	thee nagligengeoptegook ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄j̄
		nagligengegoominga	ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄t̄l̄	thee nagligengeoptegook ə̄-r̄-r̄j̄-n̄j̄

2nd. DUAL OBJECT		1st.PLUR.OBJECT.		2nd.PLUR.OBJECT.					
us two	nagligegooptik	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄	you two	-	us	nagligegoopse	ə̄-p̄j̄r̄	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄j̄	us	-	-	
us two	nagligepatik	ə̄-p̄k̄n̄	you two	nagligepategoot	ə̄-p̄k̄n̄j̄	us	nagligepase	ə̄-p̄k̄r̄	you
us two	nagligegoonetik	ə̄-p̄j̄s̄n̄	you two	nagligegoonetegoot	ə̄-p̄j̄s̄n̄j̄	us	nagligegoonese	ə̄-p̄j̄s̄r̄	you
us two	nagligegooptik	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄	you two	-	us	nagligegoopse	ə̄-p̄j̄r̄	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄j̄	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligegooptik	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄	you two	nagligegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄j̄	us	nagligegoopse	ə̄-p̄j̄r̄	you
us two	nagligegooptik	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄	you two	-	us	nagligegoopse	ə̄-p̄j̄r̄	you	
us two	nagligegooptik	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄	you two	nagligegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄j̄	us	nagligegoopse	ə̄-p̄j̄r̄	you
us two	nagligegooptik	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄	you two	nagligegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄j̄n̄j̄	us	nagligegoopse	ə̄-p̄j̄r̄	you
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄	you two	-	us	nagligelauroopse	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄r̄	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄j̄	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligelaukpatik	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄k̄n̄	you two	nagligelaukpategoot	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄k̄n̄j̄	us	nagligelaukpase	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄r̄	you
us two	nagligelauroonetik	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄s̄n̄	you two	nagligelauoonetegoot	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄s̄n̄j̄	us	nagligelauoonese	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄r̄	you
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄	you two	-	us	nagligelauroopse	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄r̄	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄j̄	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄j̄	us	nagligelauroopse	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄r̄	you
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄	you two	-	us	nagligelauroopse	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄r̄	you	
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄j̄	us	nagligelauroopse	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄r̄	you
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄j̄	us	nagligelauroopse	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄r̄	you
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄j̄	us	nagligelauroopse	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄r̄	you
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄n̄j̄	us	nagligelauroopse	ə̄-p̄l̄d̄p̄r̄	you

2nd. DUAL OBJECT		1st.PLUR.OBJECT.		2nd.PLUR.OBJECT.					
us two	nagligengegooptik	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄	you two	-	us	nagligengegoopse	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄r̄	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligengegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄j̄	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligengepatik	ə̄-p̄r̄k̄n̄	you two	nagligengepategoot	ə̄-p̄r̄k̄n̄j̄	us	nagligengepase	ə̄-p̄r̄k̄r̄	you
us two	nagligengegoonetik	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄s̄n̄	you two	nagligengegoonetegoot	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄s̄n̄j̄	us	nagligengegoonese	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄s̄r̄	you
us two	nagligengegooptik	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄	you two	-	us	nagligengegoopse	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄r̄	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligengegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄j̄	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligengegooptik	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄	you two	nagligengegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄j̄	us	nagligengegoopse	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄r̄	you
us two	nagligengegooptik	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄	you two	-	us	nagligengegoopse	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄r̄	you	
us two	nagligengegooptik	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄	you two	nagligengegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄j̄	us	nagligengegoopse	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄r̄	you
us two	nagligengegooptik	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄	you two	nagligengegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄j̄	us	nagligengegoopse	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄r̄	you
us two	nagligengegooptik	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄	you two	nagligengegooptegoot	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄n̄j̄	us	nagligengegoopse	ə̄-p̄r̄j̄r̄	you

THE PASSIVE VERB

These are formed by the addition of the particles 'tau' and 'yau' to the roots of the TRANSITIVE VERBS. The Transitive inflections are first omitted and the verb is then conjugated after the manner of INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

e.g. peuleva $\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\zeta$	he saves him	nagligeva $\dot{\alpha}^u-c-\Gamma\zeta$	he loves him
peuleyauvok $\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}$	he is saved	nagligeyauvok $\dot{\alpha}^u-c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}$	he is loved

Conjugation of the Passive Verb- peulevok- he is saved.

<u>PRESENT</u> . Sing.	peuleyauvoonga	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}$	I am saved	
	peuleyauvotit	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\eta}^c$	thou art saved	
	peuleyauvok,etc.	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}$	he is saved	
<u>PAST</u> .	Dual.	peuleyaulaukpgook	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}>\dot{\jmath}^c$	we two were saved
		peuleyaulaukpotik	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}>\eta^c$	you two were saved.
		peuleyaulaukpook,etc.	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}>$	they two were saved
<u>FUTURE</u> .	Plur.	peuleyauneakpogoot	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\sigma-\dot{\eta}^c>\dot{\jmath}^c$	we will be saved
		peuleyauneakpose	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\sigma-\dot{\eta}^c>\dot{\imath}^c$	you will be saved
		peuleyauneakpoot,etc.	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\sigma-\dot{\eta}^c>$	they will be saved

NEGATIVE.

<u>PRESENT</u> . Sing.	peuleyaungelanga	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c$	I am not saved
	peuleyaungelatit	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c$	thou art not saved
	peuleyaungela,etc.	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}$	he is not saved,etc.

TENSE & NEGATION.

<u>Dual</u> .	peuleyauneangelagook	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\sigma-\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\jmath}^c$	we two will not be saved
	peuleyauyongnangelatik	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\sigma\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\jmath}^c$	you two cannot be saved
<u>Plur.</u>	peuleyaulauangelait,etc.	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c$	they were not saved,etc.

INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

<u>PRESENT</u> . Sing.	peuleyauvoonga ?	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}?$	Am I saved ?
<u>PAST</u> .	peuleyaulaukpet ?	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c?$	wast thou saved ?
<u>FUTURE</u> .	peuleyauneakpa ? etc.	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\sigma-\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\zeta}?$	will he be saved ? etc.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	peuleyaule	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}$	let him be saved.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, FIRST FORM

<u>PRESENT</u> . Sing.	peuleyaugama	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}$	because I am saved.	
	peuleyaugavit	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c$	because thou art saved.	
	peuleyaungmut	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c$	because he saved	
RF	peuleyaugame, etc.	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c$	because he is saved, etc.	
<u>PAST</u> .	<u>Sing.</u>	peuleyaulaurama	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c$	because I was saved.
		peuleyaulauravit	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c$	because thou wast saved
		peuleyaulaungmut	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c$	because he was saved
RF		peuleyaulaurame,etc	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c$	because he was saved, etc.

NEGATIVE FORM.

<u>PRESENT</u> . Sing.	peuleyaungenama	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c$	because I am not saved.
	peuleyautyanganavit	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c$	because thou art not saved.
	peuleyautyangemut	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c$	because he is not saved
RF	peuleyaungename,etc	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c$	because he is not saved,etc.

TENSE & NEGATION.

<u>PAST</u> .	<u>Sing.</u>	peuleyaulungenama	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c$	because I was not saved.
<u>FUTURE</u> .	<u>Dual</u>	peuleyauneangenaptik	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\sigma-\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c$	because you two will not be saved
<u>POTENTIAL</u> .		peuleyautyongnangenapta	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\sigma\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c$	because we cannot be saved.
<u>PAST</u> .	<u>RF</u>	peuleyausimangeramik,etc	$\Lambda\ddot{\delta}c-\dot{\eta}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\zeta}\dot{\eta}^c\dot{\eta}^c$	because they two were not saved,etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - SECOND FORM.
(Note: This is completely regular.)

<u>PRESENT.</u> Sing.	peuleyaugooma	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬjL	if I am saved.
<u>PAST.</u>	peuleyaulauroovit	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬPΛc	if thou wast saved.
<u>FUTURE.</u> RF	peuleyauneangeput, etc	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬ-q'P<c	if he will be saved, etc.
<u>INFINITE MOOD</u>			
<u>PRESENT.</u> Sing.	peuleyauvloonga	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	I am being saved.
<u>PAST.</u>	peuleyaulauklutit	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	thou was being saved.
<u>FUTURE.</u>	peuleyauneaklune, etc	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	he will be being saved, etc.
<u>RECIPROCAL FORM.</u>			
<u>PRESENT.</u> Dual	peulehattautevogook	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	we two save each other
	peulehattautevotik	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	you two save each other
	peulehattautevook	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	they two save each other
<u>Plur.</u>	peulehattautevogoot	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	we save each other
	peulehattautevose	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	you save each other
	peulehattautevoot	ʌpə-ɿ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	they save each other.

MIDDLE VOICE

This is formed by dropping the termination of exclusively transitive verbs and substituting intransitive terminations instead:

e.g. omigeva ɬΓΓɬ he hates him, peuleva ʌpə-ɬ he saves him.
omigevok ɬΓΓɬ b he hates himself peulevok ʌpə-ɬ b he saves himself.

Alternative form with Personal Pronoun:

peulevoonga ūvūmnik	ʌpə-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	I save myself
iliptingnik peulevotik	Δ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	ʌpə-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	you two save yourselves.
ingmenik peulevoot	Δ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	ʌpə-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ	they save themselves.

EXAMPLES OF THE USE OF THE TRANSITIVE VERB.

Inooet illoonatik kauyemavukka Δ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ I know all the Eskimos.

Tamounga kailuta tesamatut tuktoot tekkolaukpavoot ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ Coming this way we saw four deer

Goode okperegooptego kamageneakpategoot jn ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ If we believe in God, He will care for us.

Kaukput tekkolakpagit ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ Tomorrow I will see thee.

Goode inooet illoonatik peuleyongnakpait jn Δ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ God is able to save all the Eskmo.

Examples - Use of the Interrogative Mood.

Inooet illoonatik kauyemavetegoot ? Δ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ Do all the Eskimo know us ?

Ayogesueye tekkolaukpavoot ? ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ Dids't thou see the minister ?

Inooet illanget ayogesuktongneakpedit ? Δ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ Wilt thou teach a part of the Eskimos ?

Goode inooet illoonatik peuleyongnakpait ? jn Δ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ Is God able to save all the Eskimo ?

Examples - Use of the Imperative Mood.

Goodeoob nagligelaungmase atet nagligisseook ! jn ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ Because God loveu you, now then love ye Him !

Goodeoob okautsinget ayogesuktoklaukit (areoktoklaukit) jn ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ Teach them God's Word !

Tamukkoaa akhiget neoverkvingmut allaukit ! ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ Take these ptarmigan to the trading store !

Ayogesueye ikkayolauook inooet areoktorlügit (ayogesuktörülügit) ! ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ ū-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ-ɬ Help the teacher to teach the Eskimo !

Examples - Subjunctive Mood.

Goodeoob inooet illoonatik nagligegamegit ernimenik tamounga tikkiteselaukpok peuleyomavügit.
جُودِيُوبْ إِنُوَءَتْ إِلُونَاتِيكْ نَاجْلِيْجَهَمَغِيتْ إِرْنِيْمِينِيكْ تَامُونَجْ تِكْكِيْتَسِلَاوكِبُوكْ پِعْلِيْيَوْمَافُلُجِيتْ.

Because God loved all the Eskimo. He sent His own Son this way wishing to save them.

Goode kauk tamat kamagengmategoot nagligetsainaklütalo, Goodelauk enooniptinne naglige yuksauregalooak-pavoot.

Because God cares for us each day and always loves us we also in our own lives ought to love God.

- Second form of the Subjunctive.

