

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

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REVISED

ESKIMO GRAMMAR

From the work of Rev. E. J. Peck, D.D.

'Apostle To The Eskimos.'

BY

THE REV. MAURICE S. FLINT

B.A., L.T.H., S. T. M.

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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 ^ˆ
tā	U	te	∩	to	)	tu	(	t ^ˆ
kā	9	ke	ρ	ko	d	ku	b	k ^ˆ
gā	∩	ge	∩	go	J	gu	l	g ^ˆ
mā	7	me	∩	mo	∩	mu	L	m ^ˆ
nā	o	ne	o	no	o	nu	o	n ^ˆ
sā	4	se	~	so	∩	su	h	s ^ˆ

v.

lā	ᳵ	le	ᳶ	lo	᳷	lu	᳸	l̄
yā	᳹	ye	ᳺ	yo	᳻	yu	᳼	
vā	᳽	ve	᳾	vo	᳿	vu	ᳺ	v̄
rā	᳼	re	᳽	ro	᳾	ru	᳿	r̄

Additional vowel sounds:

- i, as in 'thine' is expressed by placing the sign ^o over the syllabics in the second column
e.g. i ᳵ^o, pi.....ᳶ^o, ti ᳷^o, 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 guttural sound expressed similarly to our letters 'rk' as in the word 'ark', is represented by the two consonants ᳾[᳾].
- (c) In some districts the sign ᳾^o 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 ᳾^h 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 ... ᳶ, ga ... ᳷, or even ya ... ᳹ are interchanged.
Also, nai ... ᳽, ni ... ᳾, or ne ... ᳿, etc. are often transposed

Syllabic characters containing the letter 'k' are often used to express either the aspirate, ... ᳾^h, 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,..... ᐅᐱᐳᐅᐅ from the two evil spirits
is sometimes written,..... ᐅᐳᐅ 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	P ^a ᐅ ^b
kena ?	Who?	P _a
kinnak	a run-out, a running sore	P ^a ᐅ ^b

If from these words the secondary syllabic and vowel values are omitted, then each one would merely be written as P_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 .. ᐱ ^b ..
locative	me .. ᐱ _{..} ..
ablative	mit .. ᐱ ^c ..

Example 2.

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

English script. oodlooetlo pingayooangne umeakyûb perkotinget egeorkârpavoot âgappingnut.

Syllabics.

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ
ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ.

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 (ooa), and y. Of these the following are vowels - a, e, i, o, u. The following sounds are given to the vowels and diphthongs.

\bar{a}....as in fate	u as in but
a .. as in far	\bar{u} ,or (oo) .. as in .. soon
\bar{e} .. as in pen	ou as in sound
\bar{e} .. as in me	au as in caught
i .. as in pin	ai as in aisle
o .. as in not	
\bar{o} .. 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 Netsilingmiot 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 .. $\dot{\text{P}}\text{c}^{\text{b}}$..heaven killangmūt .. $\text{P}\dot{\text{c}}^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}$..to heaven

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

e.g. $\text{kauy}\bar{\text{e}}\text{matyangelanga}$.. $\text{b}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}\text{ }^{\text{b}}$..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... ᐃᑦᑲᐸᓂᐳ $\Delta\text{ᐸᐳ}$..a (one) man - an Eskimo.
tamna napparktok... ᐸᐳᐸᐳᐸᐳᐸᐳ ..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.

THE DECLENSION OF THE NOUN.

SINGULAR: 1. Nouns ending with a vowel have their cases added to the vowel.
 e.g. ... noona.. ڤا .. land noonamūt... ڤاڤ .. to the land.
 2. Nouns ending with a consonant usually change the consonant into 'ng'.. and the cases are added thereto.
 e.g. ... inook.. ڤاڤ .. a man inoongmūt, ڤاڤڤ .. to a man
 ooyarak.. ڤاڤڤ .. stone ooyarangmūt.. ڤاڤڤڤ .. 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. ...noonangnūt.. ڤاڤڤڤ ..to two lands.
 3. In the Active..and Simulative Cases the Final 'k' is retained and the inflections are added thereto.
 e.g....noonakkūt.. ڤاڤڤڤڤ .. through two lands.
 noonaktūt .. ڤاڤڤڤڤ .. 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 .. ڤاڤڤڤڤ .. by,at, seal holes.
 aivengnik.. ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ ..walrus (acc. plural).
 2. Some nouns take an additional letter before the addition of the inflections.
 e.g. ...noonannūt .. ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ ..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. ...illüverktegūt.. ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ ..through graves.
 illüverktetūt.. ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ ..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, ڤا	a land	noonak, ڤاڤ	two lands	noonāt, ڤاڤڤ	lands
V.	noonak, ڤاڤ	O land	noonak, ڤاڤ	O two lands	noonāt, ڤاڤڤ	O lands
G.	noonaoob, ڤاڤڤ	of a land	noonak, ڤاڤ	of two lands	noonāt, ڤاڤڤ	of lands
D.	noonamūt, ڤاڤڤڤ	to land	noonangnūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤ	to two lands	noonannūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ	to lands
ACC.	noonamik, ڤاڤڤڤ	a land	noonangnik, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ	two lands	noonannik, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ	lands
L.	nooname, ڤاڤڤڤ	in a land	noonangne, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ	in two lands	noonanne, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ	in lands
ABL.	noonamit, ڤاڤڤڤڤ	from a land	noonangnit, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	from two lands	noonannit, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	from lands
ACT.	noonakūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ	through a land	noonakkūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	thro' two lands	noonategūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ	thro' lands
SIM.	noonatūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	like a land	noonaktūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ	like two lands	noonatetūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ	like lands