Goode okperegooptego malingnasooarooptego, aleanaigeneakpātegoot- JU PÀNÀJU LÀKÀPÀU,
If we believe in God, if we endeavour to obey Him, He will be
delighted in us.

Inacet tekkgoonseerik okadlemaneaknase Jesooseemik. **Δ-β-α** **U-δ-j-γ-β** **D-ε-L-σ-δ-γ** **H-H-F**

If you see the Eskimo you will tell them of Jesus.

Examples - Infinitive Mood

Examples - infinitive mood. **čib'i npprl'gi**
Tamounga tikkesima voonga inoet Jesoosemek areoksorlūgit (ayogesorlūgit) I have come this way to teach the Eskimo of Jesus.

Kanok peneaktoksaувета Goodevoot nakorelügo ? ቤት ለመናገዣነት የንግድ እንደሆነ ?

Examples - Passive Voice.
Peuleyaugoopta Jesooseoob aunganūt, ilüaktomik inoniptinne inonasocoaroopta tapva tokkogoopta aineakpogoot
Ած-հԾյէ ՌՀԵՒՑ ՋԵՄԵՑ, ԱՀԿՈՐԵ ԱՅՍ-ՂԵՐ Ա-ՀԵՎԻՔՑ ՀԵՇ ՇԵԺՑ ԱՇ-ՀԵՐԵՎ

If we are saved by Jesus' blood, if we endeavour to live righteous in our lives, then when we die we will go to God.

Examples - Reciprocal Form.

Nagligehattauteegopta ikkayuktautegooptalo inoniptinne pidloreneakpogoot.

If we love each other, if we help each other in our lives, we will be happy.

If we love each other, if we help each other in our lives, we will be happy.

■ *Modern Middle Voice*

Examples - Middle Voice:

Inoet illanget inokatimenik ikkayutyangelait, kisseane ingmenik issumagevoot.

A part of the Eskimos do not assist their neighbours, they think only of themselves.

PARTICLES - AFFIXES AND SUFFIXES IN USE IN THE ESKIMO LANGUAGE

Eskimo	English Meaning	Use	
meok, $\Gamma\Delta^b$	Inhabitant	kekertak, kekertangmeok, metsematalik, metsematalingmeok,	island an islander. Pond Inlet inhabitant of Pond Inlet
meotak, $\Gamma\Delta^c$,		mane, manemeotauvet?	here,- this place. Art thou an inhabitant of this place?
vik, A^b ,	place,	ayogesueye, ayogesueyevik,	teacher teacher's place
venuk, A_{-b} ,	meat,	netserk, netsevenuk, tuktu, tuktuvetuuk,	seal. seal meat. deer. deer meat.
lik, ζ^b	possessor,	khengmerk, khengmelik,	a dog. possessor of a dog.
koot, d^c ,	family,	Joanese, Joaneseekoot,	John. John's family.
sook, ζ^b ,	something capable of,	tingmesook, akaumasook,	an aeroplane, a submarine.
seoot, $\Gamma\beta^c$, oot, Δ^c ,	an instrument for,	selaseoot, aglakpok, aglaut, or aglaoot kokkorpok, kokeyoot,	a thermometer. he writes. a pen. he shoots. a gun.
joot, Γ^c , joote, $\Gamma\eta$,	the cause or means,	senajoot, senajootet, inojoochtegevara, tokojoochtegevanga,	the means for making something (tools). (pl). tools. I have him for the cause of life. He has me for the cause of death.
sak, ζ^b ,	material for,	kaiyak, kaiyaksak, annorak annoraksak,	an eskimo canoe. canoe material. a garment. clothes material.
katte, $b\eta$,	companion,	nerrekatte, senekatte,	eating companion. sleeping companion.
nerk, σ^{ab} ,	abstract noun termination	miksevok, miksehangnerk , naglipok, naglingnerk,	it is true. truth,-property of having truth. he,she,it, loves. love.
te, ye, $\Pi, \dot{\gamma}$,	one whose duty it is,	ayogesueye, toosalige,	one whose duty it is to teach. one who hears, an interpreter.
goak, $J\dot{A}^b$,	a representation,	noonangoak pingoak, okangoakpoot,	a map. a toy. they mimic, pretend to speak like somebody else.
yaute, $\dot{\gamma}\eta\eta$,	a borrowed article,	khengmeyautega,	my borrowed dog.
seak, $\Gamma\dot{A}^b$,	beautiful,	noona, noonaseak,	land. good, beautiful land.
rak, \dot{A}^b , yooak, $\dot{\gamma}\dot{A}^b$,	great,	igloo, igloorak, iglookyooak saglovok , sagloyokrak, sagloyooaloyok	house. big house. he lies. great liar, or

Eskimo.	English Meaning.	Use.		
	poktuyok,	ŋ̪ɔk̪t̪yɔk̪;	it is high.	
	poktuyoalooyok,	ŋ̪ɔk̪t̪yɔaloɔyɔk̪;	it is very high.	
ralook, ɬ̪ɔl̪oɔk̪;	small,	khengmerk,	χ̪eŋ̪mɛrk;	a dog.
		khengmeayook,	χ̪eŋ̪mɛyɔok̪;	a growing pup.
atralook, ɬ̪ɔt̪r̪aɬ̪oɔk̪;	very small,	khengmeatralook,	χ̪eŋ̪mɛt̪r̪aɬ̪oɔk̪;	a new born pup.
marik, L̪n̪oɔk̪;	full grown,	arngnak,	χ̪aŋ̪naŋ̪k̪;	a woman,
		arngnamarik,	χ̪aŋ̪naŋ̪maɬ̪oɔk̪;	a fully grown woman.
tokak, ɬ̪ɔk̪oɔk̪;	old,	inook,	ɪn̪oɔk̪;	a man.
		inootokak,	ɪn̪oɔt̪oɔk̪;	an old man,
		ookkuserk,	ɔk̪oɔk̪sɛr̪k;	saucepan,
		ookkuserktokak,	ɔk̪oɔk̪sɛr̪ktoɬ̪oɔk̪;	an old saucepan.
		nasak,	naʃ̪aŋ̪k;	a cap.
		nasaktokak,	naʃ̪aŋ̪ktoɬ̪oɔk̪;	an old cap.
kootyook, ɬ̪ɔt̪yɔk̪;	ludicrous, irresponsible.	oonakoootyook,	oɔn̪aʃ̪oɔt̪yɔk̪;	this ludicrous thing, a bungler.
apik, ɬ̪ɔp̪iɔk̪;	small, tiny,	kangerkluk,	kaŋ̪eŋ̪kluɔk̪;	a fiord.
		kangerluapik,	kaŋ̪eŋ̪luɔp̪iɔk̪;	a small fiord.
koorook, ɬ̪ɔp̪oɔk̪;	small,	panikoorook,	paŋ̪iɔk̪oɔk̪;	dear little daughter.
koolook, ɬ̪ɔɬ̪oɔk̪;		panikorooga,	paŋ̪iɔk̪oɔga;	my dear little daughter.
takkak, ɬ̪ɔk̪oɔk̪;	new,	ookkuserk,	ɔk̪oɔk̪sɛr̪k;	saucepan.
		ookkuserktakkak,	ɔk̪oɔk̪sɛr̪ktaɬ̪oɔk̪;	a new saucepan.
tuak, ɬ̪ɔk̪oɔk̪;	only one, (sole),	ernektuak,	ɛr̪eŋ̪k̪oɔk̪;	only son.
		panektuak,	ɛr̪eŋ̪k̪oɔk̪;	only daughter.
kasak, b̪ɔk̪oɔk̪;	almost-practically,	attausekasak,	aʃ̪t̪auʃ̪eŋ̪kaʃ̪oɔk̪;	almost one.
haksainak	always has	elahaksainakpok	eɬaʃ̪aŋ̪kaʃ̪oɔk̪pɔk;	he always has a companion
	Note: the above can be reduced to 'kainak', 'always has' -elakainakpok -he always has a companion.			
venerk, ɬ̪ɔŋ̪eŋ̪k̪;	remains of, - evidence of,	netserk,	neʃ̪eŋ̪k̪;	seal.
		netseavenerk,	neʃ̪eŋ̪vɛʃ̪eŋ̪k̪;	remains of a seal.
		tokoyovenerk,	toʃ̪ɔvɛʃ̪eŋ̪k̪;	remains of one who died.
kotik, ɬ̪ɔŋ̪iɔk̪;	own, -a possession,	perkotiga,	peʃ̪ɔt̪iɔk̪;	my possession.
		savikotigeara,	saʃ̪iɔt̪iɔg̪eʃ̪a;	it is my own knife, - I have it for my own knife.
VERBAL TERMINATIONS.				
ovok, ɬ̪ɔŋ̪oɔk̪;	it is,	jesoose,	jeʃ̪ooʃ̪;	Jesus,
		Jesooseovok,	jeʃ̪ooʃ̪oɔk̪;	it is Jesus.
		kokeyoot,	koʃ̪eŋ̪yooɔk̪;	a gun.
		kokeyooteovok,	koʃ̪eŋ̪yooɔt̪oɔk̪;	it is a gun.
pok, >;	attached to proper names means acquisition of that thing.	netserk,	neʃ̪eŋ̪k̪;	seal.
		netserkpok,	neʃ̪eŋ̪k̪oɔk̪;	he gets a seal.
		metterk,	meʃ̪eŋ̪k̪;	duck.
		mitterkpok,	meʃ̪eŋ̪k̪oɔk̪;	he catches a duck.
VERBAL AFFIXES TO QUALIFY OR MODIFY THE MEANING.				
seok, ɬ̪ɔŋ̪oɔk̪;	occupation,	tuktu,	tuʃ̪tu;	deer,
	works for,	tuktuvok,	tuʃ̪tuvɔk̪;	he gets a deer.
		tuktuseokpok,	tuʃ̪tuʃ̪eɔk̪oɔk̪;	he hunts for deer.
		netserk,	neʃ̪eŋ̪k̪;	seal.
		netserkpok,	neʃ̪eŋ̪k̪oɔk̪;	he gets a seal.
		netserkseokpok,	neʃ̪eŋ̪k̪eɔk̪oɔk̪;	he hunts seals.
leok, ɬ̪ɔŋ̪oɔk̪;	makes, builds,	igloo,	iʃ̪loɔk̪;	a house.
		iglooleokpok,	iʃ̪loɔk̪oɔk̪oɔk̪;	he builds a house.
		kumik,	kuʃ̪imik;	a boot.
		kumileokpok,	kuʃ̪imilɔk̪oɔk̪;	she makes a boot.