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

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
N.	inook, ڤاڤ	an Eskimo	inok, ڤاڤڤ	two Eskimos	inooet, ڤاڤڤڤ	Eskimos
V.	inook, ڤاڤڤ	O Eskimo	inok, ڤاڤڤ	O two Eskimos	inooet, ڤاڤڤڤ	O Eskimos
G.	inoob, ڤاڤڤ	of an Eskimo	inok, ڤاڤڤ	of two Eskimos	inooet, ڤاڤڤڤ	of Eskimos
D.	inoongmūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤ	to an Eskimo	inongnūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ	to two Eskimos	inoongnūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	to Eskimos
ACC.	inoongmik, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ	an Eskimo	inongnik, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	two Eskimos	inoongnik, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	Eskimos
L.	inoongme, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤ	in, by,an Eskimo	inongne, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	in two Eskimos	inoongne, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	in Eskimos
ABL.	inoongmit, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	from an Eskimo	inongnit, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ	from two Eskimos	inoongnit, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ	from Eskimos
ACT.	inookkūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ	thro' an Eskimo	inokkūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ	thro' two Eskimos	inooktegūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ	thro' Eskimos
SIM.	inooktūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ	like an Eskimo	inoktūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ	like two Eskimos	inooktetūt, ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ	like 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. angarak.. ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ ..angarakamūt ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ ..master,... chief,... to a.....
 auyak.. ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤ .. auyame ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ ..summer..... in summer
 angakok.. ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ .. angakomit ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ ..conjurer.....from a conjurer
 okkeok .. ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ ..okkeome ڤاڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤڤ ..winter.....in the winter

PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	ūvoonga	ᐃᖅᓴᓴ	I	igvit,	ᐃᖅᓴᓴ	thou, thine	oona,	ᐃᖅ	he
DUAL	ūvagook,	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	we two,	iliptik,	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	two	tapkoa,	ᓴᖅᓴᓴ	they two
PLURAL	ūvagoot,	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	we	ilipse,	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	you	tapkoa,	ᓴᖅᓴᓴ	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..... ᐃᖅᓴᓴ ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ. I (emphatic) hear.

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

e.g. aglanget kenaooob ? ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ? Whose books are these?
ūvoonga. ᐃᖅᓴᓴ. Mine.

THE DECLENSION OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

SING:

N.	ūvoonga	ᐃᖅᓴᓴ	I, mine	igvit	ᐃᖅᓴᓴ	thou, thine	oona	ᐃᖅ	he
G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	ōma	ᐃᖅ	of him, his
D.	ūvoomnūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	to me	ilingnūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	to thee	ōmoonga	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	to him
Acc.	ūvoomnik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	me	ilingnik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	thee	ōminga	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	him
L.	ūvoomne	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	in me	ilingne	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	in thee	ōmane	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	in him
Abl.	ūvoomnit	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	from me	ilingnit	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	from thee	ōmoongat	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	from him
Act.	ūvapkūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	through me	ilipkūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	through thee	ōmoona	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	through him
Sim.	ūvaptūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	like me	iliktūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	like thee	ōmatūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	like him

DUAL:

N.	ūvagook	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	we two	iliptik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	you two	tapkoa (k)	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	they two
D.	ūvaptngnūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	to us two	iliptingnūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	to you two	tapkongnoonga	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	to them two
Acc.	ūvaptngnik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	us two	iliptingnik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	you two	tapkongninga	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	those two
L.	ūvaptngne	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	in us two	iliptingne	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	in you two	tapkongnane	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	in those two
Abl.	ūvaptngnit	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	from us two	iliptingnit	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	from you two	tapkongnoongat	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	from those two
Act.	ūvaptēgūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	thro' us two	iliptēgūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	thro' you two	tapkongnoona	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	thro' those two
Sim.	ūvaptētūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	like us two	iliptētūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	like you two	tapkongatētūt) tapkotētūnak)	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	like those two

PLUR:

N.	ūvagoot	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	we	ilipse	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	you	tapkoa	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	they
D.	ūvaptngnut	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	to us	ilipsingnūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	to you	tapkonoonga	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	to them
Acc.	ūvaptngnik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	us	ilipsingnik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	you	tapkoninga	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	them
L.	ūvaptngne	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	in us	ilipsingne	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	in you	tapkonane	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	in them
Abl.	ūvaptngnit	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	from us	ilipsingnit	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	from you	tapkonoongat	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	from them
Act.	ūvaptēgūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	thro' us	ilipsegūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	thro' you	tapkonoona	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	thro' them
Sim.	ūvaptētūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	like us	ilipsetūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	like you	tapkoatētūt) tapkotētūnak)	ᓴᖅᓴᓴᖅ	like them

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

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

	SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL				
SING	noonaga	ᐃᖅᓴᓴ	my land	noonaka	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	my two lands	noonakka	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	my lands
	noonait	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	thy land	noonakik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	thy two lands	noonatit	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	thy lands
	noonanga	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	his land	noonagik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	his two lands	noonanget	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	his lands.
DUAL	noonavook	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	our two, land	noonakpook	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	our two, two lands	noonavoot	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	our two, lands
	noonatik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	your two, land	noonatik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	your two, two lands	noonattit	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	your two, lands
	noonagik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	their two, land	noonangak	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	their two, two lands	noonanget	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	their two, lands
PLUR	noonavūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	our land	noonavūk	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	our two lands	noonavūt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	our lands
	noonase	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	your land	noonatik	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	your two lands	noonase	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	your lands
	noonangāt	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	their land	noonangāk	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	their two lands	noonanget	ᐃᖅᓴᓴᖅ	their lands

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

e.g. aivek ∇Λ^b a walrus, aivera ∇Λ^g my walrus
 ernek. Δ^gσ^b a son, ernera Δ^gσ^g 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^g gun, kokeyootega dP^gni^l my gun,
 kokeyootevoot dP^gni^g our guns,
 omat Δ^l heart, omatega Δ^lni^l my heart.

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

e.g. ūvoomnūt okautyauyok Δ^gσ^l Δ^gσ^gni^g 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 Δ^gσ^l P^gε^gε^l my son's dog.
 noonama angenenga Δ^gσ^l Δ^gε^gσ^l 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 ūnūngninget(ameshūninget) Δ^gσ^l Δ^gε^gσ^l P^gε^gε^l my land's rocks' numbers.
 ernipta panningeta aglanget Δ^gσ^g Δ^gε^gσ^l Δ^gε^gσ^l our son's daughter's books.

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

e.g. Goodipta nagligevātegot JN^g Δ^gε^gσ^l P^gε^gε^l 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 Δ^gσ^g Δ^gε^gσ^l Δ^gε^gσ^l P^gε^gε^l 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 erningeta panningeta nagligevātegūt Δ^gσ^g Δ^gε^gσ^l Δ^gε^gσ^l P^gε^gε^l John's son's daughter (she) loves us

tapsooma erningata aungata upvākpātegūt ayoktoonet tamainet. Δ^gε^gσ^l Δ^gε^gσ^l Δ^gε^gσ^l P^gε^gε^l Δ^gε^gσ^l The blood of (Jesus) His Son cleanseth us from all sin

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

e.g. Kidlapik kailau(k)rame tekolaukpa Akomaliob erninga. P^gε^gε^l P^gε^gε^l P^gε^gε^l P^gε^gε^l Δ^gε^gσ^l When Kidlapik came he saw Akomalik's son.
 Kidlapik kailau(k)rame erninne tekolaukpa. P^gε^gε^l P^gε^gε^l Δ^gε^gσ^l When Kidlapik came he saw his own son.
 Kidlapik kailaungmat Akomalik erninga tekolaukpa. P^gε^gε^l P^gε^gε^l Δ^gε^gσ^l Δ^gε^gσ^l Because Kidlapik came Akomalik saw his(Kidlapik's) son
 Kidlapik kailaungmat Akomalik erninne tekolaukpa. P^gε^gε^l P^gε^gε^l Δ^gε^gσ^l Δ^gε^gσ^l Because Kidlapik came Akomalik saw his own son.

THE DECLENSION OF THE GENITIVE CASE

SINGULAR

DUAL

PLURAL

S.	ernema Δ ^g σ ^l .of my son	ernengma . Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l .of my two sons	ernema ... Δ ^g σ ^l of my sons
	ernipt Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l .of thy son	ernekpit..... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l .of thy two sons	ernepit ... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l of thy sons
	ernengata.. Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l .of his son	ernegekta .. Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l .of his two sons	erningeta. Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l of his sons
D.	ernepta..... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l .of our two, son	ernepta..... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l .of our two, two sons	ernepta ... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l of our two, sons
	erneptik.... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l .of your two, son	erneptik..... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l .of your two, two sons	erneptik .. Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l of your two, sons
	ernengata.. Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l of their two, son	ernegekta .. Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l .of their two, two sons	ernengeta. Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l of their two, sons
P.	ernepta..... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l .of our son	ernepta..... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ..of our two sons	ernepta.... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l of our sons
	ernepse.... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l of your son	ernepse.... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l .of your two sons	ernepse... Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l of your sons
	ernengeta. Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l of their son	ernegekta. Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l .of their two sons	ernengeta. Δ ^g σ ^g ε ^l ε ^l ε ^l 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.....	ḍḥḥ	...a boot	kumingnūt.....	ḍḥḥḥ	...with thy boots(both)
kokeyoot..	ḍḥḥḥ	...a gun	kokeyootingnūt.....	ḍḥḥḥḥḥ	...with his gun
ayogektooeye.....	ḥḥḥḥḥ	...teacher	ayogektooyeptingnūt...	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	...to our teacher, or teachers
ernek.....	ḥḥḥ	...a son	ernipsingnut.....	ḥḥḥḥḥ	...to your son

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

<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>DUAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
S. noonamnūt	ḥḥḥḥ	to my land	noonamnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥ	to my two lands
noonangnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥ	to thy land	noonangnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to thy two lands
noonanganūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to his land	noonagingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to his two lands
D. noonaptingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to our two, land	noonaptingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to our two, two lands
noonapsingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to your two, land	noonapsingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to your two, two lands
noonanganūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to their two, land	noonagengnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to their two, two lands
P. noonaptingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to our land	noonaptingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to our two lands
noonapsingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to your land	noonapsingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to your two lands
noonanganūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to their land	noonangengnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to their two lands
noonaptingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to our lands	noonaptingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to our lands
noonapsingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to your lands	noonapsingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to your lands
noonanganūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to their lands	noonanganūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	to their lands

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>DUAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
S. noonamnik	ḥḥḥḥḥ	my land	noonamnik	ḥḥḥḥḥḥ	my two lands
noonangnik	ḥḥḥḥḥḥ	thy land	noonangnik	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	thy two lands
noonanganik	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	his land	noonagingnik	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	his two lands
..... etc		.....	..... etc		..... etc