Eskimo,	English Meaning.	Use,		
k(h)ak, $\overset{\circ}{b}$,	has,	kokeyoot, kokeyootek(h)akpet? inook, inookhakpa? inookhakpok.	dP^c , $dP^c\overset{\circ}{n}b^c$, $\Delta \overset{\circ}{b}$, $\Delta \overset{\circ}{b}\overset{\circ}{b}^c$, $\Delta \overset{\circ}{b}\overset{\circ}{b}^c$	a gun. Have you a gun? a man. is there a man? inhabited.
tok, $\overset{\circ}{s}$,	eats,	metterk, mettertakpok,	$\Gamma^c\overset{\circ}{n}b$, $\Gamma^c\overset{\circ}{n}c\overset{\circ}{b}^c$	duck. he eats duck.
leak, $\overset{\circ}{c}\overset{\circ}{d}$,	travels to,	killak, killangmut, killaleakpok,	$P^c\overset{\circ}{L}$, $P^c\overset{\circ}{L}^cL^c$, $P^c\overset{\circ}{L}\overset{\circ}{c}\overset{\circ}{d}^c$	heaven. to heaven. he goes to heaven.
muak, $\overset{\circ}{j}\overset{\circ}{d}$,	goes to, towards,	silak, silamuakpok,	$P^c\overset{\circ}{L}$, $P^c\overset{\circ}{L}\overset{\circ}{j}\overset{\circ}{d}^c$	outside (air) he makes for the outside.
oyak, $\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{y}$,	like, resembling,	inook, inuoyakpok, anauyak, pateoyak, kokeyooteoyakpok, arngnauyak,	$\Delta \overset{\circ}{e}^c$, $\Delta \overset{\circ}{b}\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{y}^c$, $\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{a}\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{y}$, $\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{n}\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{y}$, $dP^c\overset{\circ}{n}\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{y}^c$, $\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{a}\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{y}$	a man. like a man. mustard (like dung). marrow, (like candle tallow). it is like a gun. like a woman.
tooena, $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{a}$,	only,	attauserk, attauserktooenak, keyooktooenakpok,	$\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{c}\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{Y}^c$, $\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{c}\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{Y}^c\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{a}$, $P^c\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{a}^c$	one. only one. it is only wood.
kek, P^b ,	small,	eye, eyekpok, eyekekpok, kadlok, kadlokekpok	ΔP , ΔP^b , $\Delta P^b P^b$, $b^c\rightarrow$, $b^c\rightarrow P^b$	eye. it (he) has eyes. it (he) has small eyes. chin. he has a small chin.
lorik, $\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{n}$,	fine, well,	okalorikpok.	$\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{b}\overset{\circ}{n}^c$	he speaks well (not common in N. Baffin Land).
searik, $\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{n}$,	beautiful,	eyetsearikpok, kadlosearikpok,	$\Delta P^c\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{n}^c$, $b^c\rightarrow\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{n}^c$	he has beautiful eyes. he has a beautiful chin.
look, $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{c}$,	bad, evil, malformed.	e yé, eyelookpok, talerk, talerlookpok, noonalookpok,	ΔP , ΔP^b , $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{c}$, $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{c}\overset{\circ}{b}$, $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{c}\overset{\circ}{b}$	eye. he has sore eyes. arm. he has a malformed arm. a poor land.
AFFIXES WITH ADVERBIAL MEANINGS.				
saral, $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{n}$,	quickly,	nalakpok, nalaksaraipok, tekosaraivok, kauyesaraipok,	$\overset{\circ}{a}\overset{\circ}{c}^c$, $\overset{\circ}{a}\overset{\circ}{c}\overset{\circ}{n}\overset{\circ}{n}^c$, $\overset{\circ}{n}\overset{\circ}{d}\overset{\circ}{n}\overset{\circ}{n}^c$, $\overset{\circ}{b}\overset{\circ}{D}\overset{\circ}{n}\overset{\circ}{n}^c$	he obeys. he obeys quickly. he quickly sees. he quickly knows.
katak, $\overset{\circ}{b}\overset{\circ}{c}$,	repeatedly,	tikkepok, tikkekatakpok,	$\overset{\circ}{n}\overset{\circ}{P}^c$, $\overset{\circ}{n}\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{b}\overset{\circ}{c}^c$	he arrives. he repeatedly arrives.
gosuk, $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{c}\overset{\circ}{b}$,	often,	keavok, keagosukpok,	$\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}^c$, $\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{c}\overset{\circ}{b}^c$	he cries, he is disposed to cry.
garooer $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}$	seldom	keavok keagarooerpok	$\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}^c$, $\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}^c$	he cries he seldom cries
sooe $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{A}$	never	keavok	$\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}^c$	he cries
yooe $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{A}$		keasooepok	$\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{A}^c$	he never cries
puk) $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{c}$	generally	keavok	$\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}^c$	he cries
vuk) $\overset{\circ}{J}\overset{\circ}{c}$		keapukpok issumavok issumavukpok	$\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{c}$, $\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{L}^c$, $\overset{\circ}{A}\overset{\circ}{P}\overset{\circ}{L}\overset{\circ}{c}$	he generally cries he thinks he usually thinks

Eskimo	English Meaning	Use	
sainak $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$	always	toosapkak $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ toosaksainaapkak $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	he hears he always hears
tainak $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$	for the first time just	tikkapek $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ tikketainakpek $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	he arrives he has just arrived or for the first time
kak $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$	first	tikkekakpek $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$	he arrives first
kamerik $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$	recently	tikkekamerikpek $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$	he arrived recently
<u>NOTE:</u> the particle 'KAMERIK' is used only in the negative in NORTHERN BAFFIN LAND, e.g. tikikamerengelanga - I have not just arrived - i.e. I have been here for some time.			
yarerik $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$	has already	tikkeyarerikpek $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$	he has already arrived
re)	again	toosarevok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$	he hears again
ge)		tikkegevok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{G}}$	he arrives again
me)			
ke)			
ne)			
to	alone.	kayotovok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$	he alone comes
yongnairk $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$	no longer	inoovok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$	he lives.
rongnairk $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$		inooyongnairkpek, $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	he no longer lives.
		issumavok $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{U}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$	he thinks
		issumatyongnairkpek, $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{U}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	he forgets (forgives)
vadlea $\overset{\circ}{\text{V}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	progressive	toosapkak $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$	he hears.
padlea $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	(almost)	toosakpadleavok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{D}}$	he almost hears. he hears progressively more and more he almost knows,
seak $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$	well properly	okakpok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ okakseakpok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	he speaks. he speaks well.
marik $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$	really completely	kauyemava, $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ kauyemamarikpa, $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$	he knows it. he really knows it
nasooak $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$	endeavours	issumavok $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{U}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$	he thinks
gasooak $\overset{\circ}{\text{G}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$		issumarasooapkak $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{U}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	he endeavours to think.
rasooak $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$			
tooenau $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$	only	issumavok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{U}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$	he thinks.
(toot - with noun) $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$		issumatooenauvok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{U}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	he only thinks.
looak $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$	much too much	nerrevok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{V}}$ nerrelooapkak $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$	he eats. he over eats.
tokyo $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$	a great deal	ayokpok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ ayoktokyovok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$	he acts unjustly, badly, sins. he sins badly, or too much.
tuksau $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{U}}$	ought	kauyemavok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{V}}$	he knows.
yuksau $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{U}}$		kauyemayuksauvok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{U}}$	he ought to know
galooak $\overset{\circ}{\text{G}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	indeed	kauyemavok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{V}}$	he knows.
ralooak $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$		kauyemagalooapkak, $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{Y}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{G}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ toosakralooapkak, $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$	he indeed knows. he indeed sees it.
te $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$	make to	aoodlakpok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{D}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ aoodlaktepa, $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{D}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$	he goes away. he makes him go away.
romenak $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$	ideal for	itsainaromenapkak, $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{S}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{I}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{M}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$	it is always ideal for.
nak $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$	conducive to	peakpok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ peangnakpok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{G}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$	it glides it is conducive to gliding.
kod $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$	in order that	tekovok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{V}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ tekokodlugo, $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{D}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{G}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{U}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$	he sees. in order that he may see
ko $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$	commands	aoodlakpok, $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{D}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{P}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ aoodlakova, $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{D}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{L}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{V}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$	he goes away he orders him to depart.
tooenareakak $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$	everything is ready for, only remains to be done	tegova, $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{G}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{V}}$ tegotoenareakakpa, $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{G}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{N}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{R}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{E}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$ $\overset{\circ}{\text{K}}$	he takes it. he only needs to take it.

Eskimo	English Meaning	Use	
yongnak ᑕ៥៥	can	pissukpok, pissukrongnakpok, tekojongnakpa,	he walks. he can walk. he can see it.
rongnak ᑕ៥៥		neakoerkpa, nooyaerkpa,	he removes his head. he cuts his hair.
erk Δ៥	removes		
	loses		
nerak ᐅ៥៥	considers	peooyok, peoonerakpa,	it is good. he considers him good.
yange ᒯ៥៥	negative (emphatic)	toosayangelanga,	I hear not.
tai ᑕ៥	not	teguva,	he grasps it
	refrains from	tegotailik,	grasps it no longer or do not grasp it.
nge ᒯ៥៥	negative (not emphatic)	toosangelanga	I hear not.
tau ᒯ៥៥	sign of the	toosakpok	he hears
yau ᒯ៥៥	passive	toosaktauvok nagligeyauvok	he is heard. he is loved.
raksak ᒯ៥៥	fit for	nerrenaksangela	it is not fit for eating
yaksak ᒯ៥៥	(should)		
yaraksak ᒯ៥៥	whether	nerreyaraksangela,	whether it is not fit for eating.
se ᒯ៥	begins to	pearnakpok pearnaksevok	it slides it begins to slide
lerk ᒯ៥៥	begins or	tokovok	he is dead.
	continues	tokolerktok	he who begins to die.
kadlak ᒯ៥៥	already has indeed	tokokadlaktok	he who is already dead.
vekra ᒯ៥៥	very much	ayoktokyovok,	he sins much.
yokra ᒯ៥៥			
tokyo ᒯ៥៥			
alok ᒯ៥៥			
seavalok ᒯ៥៥			
seakpalok ᒯ៥៥			
kepalok ᒯ៥៥			
re ᒯ៥	have it for	e.g. Romans XIV. 'katangootivtle nerkegeyatit keksautegelyagit' 'በርሃዬነት ማስቀመጥ የኩስታገኝያገት'	
ge ᒯ៥		'but if thy brother be offended with that which thou hast for meat'.	
to ᒯ៥	much	mikiyok mikitoyok,	that which is small that which is very small
nayak ᒯ៥៥	would	tokovok	he dies.
gayak ᒯ៥៥		tokonayakpok	he would die.
katak ᒯ៥៥	keeps on	okakpok okakkataktok,	he talks who keeps on talking.
nasoore ᒯ៥៥	consider	kanemavok	he is sick
nasooge ᒯ៥៥		kanemanasoogevok	he considers himself sick
yaktok ᒯ៥៥	goes to (do)	tekovok tekojaktokpok.	he sees. he goes to see.
reak ᒯ៥៥	goes to	tekoreakrok	go thou to see.
geak ᒯ៥៥	or to go to do	tookseakreaktokpok	he goes to pray.
reaktok ᒯ៥៥			
katege ᒯ៥៥	has for a companion	nerrekategevook	they (two) dine together.
yareakak ᒯ៥៥	must - necessarily	tikeyareakakpok,	he must arrive.