THE LOCATIVE CASE

<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>DUAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
S. noonamne	ḥḥḥḥḥ	in my land	noonamne	ḥḥḥḥḥḥ	in my two lands
noonangne	ḥḥḥḥḥḥ	in thy land	noonangne	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	in thy two lands
noonanganne	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	in his land	noonagingne	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	in his two lands
..... etc		.....	..... etc		..... etc

THE ABLATIVE CASE

<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>DUAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
S. noonamnīt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥ	from my land	noonamnīt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	from my two lands
noonangnīt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	from thy land	noonangnīt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	from thy two lands
noonanganīt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	from his land	noonagingnīt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	from his two 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 'pkūt' is added to the noun.
2. In the FIRST and SECOND persons PLURAL, the ACTIVE sign 'gūt' is attached without the addition of 'ng'.

e.g.

noonaptingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	noonaptegūt.	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ
noonapsingnūt	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ	noonapsegūt.	ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ

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

SINGULAR			DUAL			PLURAL		
noonapkūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through my land	noonapkūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through my two lands	noonapkūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through my lands
noonapkūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through thy land	noonapkūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through thy two lands	noonapkūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through thy lands
noonangagūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through his land	noonagiktegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through his two lands	noonangetegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through his lands
noonaptegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through our two, land	noonaptegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through our two, two lands	noonaptegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through our two, lands
noonapsegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through your two, land	noonapsegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through your two, two lands	noonapsegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through your two, lands
noonangagūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through their two, land	noonagategūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through their two, two lands	noonangetegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through their two, lands
noonaptegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through our land	noonaptegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through our two lands	noonaptegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through our lands
noonapsegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through your land	noonapsegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through your two lands	noonapsegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through your lands
noonangagūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through their land	noonangategūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through their two lands	noonangetegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through their lands

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

SINGULAR			DUAL			PLURAL		
S. noonaptūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like my land	noonaptūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like my two lands	noonaptūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like my lands
noonaptūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like thy land	noonaptūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like they two lands	noonaptūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like thy lands
noonangatūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like his land	noonagiktetūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like his two lands	noonangetetūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like his lands
.....	etc	etc .....	.....	etc	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 ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ 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 ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ 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	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own son	ernengne	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own two sons	ernenne	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own sons
G. erneme	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	of his own son	ernengme	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	of his own two sons	erneme	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	of his own sons
D. ernemenūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	to his own son	ernengmenūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	to his own two sons	ernemenūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	to his own sons
ACC. ernemenik	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own son	ernengmenik	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own two sons	ernemenik	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own sons
L. ernemene	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	in his own son	ernengmene	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	in his own two sons	ernemene	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	in his own sons
ABL. ernemenit	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	from his own son	ernengmenit	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	from his own two sons	ernemenit	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	from his own sons
ACT. ernemegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through his own son	ernengmegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through his own two sons	ernemetegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through his own sons
S. ernemetut	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like his own son	ernengmetūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like his own two sons	ernemetetūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like his own sons

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

N. noonanne	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own land	noonangne	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own two lands	noonanne	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own lands
G. nooname	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	of his own land	noonangme	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	of his own two lands	nooname	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	of his own lands
D. noonamenūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	to his own land	noonangmenūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	to his own two lands	noonamenūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	to his own lands
ACC. noonamenik	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own land	noonangmenik	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own two lands	noonamenik	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	his own lands
L. noonamene	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	from his own land	noonangmene	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	from his own two lands	noonamene	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	from his own lands
ABL. noonamenit	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	in his own land	noonangmenit	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	in his own two lands	noonamenit	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	in his own lands
ACT. noonamegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through his own land	noonangmegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through his own two lands	noonametegūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	through his own lands
S. noonametut	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like his own land	noonangmetūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like his own two lands	noonametetūt	ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ	like his own lands

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

1. ilame anoraksanganik pinasuaalekpok ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ she is making her own relative's clothing.

2. igloomenūt kemmavok ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ he flees to his own house.

3. ikpegosookpok omatimegūt Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h
he feels pain or pleasure through his own heart.
4. timna angot itolektok, ernemetūt pinasūarongnatyangela. n^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h
that man (invisible) who is getting old (lit. beginning to get old) he is not able to work like his own son.
5. Goote ernemenik noonaptingnūt tellenerkpok inooet peooleyomavlūgit
jΔ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h
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. ūvoomnik Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	myself	ūvaptingnik Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	ourselves
illingnik Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	thyself	illipsingnik Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	yourselves
ingmenik Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	himself	ingmengnik Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	themselves

Note:- 'ingmenik' Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h is sometimes heard with cases, as.... 'ingmenūt' Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h to himself, etc. The singular... 'ingmenik' is sometimes used instead of the plural... 'ingmengnik'... Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h... The Compound Personal Pronouns denoted above are the Accusative Cases of the Personal Pronouns.

2. nangmenik Δ^hΔ^hΔ^hΔ^h self, own, this is seldom used. When in use, however, it takes the same formation as the possessive pronoun.

e.g.

nangmenera Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	my own
nangmenet Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	thy own
nangmeninga Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	his own
nangmeninget Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	their own

3. kisseane P^hP^hΔ^hΔ^h .. alone ... this is not only used as a pronoun, but often it carries an adverbial meaning.

e.g.

kisseane P ^h P ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	alone
Sing. kissema P ^h P ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	I alone
kissevēt P ^h P ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	thou alone
kisseme P ^h P ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	he alone
D. kissemnūk P ^h P ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	we two alone
kissepsik P ^h P ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	you two alone
kissemik P ^h P ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	they two alone
Pl. kissepta P ^h P ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	we alone
kissepse P ^h P ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	you alone
kissemit P ^h P ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	they alone