Eskimo	English Meaning	Use
kasak <i>b̄t̄</i>	just now - recently	tikekasakpok, <i>NPb̄t̄></i> he just arrives.
kork <i>d̄b̄</i>	probably seemingly	tekova <i>nd̄k̄</i> he sees it tekorkpara <i>ndd̄'k̄q̄</i> I probably see it. E. <i>Δ.</i> yes. eokorpok <i>Δd̄d̄></i> it is probably so.
tid <i>l̄o</i>	whilst	tikevok <i>NP></i> he arrives tiketidlugo, <i>NPlo-ł̄</i> whilst he arrives (infinitive)
korkto <i>d̄b̄c̄</i>	large	seootitkorktovok <i>r̄d̄n̄c̄p̄ḡz̄</i> he has large ears. (donkey)
patitse <i>k̄n̄t̄</i>	seem to	meoongorkpok <i>r̄d̄j̄n̄></i> he (it) howls. meoongorkpatitsevoot <i>r̄d̄j̄n̄k̄n̄t̄</i> they seem to be howling.
se <i>r̄</i>	finds - meets - comes into contact	inoksevok <i>Δm̄n̄></i> he meets (or falls in with) a man tuktusevok, <i>č̄m̄n̄</i> he meets deer
vege <i>sl̄</i>	have for a place for:	tookseakvegeva <i>č̄m̄n̄l̄</i> he has it for a place of prayer.
tege <i>np̄</i>	to have for a purpose for	elategeva <i>Δl̄n̄</i> he has him for a relative or companion.
kadlak <i>b̄īč̄</i>	diminutive	seva, <i>r̄č̄</i> a biscuit. sevakadlaalöet <i>r̄č̄b̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> lots of little biscuits. i.e. lots of small pieces of biscuits.
jur <i>č̄č̄</i>	diminutive	paniakjur <i>k̄o-č̄č̄</i> a little daughter
seavalook <i>r̄č̄č̄č̄</i>	grand - fine very nice	khengmerk <i>p̄č̄č̄</i> a dog. khengmetseavalok, <i>p̄č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> a fine dog.
ainok <i>Δ-n̄</i>	nice - not so emphatic as above	arngnak <i>č̄č̄č̄</i> a woman arngnainok <i>č̄č̄č̄-n̄</i> a nice woman
palook <i>č̄č̄č̄</i>	almost	E. <i>Δ.</i> yes. epalook <i>Δč̄č̄č̄</i> yes, almost. akkakpalook <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> no, not quite
koye <i>č̄č̄</i>	it seems to be so	aulakoyevok <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> it appears to be moving.
rasook <i>č̄č̄č̄</i>	tries for	netserasookpok <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> he tries for seals teregenearasookpok, <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> he tries for foxes
songayook <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄</i>	almost - by a small margin	esongayook <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> yes, almost akkaksongayook <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> almost but not quite tikegesongayookpok <i>NPp̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> NO. he almost made it but not quite.
voodlaiyok <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i>	it seems so - probably	evoodlaiyok <i>Δč̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> yes most probably one thinks it is so.
vikyo <i>č̄č̄č̄</i>	very much - emphatic	eglaktovikyoalok <i>Δč̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> he laughs very much.
(Both used in Southern Baffin Land).		
yareake <i>č̄n̄č̄č̄</i>	almost - on the verge of - easily	peyaraketok <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> it is easy to do - requires little effort. peyareaketok <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> katanaraketok, <i>b̄č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> it is almost falling off requires little to make it drop.
toole <i>č̄č̄</i>	does - behaves	peongetoolevok <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> he does evil - behaves badly
yoole <i>č̄č̄</i>		
yome <i>č̄č̄č̄</i>	a little	keveyomelugo <i>p̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> lift it up a little
roak <i>č̄č̄č̄</i>	disposed to - able to	serkomeroakpok <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> it is breakable - fragile
lang <i>č̄č̄č̄</i>	superlative	peovok <i>č̄č̄č̄</i> it is good peolangovok, <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> it is the best.
e <i>Δ</i>	negative particle	oonakpok <i>č̄č̄č̄</i> it is hot. oonaetok <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> that which is cold.
enak <i>Δč̄č̄</i>	continually	tagvanepok <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> he is there tagvanengenakpok <i>č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄č̄</i> he is always there.

Eskimo	English Meaning	Use	
kainak $\ddot{P}a^b$	immediately	kaiget $\ddot{P}P^c$ kaikainaret $\ddot{P}\ddot{P}a^c$	Come (thou). Come immediately.
katseoot b^rDn	together with	pekaseootelugo, $\wedge b^rDn\ddot{s}$ tigokaseooteva $nJb^rDn\ddot{k}$	to do it along with something else he takes hold of some- thing else together with it
leoote $c^-\Delta n$	a thing which one takes on a journey	savileootegedvara $\wedge\Lambda-c^-\Delta n\ddot{e}g$	I have it for a knife I have brought with me.
lai c^o	a negative particle	audlaitok $\wedge D^o-c^-\Delta$	he who never goes away.
soone r^s-	smells of - reeks of	orksooksoonepok $\wedge r^s-\wedge r^s-$	it reeks of blubber.
seare P^A_n	until - up to	tiketsearelug $\wedge P^rP^A_n\ddot{s}$	until he arrives
kanerk b^o-	still - again - further more.	kaiget $\ddot{P}P^c$ kaikaneret $\ddot{P}b^o-$ pekaneret $\wedge b^o-$	Come (thou) Come still closer. Take more.
ratak q^C^b	just now - very recently	tikeratakpet? $\wedge Pq^C^b\wedge$ audlaratakpok $\wedge D^o\wedge q^C^b\wedge$	have you just arrived? he has just now depar- ted.
latak $\wedge C^b$	thoroughly - properly	kepelatadlug $\wedge A\wedge C^b\ddot{s}$	to cut it off completely to amputate
nerak $\sigma-q^b$	reputed to be	saglonerakpanga $\wedge\rightarrow\sigma-q^b\wedge\dot{b}$ peoneraktauvok $\wedge D\sigma-q^b\wedge\dot{b}$	he says I am lying it is said to be good.
karlook b^s-	able - efficient	senakarloovok $\wedge\dot{a}b^s-\wedge$	he is an able worker.
ke P	able - effient (only used in the negative)	senakengenama $\wedge\dot{a}P^rP\dot{a}L$ kokereakengelunga $\wedge D\dot{P}n\wedge\dot{a}P^rP\dot{a}L$	because I am not an able worker. I am not a good shot.
sark sarle h^b	recently, soon	tikesarkpet? $\wedge P\dot{h}^b\wedge\wedge$ kaisarleneakpogoot, $\ddot{P}h^b-\sigma-\dot{A}^b\wedge j^c$	hast thou just arrived? we shall come without delay.
vagear $\wedge P\dot{A}^b$	in readiness - in preparation	senadlug $\wedge\dot{a}^b\ddot{s}$ senavageardlug $\wedge\dot{a}\wedge P\dot{A}^b\ddot{s}$	to make it to do it in readiness
sale h^-	soon - quickly	kaisaleneakpok $\ddot{P}h^-\sigma-\dot{A}^b\wedge$	he will soon come
kaut b^b	possessive particle	erkalookauktoodalook $\Delta\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{a}\dot{b}$ tesekauktok $\wedge\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{a}\dot{b}$	there are lots of fish. it has lots of lakes
gork J^b	weary of - ache	pingoangorkpok $\wedge J\dot{A}^b\wedge\wedge$ neakongorkpet? $\sigma-\dot{A}^b\wedge J^b\wedge\wedge$	he is tired of playing. hast thou a headache?
rootyak $P^c\dot{h}$	one causes it to	kelarootyakpa $\wedge\dot{P}\wedge P^c\dot{h}\dot{K}$	he unties it.
roote P^A_n	befall him	kelarootyauvok $\wedge\dot{P}\wedge P^c\dot{h}\wedge\wedge$	it is untied.
Particles Indicating Tense (c.p. Conjugation of the Verb)			
neak $\sigma-\dot{A}^b$	future indefinite		
romak P^L	future - distant tense		
yomak $\wedge P^L$			
lak \wedge	near - future tense		
kau b^b	past in perfect sense		
sima P^L	perfect		
lauk $\wedge\dot{P}^L$	past indefinite		
yoma $\wedge P^L$	optative 'wants'		
roma P^L			
nerk $\sigma-q^b$	past imperfect		
ma L	contracted form of 'perfect particle'		
lauksima $\wedge\dot{P}^rP^L$	previously - before		
yarerk \dot{h}^b	already		
Of Comparison			
neksa $\sigma-\dot{A}^b$	comparison	angeneksauyok $\wedge\dot{A}^b\sigma-\dot{A}^b\dot{A}^b$	larger (of two)
nekpa $\sigma-\dot{A}^b$	superlative	angenekpauyok $\wedge\dot{A}^b\sigma-\dot{A}^b\dot{A}^b$	largest.

Eskimo	English Meaning	Use
rke $\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	a particle of comparison.	oma angerkeyanga $\ddot{\rho}L \cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ a larger one than this
alok $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	large	angeyoalok $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ very large
goak $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	extremely large	angeyoak $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ extremely large
yoak $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$		
<u>Reported Speech</u>		
gok $\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	says	taimak $\ddot{\rho}L$ thus taimakgok $\ddot{\rho}L\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ he says thus nerrelauook $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ eat it nerrelauookgok $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ he says. Eat it'

SUBJUNCTIVE PARTICLE

Rangat	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	
rai	$\ddot{\rho}$	whenever - habitual
Sing.	-rangama	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}L$ whenever I
	-rangavit	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}L\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whenever thou
	-rangat	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whenever he
RF	-rangame	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\Gamma$ whenever he
Dual	-rangamnook	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whenever we two
	-rangaptik	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whenever you two
	-rangamik	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whenever they two
RF.	-rangamenik	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whenever they two
Plur.	-rangapta	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whenever we
	-rangatse	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whenever you
	-rangata	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whenever they
RF.	-rangamek	- $\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whenever they
Mangat	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	whether - verbal particle
Sing.	tookesemangangma	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether I understand
	tookesemangakpit	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether thou understandest
	tookesemangat	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ wheyher he understands
RF	tookesemangame	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether he understands
Dual	tookesemangamnook	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether we two understand
	tookesemangaptik	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether you two understand
	tookesemangamik	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether they two understand
RF	tookesemangamenik	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether they two understand
Plur.	tookesemangapta	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether we understand
	tookesemangapse	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether you understand
	tookesemangata	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether they understand
RF	tookesemangamek	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$ whether they understand

THE ADVERB

Of TIME

taimak	$\ddot{\rho}L$	now (N.B.L.)	ipuksak	$\Delta\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	yesterday
manna	$\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	now (S.B.L.)	ipuksane	$\Delta\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	the day before yesterday
tuggatugga	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	now (H.BAY)			
oodloome	$\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	to-day	akkane	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	last year
taimungat	$\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	since	akkanipsane	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	the year before last
nootaungetome	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	formerly,(in that which is not new).	kaukput	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	tomorrow
akkune	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	a long time ago	kaukputsak	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	the day after tomorrow
sivorngane	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	before (in its beginning)	oatsiarok	$\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}\cdot\ddot{\rho}$	a little while

kingorngane	P ^u J ^u l ^o	afterwards	killame	P ^u l ^o Γ	soon
oodlak	Δ ^u l ^o	this morning	killamekulook	P ^u l ^o Γd ^u s ^o	very soon
illane	Δ ^u l ^o	somethmes	assila	Δ ^u l ^o	at last

Of PLACE

ikkane	Δ ^u b ^o	there	ongatane	Δ ^u l ^o ~	in the beyond-farther away.
mane	l ^o	here			
tavane	Δ ^u o	there (in the north).	illooane	Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^o	inside
senneane	Δ ^u oΔ ^o	by the side of	ongasiktome	Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^o	in the great distance
kannitome	b ^o Δ ^o Γ	near			
attane	Δ ^u l ^o	below	kollane	Δ ^u l ^o	in the above

Of MANNER

adyegektomik	Δ ^u Γ ^u Γ ^o Γ ^o	alike-its likeness	taimak	Δ ^u l ^o	thus
adyegengetomik	Δ ^u Γ ^u Γ ^o Γ ^o	different	ama	Δ ^u l ^o	again
tooavik	Δ ^u Δ ^o	quickly	imak	Δ ^u l ^o	so, in like manner
soglo	Δ ^u ~	even			
sugame	Δ ^u Γ	unknown			

Of INTERROGATION

kunga ?	Δ ^u l ^o ?	when?	nanepa ?	Δ ^u oΔ ^o ?	where is it?
katsinik ?	Δ ^u l ^o ?	how many?	kannok ?	Δ ^u oΔ ^o ?	how?
nauk ?	Δ ^u l ^o ?	where?	kannogle ?	Δ ^u oΔ ^o ?	but how?