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS:-

oona Δ ^h Δ ^h	this, he, this one here (quite visible).
tamna Δ ^h Δ ^h	that, that one, used in both senses, as this one...that one
ūkkoa Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	these, these two (quite close)
mukkoa Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	these, these two (at some distance)
tapkoa Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	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 Δ ^h Δ ^h	that one in the distance (but still visible)
ipkoa Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	those in the distance (but still visible)
timna Δ ^h Δ ^h	that one (invisible)
muna Δ ^h Δ ^h	this one here (close at hand)
tipkoa Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	those (invisible)
tamūnna Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h Δ ^h	this one here (quite close), this
kuna Δ ^h Δ ^h	that one below
panga Δ ^h Δ ^h	that one in the west, above, up there, westward
tinga Δ ^h Δ ^h	that one in the east, below...this is not used in North Baffin Island

5. oona tapva kailauktanga $\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{t}^{\text{a}} \text{p}^{\text{v}} \text{k}^{\text{a}} \text{i} \text{l}^{\text{a}} \text{u} \text{k}^{\text{t}} \text{a} \text{n} \text{g} \text{a}$ 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?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}}?$ who?	kikook?	$\text{p}^{\text{d}}?$	kikoot?	$\text{p}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}}}$ who? used of people.
N.kis(h)oo?	$\text{p}^{\text{k}}?$ what?	kis(h)ook?	$\text{p}^{\text{k}^{\text{b}}}$	kis(h)oot?	$\text{p}^{\text{k}^{\text{c}}}$ what? used of things.
N.soona?	$\text{p}^{\text{s}}?$ what?	soonak?	$\text{p}^{\text{s}^{\text{b}}}$	soonat?	$\text{p}^{\text{s}^{\text{c}}}$ what?(H. Bay)
N.		nedleak?	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}}?$ which of two?	nedleet?	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}}}$ which of several.

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

DECLENSION OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
N.	kena?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}}?$ who?	kikoot?	$\text{p}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}}}$ who?	
G.	kenaob,kea	$\text{p}^{\text{a}^{\text{b}}}, \text{p}^{\text{a}}$ of whom	kikoot	$\text{p}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}}}$ of whom	
D.	kenamūt	$\text{p}^{\text{a}^{\text{d}}}$ to whom	kikoonūt	$\text{p}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}^{\text{d}}}$ to whom	
Acc.	kenamik	$\text{p}^{\text{a}^{\text{r}^{\text{b}}}$ whom	kikoonik	$\text{p}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}^{\text{r}^{\text{b}}}$ whom	
L.	kename	$\text{p}^{\text{a}^{\text{r}}}$ in whom	kikoone	$\text{p}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}^{\text{r}}}$ in whom	
Abl.	kenamit	$\text{p}^{\text{a}^{\text{r}^{\text{c}}}$ from whom	kikoonit	$\text{p}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}^{\text{r}^{\text{c}}}$ from whom	
Act.	kenakūt	$\text{p}^{\text{a}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}}}$ thro' whom	kikootegūt	$\text{p}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}}}$ thro' whom	
S.	kenatūt	$\text{p}^{\text{a}^{\text{s}^{\text{c}}}$ like whom	kikootetūt	$\text{p}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}^{\text{s}^{\text{c}}}$ 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 $\text{r}^{\text{a}} \text{a} \text{r}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}}}$ 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?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}}?$	Who am I?
	Kenaovet?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{c}}?$	Who art thou?
	Kenaova?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{e}}?$	Who is he?
DUAL	kenaovenook?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{b}}?$	Who are we two?
	kenaovetik?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{c}}?$	Who are you two?
	Kenaovak?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{e}} \text{v}^{\text{b}}?$	Who are they two?
PLURAL	Kenaoveta?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{c}}?$	Who are we?
	Kenaovese?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{e}}?$	Who are you?
	Kenaovait?	$\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{e}} \text{v}^{\text{c}}?$	Who are they?

EXAMPLES

N.	soona	p^{s}	What (H.B. Dialect)	N. kis(h)oo	p^{k}	what (N. Baffin Island Dialect)
G.	soonaob	$\text{p}^{\text{s}^{\text{b}}}$	of what	G. kis(h)oob	$\text{p}^{\text{k}^{\text{b}}}$	of what
Acc.	soonamik	$\text{p}^{\text{s}^{\text{r}^{\text{b}}}$	what	Acc. kis(h)oomik	$\text{p}^{\text{k}^{\text{r}^{\text{b}}}$	what
D.	soonamūt	$\text{p}^{\text{s}^{\text{d}}}$	to what	D. kis(h)oomūt	$\text{p}^{\text{k}^{\text{d}}}$	to what
L.	soonaame	$\text{p}^{\text{s}^{\text{r}}}$	in what	L. kis(h)oome	$\text{p}^{\text{k}^{\text{r}}}$	in what
Abl.	soonamit	$\text{p}^{\text{s}^{\text{r}^{\text{c}}}$	from what	Abl. kis(h)oomit	$\text{p}^{\text{k}^{\text{r}^{\text{c}}}$	from what
Act.	soonakūt	$\text{p}^{\text{s}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}}}$	through what	kis(h)ookūt	$\text{p}^{\text{k}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}}}$	through what
S.	soonatūt	$\text{p}^{\text{s}^{\text{s}^{\text{c}}}$	like what	S. kis(h)ootūt	$\text{p}^{\text{k}^{\text{s}^{\text{c}}}$	like what

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

e.g. kenaoona? $\text{p}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}}?$ who is this one?
 kis(h)oo oona? $\text{p}^{\text{k}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}}?$ what is this? soonaoona? $\text{p}^{\text{s}} \text{v}^{\text{a}} \text{v}^{\text{a}}?$ what is this?

DUAL			PLURAL		
N.	nedleak?	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}}?$ which of two	nedleet	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}}}$ which one (of several)	
G.	nedleak	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{b}}}$ of which	nedleeta	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}^{\text{b}}}$ of which	
D.	nedleanūt	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{d}}}$ to which	nedlengenūt	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}^{\text{d}}}$ to which	
Acc.	nedleanik	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{r}^{\text{b}}}$ which	nedlengenik	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}^{\text{r}^{\text{b}}}$ which	
L.	nedleane	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{r}}}$ in which	nedlengene	$\sigma^{\text{c}} \text{c}^{\text{d}^{\text{c}^{\text{r}}}$ in which	

ABL. nedleanit	σ°-Δσ°	from which	nedlengenit	σ°-ε°σ°	from which
ACT. nedleagūt	σ°-ΔJ°	thro' which	nedlengetegūt	σ°-ε°σ°σ°	through which
S. nedleatūt	σ°-ΔJ°	like which	nedlengetetūt	σ°-ε°σ°σ°	like which

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

e.g. nedlepook?	σ°-Δσ°?	which of us two?	nedlepsingnūt?	σ°-ε°σ°σ°?	to which of you?
nedlepoot?	σ°-Δσ°?	which of us?	nedleksingnūt?	σ°-ε°σ°σ°?	to which of you two?
nedlekse?	σ°-ε°σ°?	which of you two?	nedleptingnūt?	σ°-ε°σ°σ°?	to which of us?
nedlepse?	σ°-ε°σ°?	to which of us.			

Examples:-

1. kenāoob khengminga? Pā Δ° P°σ°σ°? whose dog? (is this).
2. kenamut aineakpoonga? Pā J° Δ°σ°Δ°σ°σ°? to whom shall I go?
3. kikoot fikkepait? P J° N°P V°? who has arrived?..plural.
4. kis(h)oomik penneakpēt? P J°σ° Δ°σ°Δ°σ°? what wilt thou do?
5. nedlengenik peyomavēt? σ°-ε°σ°σ° Δ°σ°Δ°σ°? which one (of several) dost thou want?
6. nedleptingnut kaineakpa? σ°-ε°σ°σ° P°σ°Δ°σ°? to which one of us will he come?
7. nedlekse tikkepa? σ°-ε°σ° N°P K°? which one of you two arrived?

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

attoonēt	Δ°σ°	each one, every one by himself.
nedleak	σ°-Δ°	e.g....attoonet attelek..each one individually has a name. one of two.
nedleēt	σ°-Δ°	one of several.

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

e.g. ailerit nedlengenūt	Δ°σ°σ° σ°-ε°σ°σ°	go thou to one of them.
aineakpoonga nedlepsingnūt	Δ°σ°Δ°σ°σ° σ°-ε°σ°σ°	I will go to one of you
tamat	Δ°σ°	every
e.g. oodlok tamat	Δ°σ° Δ°σ°	every day

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

e.g. igveloonet ūvoongaloonet Δ°σ°σ° Δ°σ°σ°σ° either I or thou.

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
N. soona	Δ°σ°	something	Hudson Bay Dialect		
Acc. soonamik	Δ°σ°σ°				
N. kis(h)oo	P J°	something	North Baffin Land Dialect.		
Acc. kis(h)oomik	P J°σ°				

SINGULAR		DUAL		PLURAL	
N. illanga,	Δ°σ°σ°	a part (his part)	illagek,	Δ°σ°σ°	some
Acc. illanganik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°		illagengnik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°	
N.				illanget,	Δ°σ°σ°σ°
Acc.				illangengnik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°
N.				oonooktoot	Δ°σ°σ°σ°
Acc.				oonooktoonik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°
N.				inooesektoot	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°
Acc.				inooesektoonik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°σ°
N.			tamungmik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°	both
Acc.			tamungmik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°	
N.				tamainik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°
Acc.				tamaingnik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°
N.				iloonatik,	Δ°σ°σ°σ°
Acc.				iloonainik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°
N. imaittok	Δ°σ°σ°	such an one		imaittoot	Δ°σ°σ°σ°
Acc. imaittomik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°			imaittoonik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°
N.				ameshoot	Δ°σ°σ°σ°
Acc.				ameshoonik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°
N.				ameshoongetoot	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°
Acc.				ameshoongetoonik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°σ°
N. ipunga	Δ°σ°σ°	another (his other)		īpunget	Δ°σ°σ°σ°
Acc. ipunganik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°			īpungennik	Δ°σ°σ°σ°σ°

N. soonatooenat	ᑳᑯᑎᑦ	anything (all the same it is) what	soonatooenait	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑭᑦ	sundry things
Acc. soonatooenangmik	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑭᑦᑳᑦ		soonatooenannik	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑭᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	
N. kis(h)ootooenat	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ	anything	kis(h)ootooenait	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑭᑦ	sundry things
Acc. kis(h)ootooenangmik	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ		kis(h)ootooenannik	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	
N. asseanik	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ	another, a different one.			
Acc. asseanik	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ				

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

1. illoonatik ᑳᑯᑎᑦ takes the following form in the first and second persons.

N. iloonata	ᑳᑯᑎᑦ	we all	iloonase	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ	you all.
G. iloonapta	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ	of us all	iloonapse.	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	of you all
D. iloonaptingnūt	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	to us all	iloonapsingnūt	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	to you all
Acc. iloonaptingnik	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	us all	iloonapsingnik	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	you all.
L. iloonaptingne	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	in us all	iloonapsingne	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	in you all
ABL. iloonaptingnit	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	from us all	iloonapsingnit	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	from you all
ACT. iloonaptegūt	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	thro' us all	iloonapsegūt	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	thro' you all
S. iloonaptetūt	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	like us all	iloonapsetūt	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	like you all.