Of QUANTITY

mikkeyomik	Γ ^u Ρ ^u Γ ^o	a little	illanga	Δ ^u l ^o ~	a part-it's other.
tamungmik	Δ ^u Γ ^o	the whole			

Of AFFIRMATION

ela	Δ ^u	yes	akshoot	Δ ^u l ^o	certainly
elale	Δ ^u ~	verily	akshootmarialok	Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^u Δ ^o	most certainly
eokorktok	Δ ^u Δ ^o Δ ^o	certainly			
amelak	Δ ^u Γ ^o	yes indeed	epalook	Δ ^u l ^o	yes-almost
esongayook	Δ ^u Δ ^o Δ ^o	yes-almost-by a small margin	a!	Δ ^u !	yes!

Of NEGATION

akka	Δ ^u l ^o	no (N.B.L.)	akkai	Δ ^u l ^o	no (S.B.L.)
nugga	Δ ^u l ^o	no	emaka	Δ ^u l ^o	perhaps
sogkai	Δ ^u l ^o	perhaps, surely			

When considering the use of the Adverbs of 'Affirmation or Negation' it should be borne in mind that the Eskimo have an idiomatic form peculiar to their language. Negative questions require on 'Affirmative answer' when the negative surmise is correct. On the other hand, if the negative question is incorrect in its surmise then the adverb of negation is used

netsehakyangelatit?	Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^u Δ ^o Δ ^o ?	ela,	netsehakyangelanga
hast thou no seal?	Δ ^u l ^o ,	yes,	I have no seal
netsehakyangelatit?	Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^u Δ ^o Δ ^o ?	akkak.	netsehakpoonga
hast thou no seal?	Δ ^u l ^o	no,	I have a seal

Examples of the use of Adverbs

kunga tikkeneakpet?	Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^o Δ ^o ?	When wilt thou arrive?
ernet nanepa?	Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^u oΔ ^o ?	Where is thy son?
katsinik tuktuniktekolaupese?	Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^o Δ ^o ?	How many deer did you see?
manna tikkeneangelak	Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^o Δ ^o ?	He will not come now (yet)
nerkemik mikkeyomik peyomavoonga	Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^u l ^o Δ ^u l ^o ?	I want a little meat

CONJUNCTIONS

taimaimat $\ddot{\sigma}\ddot{\tau}\ddot{\lambda}^c$ therefore tapva $\dot{\zeta}\dot{\zeta}$ then

Conjunction in the form of particles (or affixes) added to the end of words

lo	and	ūvoonga	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\iota}$	ūvoongalo	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\iota}\dot{\sigma}$
le	but	oonaa	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\iota}$	oonale	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\iota}\dot{\sigma}$
tauk	also	ūvoonga	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\iota}$	ūvoongatauk	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\iota}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\iota}$
loonet	or	ūvoonga	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\iota}$	ūvoongaloonet	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\iota}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$

PREPOSITIONS

illuane	$\Delta\ddot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	inside	sennesiangane	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	very close
kangane	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	on the top	sangane	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	in the front of
attane	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	underneath	tunnoane	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	at the back of
avatane	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	on the outside	akkeane	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	on the other side
kanniktome	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	near by, close	sillame	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	on the outside
akkorngane	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	in its middle, between	oomunga	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	down there)
kittingane	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	in the middle	takpaunga	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	up there)
senneane	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	by the side	maunga	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	this way

- Other case of the demonstrative pronouns can be used as prepositions.

Examples:-

attet, akkeanut ailekta	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$, $\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$ $\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	now let us go to the other side
namut aineakpet?	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$ $\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$ $\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$?	Whither (to where) goest thou ?
takpaunganeakpoonga	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	I am going up there (i.e. inlandwards).

THE INTERJECTIONS

kuyanak	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	thanks	alleanai	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	how pleasant
kayanark	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	it does not matter	tekoget	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	look, behold
nakkoamik	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	how pleasant	attet	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	now then, right now
toosoonamik	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	how pleasant			

SYNTAX

In the Eskimo tongue we have not only to consider the arrangement of words in sentences but also the formation of compound words by the insertion and addition of such affixes and suffixes in general use in this language.

Formation of Compound Words

Compound words are formed by the addition of particles to verbal roots or on the other hand particles themselves may be joined together as required, e.g.

kauyemavok $\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$ he knows, $\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$ kauyemateakpok he well knows
 $\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$ kauyemateangneakpok he will well know

The Verbal roots are divided into two classes:-

(a) Those ending in a vowel

(b) Those ending in a consonant

e.g. Many particles are added to the vowel -

nerrevok	$\sigma\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	- he eats
nerreneakpok	$\sigma\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	- he will eat
nerreva	$\sigma\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	- he eats it
nerrekova	$\sigma\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	- he commands him to eat it
kaivok	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	- he comes
kainashooakpok	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	- he endeavours to come
kainashooarame	$\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}\dot{\sigma}$	- because he endeavours to come

Consonants are added to the verbal root before the addition of particles -

e.g.	kauyemavok	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} >$	he knows	kauyematyangelak	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} \text{t} \text{y} \text{P} \text{C} >$	he does not know
	kauyematyangename	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} \text{t} \text{y} \text{P} \text{a} \text{r}$	because he does not know	issumavok	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L} >$	he thinks
	issumatseapkpk	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L} \text{P} \text{t} \text{a} >$	he thinks well, correctly	nerrevok	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n} >$	he eats
	nerretsainapkpk	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n} \text{t} \text{P} \text{e} >$	he always eats	nerrengorpok	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n} \text{t} \text{J} >$	he is tired of eating

Verbal roots ending in a consonant - these take the particles as follows:-

Some drop their final consonants before taking the particles, as -

toosapkpk	$\text{d} \text{h} >$	he hears	toosalauapkpk	$\text{d} \text{h} \text{L} \text{d} >$	he heard
pinashooapkpk	$\Lambda \text{d} \text{h} \text{d} >$	he works	pinashooamarikgame	$\Lambda \text{d} \text{h} \text{d} \text{L} \text{h} >$	he works ably
pinashooamarikgame	$\Lambda \text{d} \text{h} \text{d} \text{L} \text{h} >$	because he works ably			

Some retain final consonants, as -

pissukpk	$\Lambda \text{y} \text{h} >$	he walks	pissukpadleavok	$\Lambda \text{y} \text{h} \text{c} \text{d} \text{h} >$	he almost walks
okperkpok	$\text{d} \text{h} \text{A} \text{h} >$	he believes	okerktursauvok	$\text{d} \text{h} \text{A} \text{h} \text{d} \text{h} >$	he ought to believe
pissukpadlearame	$\Lambda \text{y} \text{h} \text{c} \text{d} \text{h} >$	because he almost walks			

Some change final consonant, as,

ohakpk	$\text{d} \text{h} \text{b} >$	he speaks	ohatyangelak	$\text{d} \text{h} \text{c} \text{h} \text{P} \text{L} >$	he does not speak
ohatseapkpk	$\text{d} \text{h} \text{c} \text{h} >$	he speaks correctly			
toosapkpk	$\text{d} \text{h} >$	he hears	toosangneapkpk	$\text{d} \text{h} \text{s} \text{d} >$	he will hear
malyoapkpk,	$\text{d} \text{h} \text{d} >$	he climbs	maiyoaknashooapkpk	$\text{d} \text{h} \text{d} \text{c} \text{d} >$	he endeavours to climb

COMBINATION OF PARTICLES

<u>Root.</u>					
nerre -	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n}$	issuma -	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L}$	kauyema -	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} -$
eat		think		know	
<u>with verbal ending</u>		issumavok	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L} >$	kauyemavok	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} >$
nerreva	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n} \text{z}$	he thinks		he knows	
he eats it		issumaneapkpk	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L} \sigma \text{d} >$	kauyemasimavok	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} \text{z} >$
<u>with tense particle</u>		he will think		he did know	
nerrelaukpa	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n} \text{z} \text{d} \text{h} <$	issumakoneapkpk	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L} \sigma \text{d} >$	kauyemakosimavok	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} \text{d} \text{h} <$
he did eat it		he will command him to think		he did command him to know	
<u>with the verbal particle</u>		issumakoneakyangela	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L} \sigma \text{d} \sigma \text{h} <$	kauyemakosimayangela	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} \text{d} \text{h} \text{P} \text{L} <$
nerrekolaukyangela	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n} \text{d} \text{z} \text{d} \text{h} <$	he will not command him to think		he did not command him to know	
he did not command him to eat it					

THE POSITION OF THE PARTICLES

Particles with verbal stress precede adverbial particles

nerregosukpk	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n} \text{J} \text{P} \text{C} >$	issumanasooapkpk	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L} \text{d} \text{z} >$	kauyemagalooyauvok	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} \text{d} \text{z} >$
he is inclined to eat		he endeavours to think		he indeed knows	

These are followed by adverbial particles

nerregosuksainapkpk	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n} \text{J} \text{P} \text{a} \text{r} >$	issumanasocapkpk	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L} \text{d} \text{z} \text{d} >$	kauyemagalooyauvok	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} \text{d} \text{z} \text{d} >$
he is always inclined to eat		he generally endeavours to think		he indeed ought to have known.	

Particles of tense follow adverbial particles

nerregosuksainaklauapkpk	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n} \text{J} \text{P} \text{a} \text{L} >$	issumanasooapkpkneapkpk	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L} \text{d} \text{z} \text{d} \text{L} >$	kauyemagalooyauvok	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} \text{d} \text{z} \text{d} \text{L} >$
he was always inclined to eat		he will generally endeavour to think		he indeed ought to have known.	

These are followed by particles of negation

nerregosuksajnaklautyangela	$\sigma \text{r} \text{n} \text{J} \text{P} \text{a} \text{L} \text{t} \text{y} <$	issumanasooapkpkneakyangela	$\Delta \text{y} \text{L} \text{d} \text{z} \text{d} \text{L} \text{t} \text{y} <$	kauyemagalooyauvok	$\text{b} \text{b} \text{P} \text{L} \text{d} \text{z} \text{d} \text{L} \text{t} \text{y} <$
he was not always inclined to eat		he will not generally endeavour to think		he indeed ought not to have known.	

Conjunctive particles always follow the verbal inflexion

nerregosuksainaklautyangelakailo $\sigma^{\prime}n^{\prime} \text{J}^{\prime} \text{d}^{\prime} \text{P}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{c}^{\prime} \text{h}^{\prime} \text{r}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime}$ and I suppose he was not always inclined to eat

kauyemagalooakyuksausimangelalotauk $b^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{l}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{d}^{\prime} \text{h}^{\prime} \text{r}^{\prime} \text{v}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{u}^{\prime}$ and also he indeed ought not to have known

THE USE OF THE WORDS IN SENTENCES

The nominative usually precedes its intransitive verb with which it agrees in number and person.

- e.g. Tamna inook tikkepok $\text{C}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ That Eskimo arrives
 Tapko inok tikkepook $\text{C}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ Those two Eskimos (they two) arrive
 Tapko inooet tikkepoot $\text{C}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ Those Eskimos arrive

Two Singular Nouns joined by a conjunction require the verb to be in the dual.

- e.g. angot arngnatlo aoodlakneakpook $\text{A}^{\prime} \text{g}^{\prime} \text{o}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{r}^{\prime} \text{n}^{\prime} \text{g}^{\prime} \text{n}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{l}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{k}^{\prime} \text{n}^{\prime} \text{e}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{k}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{o}^{\prime} \text{o}^{\prime}$ The man and woman will go away.

Three or more Singular Nouns connected by a conjunction require the verb to turn to the plural.