2. īpunga ᑳᑯᑎᑦ lit. his other.....is declined as the possessive pronoun in the third person singular.

N. īpunga	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ	another.
G. īpungata	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	of another.
ACC. īpunganik	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	another.
D. īpunganūt	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	to another.
L. īpungane	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	in another.
ABL. īpunganit	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	from another.
ACT. īpun gagūt	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	through another
S. īpungatūt	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	like another.

3. asseanik ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ is declined in all the persons like the possessive pronoun.

e.g. assega	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ	my other.	assevook	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	our two others .	assevoot	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	our other, or others.
asset	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	thy other.	assese	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	your two others.	assese	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	your other, or others
assea	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	his other..or, alternative form..assenga.	assengek	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	their two others.	assenget	ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ	their others, or others.

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

assema ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ of my other.
 assemnūt ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ to my other.
 asseanūt ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ or...assengenūt ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ 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:-

illangenūt ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ to some of them.
 illangenit ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ from some of them
 illategūt ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ some of us.

The other indefinite pronouns take cases when necessary:

imaittomūt ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ with such an one.
 ameshoonūt ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ to a lot, with a lot, etc.

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

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. illategoot okperpogoot | ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ | some of us believe |
| 2. inooet illanget tikkeneakpoot | ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ | some of the Eskimo will arrive |
| 3. oonooktoonik tekkolaukpoonga | ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ | I saw many |
| 4. Goodib inooet illoonatik nagligevait | ᑳᑯᑎᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ | God loves all the Eskimo |
| 5. imaitomik tekkolaukpoonga | ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ | I saw such an one. |
| 6. soonatoenannik peyomavoonga | ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ | I want sundry things. |
| 7. savik ipunga kailauook | ᑳᑯᑎᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦ ᑳᑯᑎᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦᑳᑦ | Fetch the other (another) knife. |

THE ADJECTIVE

Adjectives of QUALITY are expressed as follows:-

- 1. some are separable:- keyook silliktok ᑭᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ the broad wood
savik ipiktok ᑭᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ asharp knife
- 2. by particles affixed to the nouns qualified;-
ūmeakyoak ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a great boat, or shipfrom.....ūmeak....a boat... ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
anoraktokak ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ old clothfrom.....anorak...cloth... ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
- 3. Many adjectives are formed from the verbs:-
eyelūkpok ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ he has bad, sore, eyes.
eyelūktok ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ one who has diseased eyes.
angotitsearikipok ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ he is a good, beautiful man .
angotitseariktok ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a good, beautiful man .
- 4. some nouns which in the English tongue are qualified by adjectives, are in the Eskimo language changed completely:-
arngnak ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a woman ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ningeok an old woman
angot ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a man ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ itok an old man

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

The comparative is formed by adding the particle 'neksak' .. ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ .. to the root of the positive:-

e.g. angeyok ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ large	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	angeneksak larger
mikkeyok ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ small	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	mikkeneksak smaller

The superlative is formed by adding the particle 'nekpak' .. ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ .. to the root of the positive:-

e.g. angeyok ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ large	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	angenekpak largest
mikkeyok ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ small	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	mikkenekpak smallest

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

e.g. angeneksauvok	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	it is larger
mikkeneksauvok	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	it is smaller
angenekpauvok	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	it is largest
mikkenekpauvok	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	it is smallest

EXAMPLES

- 1. savik ipiktok kailauook ᑭᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ Bring a sharp knife.
- 2. omoongat angeneksamik savingmik aitselaurit ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ Bring a larger knife than this.
- 3. omoongat mikkeneksauvok ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ It is smaller than this.
(note the use of the Ablative case for the thing with which the object is compared.)
- 4. umeakyoangmik tekkolaukpet? ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ? Dids'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		ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	one
maggook		ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	two
pingashoot		ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	three
tesamut,	sittamut	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	four
tedlemut		ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	five
pingashoorooktoot,	arvanget	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	six
pingashoorooktoot	attauserlo	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	seven
tesamurooktoot,	sittamurooktoot	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	eight
tedlemulo tesamulo		ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	nine
tesamaurooktoot attauserlo		ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	
tedlemaurooktoot, kolleen.		ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	ten
tedlemaurooktoot attauserlo		ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	eleven
tedlemaurooktoot maggooglo		ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	twelve
tedlemaurooktoot pingashoolo		ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	thirteen

EXAMPLES:-

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. igloonik pingashoonik tekkolaukpoonga. | Δᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ | I saw three houses |
| 2. inooet tesamut tikkeneakpoot. | Δᵒ Δᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ | Four Eskimo will arrive. |
| 3. kis(h)oomik Goote senalaukpa oodlooet pingayoane? | ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ | What did God make on the third day? |
| 4. Katseovait? | ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ | How many are there? |
| Tedlemauvoot. | ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ | 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..... Gooteob nagligevātegot. ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 God loves us.

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

e.g..... iletarevinga? Δᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 Dost thou know me?
 kunga tikkeneakpa? ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 When will he arrive?

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

e.g. kallerit! ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 come thou!
 kailaule! ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 pray let him come!
 tekkolauok! ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 see thou him (pray do)!
 okperelavoot! ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 let us believe him!