- e.g. nanook, tuktulo, teregeneaklo, tikkelaupkoot $\text{a}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime}, \text{t}^{\prime} \text{u}^{\prime} \text{k}^{\prime} \text{l}^{\prime}, \text{n}^{\prime} \text{u}^{\prime} \text{r}^{\prime} \text{e}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{k}^{\prime} \text{l}^{\prime}, \text{t}^{\prime} \text{i}^{\prime} \text{k}^{\prime} \text{k}^{\prime} \text{e}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{u}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{k}^{\prime} \text{o}^{\prime} \text{o}^{\prime}$ The bear, the deer and the fox came together.

If two verbs are used (one being in the Subjunctive and the other in the Indicative Mood) and they each have the same agent, then the verb in the Subjunctive (or Conditional) is put into the Relative Form.

- e.g. inooet kadloonanik tekkogamik aleanaigeneakpoot $\Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \Delta^{\prime} \text{b}^{\prime} \text{d}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{s}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ When the Eskimos see the foreigners they (the Eskimo) will be pleased.

If two verbs are used (one being in the Subjunctive and the other in the Indicative Mood) and the agent of the one differs from the agent of the other, then the general form of the Subjunctive is used:

- e.g. inooet tikkepetta aleanaigeneakpogoot $\Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \Delta^{\prime} \text{u}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{c}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ When the Eskimos arrive we will be pleased.

Demonstrative pronouns in the singular and all possessive pronouns take the genitive form when used with transitive verbs, as

- tapsoma nagligeavait $\text{C}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{v}^{\prime} >$ that one loves them
 peuleyepta Jesooseoob inooet illoonatik peuleyomavait $\text{A}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{e}^{\prime} \text{y}^{\prime} \text{e}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{c}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} > \Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \Delta^{\prime}$
 $\Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{v}^{\prime} \text{e}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ Jesus our Saviour wishes to save all the Eskimos.

The position of words in the Eskimo tongue may be changed without weakening the sense of statement. This is particularly the case in short sentences like the following:-

- inoongnik tekkovoonga) $\Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{s}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ I see an Eskimo
 tekkovoonga inoongnik) $\text{U}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ I see an Eskimo
 inook tekkovara) $\Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ I see an Eskimo
 tekkovara inook) $\text{U}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ I see an Eskimo
 aineakpoonga tapsomunga) $\Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ I will go to that one
 tapsomunga aineakpoonga) $\text{C}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ I will go to that one
 pissungneakpok noonapkut) $\text{A}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{e}^{\prime} \text{y}^{\prime} \text{e}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ He will walk through my land
 noonapkut pissungneakpok) $\text{b}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{d}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ He will walk through my land

Should such sentences be enlarged by the addition of Subject, Object, or other words then they generally stand before the verb, as:-

Joanesep inoongnik illangenik tekkolaupkok $\text{A}^{\prime} \text{g}^{\prime} \text{o}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{r}^{\prime} \text{e}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{c}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$ John saw some Eskimos.

Inooet ameshoot tamounga noonaktalingmüt, killeleakseakwingmik attelingmik tikkepukpüt.
 $\Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \Delta^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{c}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} \text{a}^{\prime} \text{t}^{\prime} \text{p}^{\prime} >$

A great many Eskimos generally come(arrive) this way to the acquired land named Little Whale River.

The same formation takes place should there be several verbs in use, the accusative and other words are placed before the verbs to which they belong:-

Tamna Jesoose pidlüta tokkolaungmut, atatamenüt tilleyaugame tamane noonaptingne tokkolauklüne, Jesoose taimak malliglugo okperitsearidlugolo pinneaksainakta.

አዲስ ዘመን ለተደረገው በኋላ እንደሚታወቁ የሚከተሉት ደንብ በግልጽ ይፈጸማል

That one Jesus because He died for our sakes, because He was sent by His own Father, having died here, in our land, so we loving Jesus, and believing well in Him, let us always do this.

The last verb in a sentence may have object words after it especially when the dative cases of nouns come into use, as:-

in the autumn when the lakes begin to freeze(lit. when they begin to have ice) they will return to their(own) father's house.

Adjectives stand after the nouns they qualify:-

Adjectives stand after the nouns they qualify:-
 iglomik poktuyomik tekkolauk pogoot. we saw a high house.
 savik angeneksak tekkolauk para. I saw a larger knife.

An example of a compound word illustrating the Eskimo idiom whereby one Eskimo word can be the equivalent of a sentence in the English language:

angerkattegengnekktangorktitsevegeyomavukkaloonet.

I will even make a new agreement (covenant) with them.

VOCABULARY

of

THREE HUNDRED ESKIMO WORDS

LISTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING SUB-HEADINGS

1. ANIMALS
2. BODY, THE PARTS OF
3. COLOURS
4. DRESS
5. KINSMEN
6. MARRIAGE
7. RELIGION
8. SICKNESS and ILLNESS
9. SLEDGE, THE
10. TIMES and SEASONS
11. UTENSILS, TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS
12. WORLD, SCENERY and the UNIVERSE
13. COMMON VERBS

ANIMALS

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

	<u>SING.</u>	<u>DUAL</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
bear, polar	nanook	č̥ - o̥ ^b	nanooet č̥ - o̥ ^b
bear, brown	aklak	č̥ - č̥ ^b	aklait č̥ - č̥ ^b
bee	igutsak	Δj̥ - ī̥ ^b	-sait - ī̥ ^b
bunting snow	kupanooak	č̥ < - o̥ č̥ ^b	-ait - v̥ ^b
butterfly	sarralikita	č̥ q̥ - p̥č̥	-ait - v̥ ^b
buzzard	kennuajok	p̥ - o̥ č̥ v̥ ^b	-joot - v̥ ^b
caribou	tuktu	č̥ - č̥ ^b	-tut - č̥ ^b
caribou bull	pangnek	č̥ - σ̥ ^b	-net - σ̥ ^b
caribou cow	noralik	č̥ q̥ - σ̥ ^b	-lit - σ̥ ^b
caribou fawn	norak	č̥ - q̥ ^b	-ait - u̥ ^b
crab	kingokpak	č̥ - j̥ - č̥ ^b	-pait - v̥ ^b
diver	tulik	č̥ - σ̥ ^b	-lit - σ̥ ^b
dog	khengmerk	č̥ - r̥ ^b	met - r̥ ^b
eider duck	metterk	č̥ - n̥ ^b	-tet - n̥ ^b
eagle	naktoralik	č̥ - q̥ - q̥ ^b	-lit - q̥ ^b
ermine, weasel	teriak	č̥ - n̥ - č̥ ^b	-at - č̥ ^b
fly	niviuvak	σ̥ - l̥ - č̥ ^b	vait - v̥ ^b
fox	terregeniak	č̥ - n̥ - r̥ - σ̥ - č̥ ^b	-ait - v̥ ^b
fulmer	kakudlook	č̥ - d̥ - č̥ ^b	-loot - č̥ ^b
goose	kungook	č̥ - j̥ ^b	-goot - j̥ ^b
grampus	pamiuligarsuit	č̥ - r̥ - p̥ - l̥ - i̥ - r̥ - Δ̥ ^b	-it - Δ̥ ^b
gull	nauyak	č̥ - r̥ - i̥ ^b	-yait - i̥ ^b
hare	ukalerk	č̥ - b̥ - c̥ ^b	-let - c̥ ^b
flea	kumak	č̥ - L̥ ^b	-mait - T̥ ^b
mosquito	nivioovak	σ̥ - l̥ - č̥ ^b	vait - v̥ ^b
musk ox	umingmak	č̥ - r̥ - L̥ ^b	-mait - T̥ ^b
mussel	uilok	č̥ - Ḁ - σ̥ ^b	-loot - σ̥ ^b
narwhal	kilalugak	č̥ - L̥ - č̥ ^b	-gait - T̥ ^b
owl	ukpik	č̥ - Ḁ ^b	-pit - Ḁ ^b

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

SING.

DUAL

PLURAL

otter	pamioktok	χ̄Γ▷ ^b χ̄ ^b	-took	-χ̄ ^b	-toot	χ̄ ^c
ptarmigan	akhigik	χ̄Pχ̄ ^b	-gik	-χ̄ ^b	-git	χ̄ ^c
raven	tulugak	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-gak	-χ̄ ^b	-gait	χ̄ ^c
sea scorpion	kanayok	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-yook	-χ̄ ^b	-yoot	χ̄ ^c
seal	netserk	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-sek	-χ̄ ^b	-set	χ̄ ^c
seal, stinking	tigak	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-gak	-χ̄ ^b	-gait	χ̄ ^c
seal, bearded	ukjuk	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-juk	-χ̄ ^b	-jut	χ̄ ^c
shark	erkalukyuak	Δχ̄χ̄χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-ak	-χ̄ ^b	-ait	χ̄ ^c
sheep	saugak	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-gakak	-χ̄ ^b	-gaket	χ̄χ̄ ^c
squirrel (ground)	siksik	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-sik	-χ̄ ^b	-sit	χ̄ ^c
spider	asivak	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-vak	-χ̄ ^b	-vat	χ̄ ^c
tern	imerkutailak	ΔΓ ^a χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-lak	-χ̄ ^b	-lait	χ̄ ^c
trout	erkalook	Δχ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-look	-χ̄ ^b	-looet	χ̄χ̄ ^c
walrus	aivek	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-ek	-χ̄ ^b	-et	χ̄ ^c
whale	arverk	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-ek	-χ̄ ^b	-et	χ̄ ^c
whale, killer	ardlook	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-look	-χ̄ ^b	-loot	χ̄ ^c
whale, white	kakortak	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	tak	-χ̄ ^b	tait	χ̄ ^c
wolf	amarok	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-kuk	-χ̄ ^b	-kut	χ̄ ^c
wolverine	kagvik	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-vik	-χ̄ ^b	-vit	χ̄ ^c

PARTS OF THE BODY

ankle	kamgak	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-ak	-χ̄ ^b	-ait	χ̄ ^c
anus	iterk	Δχ̄χ̄ ^b	-ek	-χ̄ ^b	-et	χ̄ ^c
arm	talerk	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-ek	-χ̄ ^b	-et	χ̄ ^c
arm, upper	aksarkok	χ̄χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-ok	-χ̄ ^b	-oot	χ̄ ^c
beard	umit	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-ik	-χ̄ ^b	-et	χ̄ ^c
blood	auk	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	auk	χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	aut	χ̄χ̄ ^c
bone	saunerk	χ̄χ̄χ̄χ̄ ^b	-ek	-χ̄ ^b	-et	χ̄χ̄ ^c

PARTS OF THE BODY

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

	<u>SING.</u>		<u>DUAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
breasts	ivianerk	ΔΛ̄ɪ̄σ̄ ^{q̄b}	-ek	-σ̄ ^b	-et -σ̄ ^c
bladder	nakkasuk	ə̄ b̄r̄ ^b	-suk	-r̄ ^b	-sut -r̄ ^c
brain	kauyesak	b̄r̄s̄ ^b	sak	-j̄ ^b	set -r̄ ^c
brow	kauk	b̄r̄ ^b	kauk	b̄r̄ ^b	kaut b̄r̄ ^c
cheek	uluak	▷̄ j̄d̄ ^b	-ak	-j̄ ^b	-ait -v̄ ^c
chest	sagvik	h̄'Λ̄ ^b	-vik	-Λ̄ ^b	-vit -Λ̄ ^c
child	nutarak	ōC̄q̄ ^b	-rak	-q̄ ^b	-rait -v̄ ^c
chin	tadlo	C̄ō ^b	-ok	-l̄ ^b	-oot -j̄ ^c
ear	sioot	r̄d̄ ^b	-ik	-n̄ ^b	-it -n̄ ^c
elbow	ikuserk	Δd̄r̄ ^{q̄b}	-ek	-r̄ ^b	-et -r̄ ^c
eye	eye	ΔP̄	-ek	-r̄ ^b	-et -r̄ ^c
face	kinak	P̄ō ^b	-ak	-ō ^b	-ait -ō ^c
fore finger	tikerk	NP̄ ^b	-ek	-P̄ ^b	-et -P̄ ^c
middle finger	kiterlek	P̄N̄c̄ ^b	-ek	-c̄ ^b	-et -c̄ ^c
ring finger	mikilerak	ΓP̄c̄q̄ ^b	-kak	-b̄ ^b	-kait -q̄ ^c
little finger	erkerkok	Δ'P̄d̄ ^b	-kok	-d̄ ^b	-koot -d̄ ^c
foot	isegak	Δr̄ī ^b	-ak	-ī ^b	-ait -ī ^c
hair	nooyak	ōl̄ ^b	-ak	-j̄ ^b	-ait -j̄ ^c
hand	agait	Δ̄j̄ ^b	-ak	-j̄ ^b	-ait -j̄ ^c
head	neakok	σ̄-Δ̄d̄ ^b	-kok	-d̄ ^b	-koot -d̄ ^c
heart	omat	▷̄L̄	-ik	-n̄ ^b	-it -n̄ ^c
heel	kimek	P̄Γ̄ ^b	-ek	-Γ̄ ^b	-et -Γ̄ ^c
knee	serkok	r̄q̄d̄ ^b	-kok	-d̄ ^b	-koot -d̄ ^c
lips, upper	kangasinak	b̄ēīr̄ō ^b	-ak	-ō ^b	-ait -ō ^c
lips, lower	kudlok	d̄ō ^b	-ook	-r̄ ^b	-oot -r̄ ^c
lung	puvak	▷̄k̄ ^b	-vak	-k̄ ^b	-vait -k̄ ^c
leg	neo	σ̄▷̄	-ook	-▷̄ ^b	-oot -▷̄ ^c
mouth	kanerk	b̄ō ^{q̄b}	-ek	-ō ^b	-et -ō ^c
nail	kukik	d̄P̄ ^b	-ik	-P̄ ^b	-it -P̄ ^c
navel	kalaserk	b̄īr̄ ^{q̄b}	-sek	-r̄ ^b	-set -r̄ ^c
neck	kungaserk	d̄ēīr̄ ^{q̄b}	-sek	-r̄ ^b	-set -r̄ ^c

PARTS OF THE BODY

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

	<u>SING.</u>	<u>DUAL</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
nape	tunusuk	-suk	-sut
nose	kengak	-rak	-ait
posterior	nulok	-ook	-oot
thigh	kutorak	-rak	-rait
toe	inukak	-ak	-ait
tooth	kigut	-tek	-tet
throat	igiak	-ek	-et
vein	takkak	-ak	-ait
windpipe	torklok	-luk	-lut
womb	igliak	-ak	-ait

COLOURS

black	kelnek	-nek	-net
blue	tungunek	-nek	-net
red	aupartak	-tak	-tat
white	kakortak	-tak	-tat
yellow	korksutak	-tak	-tat

DRESS

boots, deerskin	kamikpak	-pak	-pait
boots, sealskin	kamik	-mik	-met
comb	iglaigut	-tik	-tit
goggles, snow	igak	-ak	-ait
hood	nasak	-sak	-sait
mitten	pooaluk	-luk	-lut
parka	kuletak	-tak	-tat
parka, inner	kuletauyak	-yak	-yet
parka, complete deerskin	atege	-ek	-et
sandals	isegamak	-mak	-met
shirt	uvinerok	-ruk	-rut
sock	pinerak	-rak	-rat

DRESS

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

SING.

DUAL

PLURAL

stockings	alerkse	▷ ̄ ̄ b ̄	-tik	- ̄ b	-tit	- ̄ c
trousers, man's	karglik	b ̄ ̄ c ̄ b	-lik	- ̄ c ̄ b	-lit	- ̄ c ̄
trousers, outer	silapak	̄ ̄ ̄ b	-pak	- ̄ ̄ b	-pat	- ̄ c
trousers, inner	ilupak	Δ ̄ ̄ b	-pak	- ̄ ̄ b	-pat	- ̄ c
trousers, woman's	karglik	b ̄ ̄ c ̄ b	-lik	- ̄ c ̄ b	-lit	- ̄ c ̄

KINSMEN

relation	ila	Δ ̄	-lak	- ̄ b	-lat	- ̄ c
ancestor	sivordliut	̄ ̄ ̄ ̄ b	-ook	- ̄ b	-oot	- ̄ c
grandfather	atataseak	Δ C C R A b	-seak	- ̄ A b	-seait	- ̄ V c
grandmother	ananaseak	Δ ̄ ̄ R A b	-seak	- ̄ A b	-seait	- ̄ V c
father	atata	Δ C C	atatak	Δ C C b	atatat	Δ C C
mother	anana	Δ ̄ ̄	ananak	Δ ̄ ̄ b	ananait	Δ ̄ - ̄ c
fosterfather	atatasak	Δ C C h b	-sak	- ̄ b	-sat	- ̄ j c
foster mother	ananasak	Δ ̄ ̄ h b	-sak	- ̄ b	-sat	- ̄ j c
husband	ue	▷ Δ	uek	▷ Δ b	uet	▷ Δ c
wife	nulia	̄ b ̄ ̄	-ak	- ̄ b	-at	- ̄ j c
son	ernek	Δ ̄ ̄ b	-nek	- ̄ b	-net	- ̄ o c
daughter	pannik	̄ ̄ ̄ b	-nik	- ̄ b	-net	- ̄ o c
child	(katangut (soroserk	b C ̄ J c Δ P R q b	-gook	- ̄ b	-goot	- ̄ j c
in law, father	sake }	̄ p	sakek	̄ p b	saket	̄ p c
in law, mother	sake }	̄ .	sakek	̄ p b	saket	̄ p c
elder brother of man)	angayuak	Δ ̄ L R A b	-ak	- ̄ b	-at	- ̄ A c
elder sister of woman)	nuka	̄ b	nukak	- ̄ b	nukat	- ̄ b c
younger brother of man)	akak	Δ b	-kak	- ̄ b	-kat	- ̄ b c
younger sister of woman)	atsak	Δ ̄ h b	-sak	- ̄ b	-sat	- ̄ j c
uncle, father's brother	angajungok	Δ ̄ L R ̄ J b	-ük	- ̄ b	-üt	- ̄ j c
aunt, father's sister	ningaut	̄ ̄ U D	-ook	- ̄ b	-oot	- ̄ b
brother in law, of eld- est sister	angak	Δ ̄ L	-gak	- ̄ b	-gat	- ̄ b c
son in law	ayak	Δ ̄ h	-ak	- ̄ b	-at	- ̄ h
uncle, mother's brother	kinguvak	P ̄ J ̄ b	-vak	- ̄ b	-vat	- ̄ k c

MARRIAGE

ENGLISH

VERBS

ESKIMO

SING.

DUAL

PLURAL

bridegroom		uiksak $\Delta \dot{\sigma}^b$	-sak - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-sait - $\dot{\gamma}^c$
bride		nuliasak $\dot{\sigma}^c - \dot{\sigma}^b$	-sak - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-sait - $\dot{\gamma}^c$
husband		ui Δ	uik Δ^b	uit Δ^c
second wife		pannervgak $\dot{\sigma}^c \sigma^b \dot{\sigma}^b$	-gak - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-gait - γ^c
spinster		uigarsuk $\Delta \dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b$	-sook - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-sooet - $\dot{\sigma}^c \Delta^c$
widow		uigarnek $\Delta \dot{\sigma}^b \sigma^b$	-nek - σ^b	-net - σ^c
wife		nulle $\dot{\sigma}^c$	-ik - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-it - σ^c
pregnant		nedyeyok $\sigma^b \dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b$	-yat - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-yet - $\dot{\sigma}^c$
son		ernek $\Delta^b \sigma^b$	-ek - σ^b	-et - σ^c
daughter		pannik $\dot{\sigma}^c \sigma^b$	-nik - σ^b	-net - σ^c
adopted child		tegoaksak $\Pi \dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b$	-sak - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-set - $\dot{\sigma}^c$
birth, gives	ernevok	$\Delta^b \sigma^b >$		

RELIGION

God		Goote $\dot{\eta}$		
Holy Spirit		anernerk $\dot{\sigma}^b \sigma^b$	-ek - σ^b	-et - σ^c
Jesus		Jesoosee $\dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b$		
teacher		ayogesueye $\dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b \Delta^b$	-ek - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-et - $\dot{\sigma}^c$
witch doctor		angakok $\dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b$	-kook - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-koot - $\dot{\sigma}^c$
sins, he	ayokpok	$\dot{\sigma}^b >$		
makes a mistake	tamarpok	$\dot{\sigma}^b >$		
faith		okpernerk $\Delta^b \dot{\sigma}^b$	-nek - σ^b	-net - σ^c
converted, he is	sagiarpok	$\dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b >$		
repents	kakkialerpok	$\dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b >$		
church		tooksiarvik $\dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b$	-vik - σ^b	-vit - σ^c
service, he attends	imgertokpok	$\Delta^b \dot{\sigma}^b >$		
hymn book		peserlik $\dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b$	-lik - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-let - $\dot{\sigma}^c$
prays, he	tooksiarpok	$\dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b >$		
heaven		killak $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-lak - $\dot{\sigma}^b$	-lat - $\dot{\sigma}^c$
Hell		kopianaktovik $\dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b \dot{\sigma}^b$		
Lord		atenerk $\dot{\sigma}^b \sigma^b$		

RELIGION

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

VERBS

SING.

DUAL

PLURAL

Saviour		peuleye $\Delta \dot{\sigma} \text{---}$		
Satan		satanase $\text{---} \dot{\sigma} \text{---}$		
soul		tarnek $\dot{\sigma} \text{---}$	-nek - σ^b	-net - σ^c
evil spirit		tongak $\text{---} \dot{\sigma} \text{---}$	-gak - $\dot{\sigma} \text{---}$	-gait - $\dot{\sigma} \text{---}$
grave		iluverk $\Delta \rightarrow \sigma^b$	-vek - σ^b	-vet - σ^b
baptism		baptiyoot $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	-yootik - $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	-yootit - $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$
baptise	baptipa (Tr) $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	baptitauyok $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b \text{---} \sigma^b$	-yook - σ^b	-yoot - σ^b
baptised person		tileyauyok $\sigma \text{---} \dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	-yook - σ^b	-yoot - σ^b
angel		baptitaksak $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b \text{---} \sigma^b$	-sak - σ^b	-sait - σ^b
baptism, candidate for		imgeroot $\Delta \text{---} \sigma^b$	-rookik $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	-rootit - $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$
psalm				

SICKNESS OR ILLNESS

abcess		ukkinerk $\dot{\sigma} \sigma^b$	-nek - σ^b	-net - σ^c
bad breasts		iviangerluktok $\Delta \dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	-took - $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	-toot - $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$
bruise		soggok $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	-gook - $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	-goot - $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$
boils		ayuak $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	ayutsak $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	ayutsat $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$
coughs, he	koertorpok $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b >$			
chest, he has pains in	sagvilerivok $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b >$			
constipated	anaktaivok $\Delta \dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b >$			
diarrhoea, he has	ittektarpok $\Delta \dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b >$			
ear trouble, he has	sioodlukpok $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b >$			
epilepsy, he has	illisimangerpok $\Delta \text{---} \dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b >$			
faints, he	kauyemangerpok $b \dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b >$			
fever, a		olingnartok $\Delta \dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	-took $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$	-toot - $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b$
headache, he has	niakerivok $\sigma \dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b >$			
hip, he has bad	sibverpa $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b <$			
itching		ungilengnerk $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b \text{---} \sigma^b$	-nek - σ^b	-net - σ^c
micturates,he	koertorpok $\dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b >$			
throat, he has sore	igetserivok $\Delta \dot{\sigma} \text{---} \sigma^b >$			

SICKNESS OR ILLNESS

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

VERBS

SING.

DUAL

PLURAL

toothache , he has	kiguserivok <i>PJPn>^b</i>			
windpipe, he has bad	torsuklerivok <i>Dq'c-n>^b</i>			

SLEDGE

dog harness	ano <i>q-o</i>	anook <i>q-o^b</i>	anoott <i>q-o^c</i>
trace	ipiutak <i>ΔΛΔC^b</i>	ipiutak <i>ΔΛΔC^b</i>	ipiutat <i>ΔΛΔC^c</i>
lapping line	nakkitarut <i>q^bPCP^c</i>	-rutik <i>-Pn^b</i>	-rutit <i>-Pn^c</i>
sledge	kamutik <i>b-in^b</i>	-tik <i>-n^b</i>	-tit <i>-n^c</i>
sledge material	kamutiksak <i>b-in^bh^b</i>	-sak <i>-j^b</i>	-sat <i>-j^c</i>
sledge bow	ooernek <i>>Δ's^b</i>	-nek <i>-o^b</i>	-net <i>-o^c</i>
sledge runner	kamut <i>b-l^c</i>	-mook <i>-j^b</i>	-moot <i>-l^c</i>
sledge shoeing	perkrak <i>A^bq^b</i>	-rak <i>-q^b</i>	-rat <i>-q^c</i>
crossbar	napo	-pook <i>-y^b</i>	-poot <i>-y^c</i>
bridle	pituk <i>A>^b</i>	-took <i>-j^b</i>	-toot <i>-j^c</i>
whip	iparautak <i>Δ<qDC^b</i>	-tak <i>-C^b</i>	-tat <i>-C^c</i>
whip lash	sulorak <i>q-j^b</i>	-rak <i>-q^b</i>	-rat <i>-q^c</i>
whip handle	ipo <i>Δ></i>	ipook <i>Δ>^b</i>	ipoot <i>Δ>^c</i>

TIMES AND SEASONS

Day	oodlok <i>D°->^b</i>	-look <i>-j^b</i>	-looet <i>-jΔ^c</i>
Morning	oodlak <i>D°-i^b</i>	-ak <i>-i^b</i>	-at <i>-i^c</i>
Night	unuak <i>D->-q^b</i>	-ak <i>-q^b</i>	-et <i>-Δ^c</i>
Evening	unuk <i>D->^b</i>	-uk <i>-o^b</i>	-ut <i>-o^c</i>
Tomorrow	kaukput <i>bD>^c</i>		
Yesterday	ipuksak <i>Δ>^bh^b</i>		
Spring	operngak <i>ΔA^bl^b</i>		
Autumn	okkiaksak <i>D°Pq^bh^b</i>		
Winter	okkeok <i>D°Pq^b</i>		
Year, next	akago <i>q-bj</i>		
Year, last	akkane <i>q-bo</i>		

UTENSILS

ESKIMO

VERBS

ESKIMO

SING.

DUAL

PLURAL

Axe		udlfmaut $\Delta^o - \bar{L} \Delta^c$	-tik - \bar{n}^b	-tit - n^c
Axehandle		ipua $\Delta > \bar{\Delta}$		
Bucket		katak $b \bar{C}^b$	-tak - \bar{C}^b	-tat - \bar{C}^c
Beater, snow		anautak $\bar{A} \bar{o} - \bar{P} C^b$	-tak - \bar{C}^b	-tat - \bar{C}^c
Cup, or ladle		inguserk $\Delta^e J P^b$	-sek - P^b	-set - P^c
File		aggiak $\bar{J}^b R \bar{A}^b$	-ek - Δ^b	-et - Δ^c
Funnel		kovikvik $d A^b A^b$	-vik - \bar{o}^b	-vit - \bar{o}^c
Hammer		kautak $b \bar{D} \bar{C}^b$	-tak - \bar{C}^b	-tat - \bar{C}^c
Kettle		ukkuserk $\bar{P}^b d P^b$	-sek - P^b	-set - P^c
Key		perut $\bar{A} \bar{P}^c$	-tik - \bar{n}^b	-tit - n^c
Knife		savik $\bar{h} A^b$	-vik - \bar{o}^b	-vit - \bar{o}^c
Women's knife		ullo $\bar{D} \bar{J}$	-luk - \bar{J}^b	-lut - \bar{J}^c
Lance		pillaut $\bar{A}^e \bar{z} \bar{D}$	-tik - \bar{n}^b	-tit - n^c
Nail		kikkiak $P^b P \bar{A}^b$	-ak - \bar{A}^b	-at - \bar{A}^c
Needle		merkut $\bar{r}^e \bar{d}^c$	-tik - \bar{n}^b	-tit - n^c
Needle case		merkusevik $\bar{r}^e d P^b A^b$	-vik - \bar{o}^b	-vit - \bar{o}^c
Paddle		pautik $\bar{<} \bar{D} \bar{n}^b$	-tik - \bar{n}^b	-tit - n^c
Razor		umeyaut $\bar{D} \bar{r} \bar{h} \bar{D}^c$	-tik - \bar{n}^b	-tit - n^c
Saw		kidloot $P^o \bar{J}^c$	-tik - \bar{n}^b	-tit - n^c
Sinew, thread		evalok $\Delta \bar{K} \bar{J}^b$	-look - \bar{J}^b	-loot - \bar{J}^c
Sword		savikyuak $\bar{h} \bar{o} \bar{A}^b \bar{K} \bar{A}^b$	-yuak - \bar{K}^b	-yuet - $\bar{K} \Delta^c$
Table		sa \bar{J}	sak \bar{J}^b	sat \bar{J}^c
Thimble		tikerk $\bar{N} P^b$	tikek $\bar{N} P^b$	-kit - P^c
Whetstone		ipiksaut $\Delta \bar{A}^b \bar{h} \bar{D}^c$	-tik - \bar{n}^b	-tit - n^c

THE WORLD - SCENERY - UNIVERSE

Bay, a		kangerthluk $\bar{b}^e \bar{P}^b \bar{J}^b$	-luk - \bar{J}^b	-luet - $\bar{J} \Delta^c$
Beach		tinenek $P \sigma \sigma^b$	-nek - σ^b	-net - σ^c
Cloud		nuvuyak $\bar{J} \bar{o} \bar{J}^b$	-yak - \bar{J}^b	-yet - \bar{J}^c
Day		oodlok $\bar{D} \bar{J}$	-look - \bar{J}^b	-looet - $\bar{J} \Delta^c$
Fire		ingnerk $\Delta^e \sigma^b$	-nek - σ^b	-net - σ^c

THE WORLD - SCENERY - UNIVERSE

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

VERBS

SING.

DUAL

PLURAL

Fiord		Kangerthlukyuak <i>b' n' d' t' k' u' k'</i>	-ak - <i>d'</i> -kook - <i>d'</i> -liak - <i>c d'</i> -lak - <i>c'</i> -sak - <i>d'</i> -yak - <i>d'</i> -tak - <i>c'</i> -sek - <i>r'</i> noonak - <i>d'</i> -tek - <i>n'</i> -kak - <i>b'</i>	-et - <i>d'</i> -koot - <i>d'</i> -liat - <i>c d'</i> -lat - <i>c'</i> -set - <i>r'</i> -yet - <i>r'</i> -tet - <i>n'</i> -set - <i>r'</i> noonat - <i>d' o'</i> -tet - <i>n'</i> ket - <i>p'</i>
Ice		seko <i>r' d'</i>	-koo	-koot
Ice, young		sekoliak <i>r' d' c d'</i>	-liak	-liat
Ice, rough		manelak <i>t' o' c'</i>	-lak	-lat
Ice, very young		koaksak <i>d' k' h'</i>	-sak	-set
Iceberg		perkaluyak <i>A' b' d' h'</i>	-yak	-yet
Island		kekertak <i>P' P' C'</i>	-tak	-tet
Lake		tesel <i>n' r'</i>	-sek	-set
Land		Noona <i>o' o'</i>	noonak	noonat
Moon		takek <i>C' P'</i>	-tek	-tet
Mountain		kakak <i>b' b'</i>	-kak	-ket
Rains, it	magukpok <i>L' j' >'</i>	kok <i>d'</i>	kook <i>d'</i>	koot <i>d'</i>
River				
Tide, it is high	ullipok <i>D' c' >'</i>			
Tide, it is low	tinepok <i>n' o' >'</i>			
Sea				
Sky				
Snow, lying				
Snow, falling				
Snow, drifts	perksepok <i>A' b' r' >'</i>			
Star				
Strait				
Sun				
Valley				
Water				
Wind				
Way				

SOME COMMON VERBS

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

arrives		tikkepok	ŋ ^b ᵑ> ^b
asks	tr.	aperiva	ᵑᵑᵑ<
bad		ayorpok	ᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
big, it is		angeyok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
birth, gives to		ernivok	Δᵑᵑ> ^b
breathes, (animal)		anorsarpok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
boil	tr.	kudleserpa	ᵑᵑᵑ<
boils		tertipok	ᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
builds, a house		iglooliorpok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ<ᵑ> ^b
buys	tr.	niuverpa	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ<
chew		tamoavok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
cold , it is		kiavok	ᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
departs		aoodlakpok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ<ᵑ> ^b
dies		tokovok	ᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
divides		avgorpok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
drifts,(snow)		perserpok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
drinks		imerpok	ᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
follows	tr.	malikpa	ᵑᵑᵑ<
forget		puigorpok	>ᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
gives	tr.	tuniva	ᵑᵑᵑ<
good		iluakpok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ<ᵑ> ^b
hear		toosakpok	ᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
help	tr.	ikayokpa	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ<
hurries		udlakpok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ<ᵑ> ^b
kill	tr.	tokopa	ᵑᵑᵑ<
laugh		iglakpok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
lies		saglovok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
lights,(fire)	tr.	ikipa	ᵑᵑᵑ<
obeys		nalapok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
pays	tr.	akilerpa	ᵑᵑᵑᵑ<
plays		pingoarpok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
preaches		okadlukpok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑᵑ> ^b
		okadlemavok	ᵑᵑᵑᵑᵑ<ᵑ> ^b

ENGLISHESKIMO

rains		magukpok	LJ ^b > ^b
remember	tr.	erkaumava	Δ ⁱ bd̥l̥k̥
repairs	tr.	iluarsarpa	Δ̥j̥d̥g̥n̥k̥
rest		mingooerksevok	Γ̥jΔ̥r̥o̥> ^b
row		iputok	Δ̥>j̥> ^b
runs		pangalikpok	χ̥l̥c̥> ^b
speaks		okakpok	▷b̥> ^b
sees		tekovok	nd̥> ^b
sews		mersorpok	Γ̥c̥> ^b
shines		kaumavok	b̥p̥l̥> ^b
sits		iksevavok	Δ̥r̥c̥> ^b
sleeps		senekpok	Γ̥o̥> ^b
small, it is		mikivok	Γ̥p̥> ^b
smells		naivok	to̥> ^b
snows		kanerkpok	b̥o̥> ^b
tell, (a narrative)		unipkarpok	▷o̥<b̥> ^b
taste		okkomervok	▷d̥Γ̥> ^b
ties to		pituvok	Δ̥c̥> ^b
touch		tapsevok	c̥r̥> ^b
use	tr.	atorpa	Δ̥c̥< ^b
walks		pissukpok	Λ̥r̥> ^b
weeps		keavok	p̥d̥> ^b

Note. These Common Verbs are listed in the
third person singular.

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