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

- When a condition or uncertainty is expressed.
 e.g. Jesoose okperegootego peoleneakpātegot.
 ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 If we believe in Jesus He will save us.
 tekketgooma tekkolekpagit.
 ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 If I arrive, I will see thee.
 Jesoose tikkelaungmut noonamūt, ayotooleyoot peoleyaoyongnakpoot.
 ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 Because Jesus came to earth, sinners can be saved.
- Where the person addressed can form some idea of what the speaker wants, or means without the use of the principal verb:-
 e.g. ahikgehatyngemut. ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 because there are no ptarmigan.... (therefore I have none.)
 kāktoralokgama. ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 because I am very hungry (therefore I want to eat.)
 igloo okoyoalongmut. Δᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 because the house is very warm (therefore make it cooler.)
- 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, akkakupok. ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 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. Δᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ ᵒᵒ
 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.....inoet Jesoosemūt sagealeroonik ayongnimenk kēmēsooleroonik, peoleyauneakgalooatoot

ΔΔΔ' Π'Π'Π' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ'

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

(b) **GENERAL FORM**

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

ΔΔΔ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ'

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..... tikkelaoramik tokkovok Π'Π'Π'Π'Π'Π' Δ'Δ'Δ'

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 kanemayoktomūt nelalūne Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ'

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' ..'Π'..... while

Jesoose sillakyoangmūt tikkelaupok inooet pidlūgit peoleyaomāvlūgit Π'Π' Π'Π'Π'Π'Π' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ'

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

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

Gooteb erninne tillelaungmago noonaptingnūt tokkotaukovlūgo, aone koveyaukovlūgo, inooet pidlūgit peoleyaoukovlūgit

Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ'

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 penneaktoksauveta Goodemūt aikovlūta?

Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ'

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 tokkoroksaoukonatik.

Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ'

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 'pevok' ..'Π' (intransitive form, 'peva'). ..'Π'

e.g	SING.	pidloonga pidlūtīt pidlūgo	Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ'	for my sake for thy sake for his sake
	DUAL.	pidlūnook pidlūtīk pidlūgik	Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ'	for our two sakes for your two sakes for their two sakes
	PLUR.	pidlūta pidlūse pidlūgit	Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ'	for our sakes for your sakes for their sakes

Note. Pronunciation changes according to dialect to pivloonga

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

e.g. soolivilūne okakpok Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' he speaks truly
tooaverglūne pissukpok. Δ'Δ'Δ' Δ'Δ'Δ' 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 ᐃᑦᑎᑦᐅᐅᑦ he, or it is near.
 - kannetok ᐃᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ he who is near, -that which is near.
 - mikkevok ᑦᑎᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ he, or it is small.
 - mikkevok ᐃᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ he who is small, -that which is small.

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

- e.g. koommavok ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ he takes care.
- koommarok ᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ he who minds, takes care.

- 2... It is often heard in the place of a verb: e.g. tikkeneaktok.... 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 ᑕᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	I who hear
	toosaktotit ᑕᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	thou who hearest
	toosaktok ᑕᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	he who hears
DUAL.	toosaktogook ᑕᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	we two who hear
	toosaktotik ᑕᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	you two who hear
	toosaktook ᑕᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	they two who hear
PLUR.	toosaktogoot ᑕᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	we who hear
	toosaktose ᑕᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	you who hear
	toosaktoot ᑕᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ	they who hear

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

- e.g. tigliktok ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a thief. saglurok ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a liar.

When used in this manner it takes cases like nouns of the first declension:-

- e.g. tigliktomik ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a thief, tigliktomūt ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ to a thief, etc.
- sagluromik ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a liar, sagluromūt ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ to a liar, etc.

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

- e.g. sooleyomik (meksekaktomik) okaroovit. ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ (ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ) ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ. If thou speakest truly.
- nekotomik (peooyomik) penasooaroot. ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ (ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ) ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ. If thou doest well.

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

- e.g. netserk ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a seal, netserkpok ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ he gets, catches a seal.
- netserktanga ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ his acquired, gotten seal.
- metterk ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦ an eider duck, metterkpok ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ he catches an eider duck.
- metterktanga ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ his eider duck which he caught.
- nagligeva ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ he loves him, nagligeyak ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a person, or or thing loved.
- kellepa ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦ he tows it, kellepak ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ a thing which is towed.

This participle takes affixes like the possessive pronoun:-

- e.g. kellepara ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ mine which I towed.
- nagligeyet ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ thine whom thou lovest.
- nagligeyanga ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ his loved one, who is loved by him.
- nagligeyavoot ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ our loved ones, etc.

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

- e.g. ona tapva (tamadya) pautigeneaktara. ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ (ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ) ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ. this here I will have for a paddle.

Note:- both the **NOMINAL** and **PASSIVE** participles may be used to supply the place of the **RELATIVE PRONOUNS**:-

- e.g. kannetok ᐃᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ he who is near, that which is near.
- kellepak ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ 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	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠤᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠤᠰᠤ	he arrives
Past	tikkelaupok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠤᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠱᠤᠰᠤ	he arrived
Perfect	tikkesimavok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠤᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠤᠰᠤᠮᠠᠪᠤᠴᠤᠰᠤ	he has arrived
Future	tikkeneapok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠤᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤ	he will arrive
	tikkeyomāpok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠤᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠣᠭᠤ	he shall arrive well in the future
	tikkesomepok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠤᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠣᠭᠤᠰᠤ	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	tikkeleppok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠣᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤ	he is arriving
Past Progressive	tikkelaupok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠣᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤ	he was arriving
Past Indefinite	tikkeloongnerpok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠣᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤ	he arrived
Future Definite	tikkelaupok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠣᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤ	he will arrive

The following in only used in the THIRD PERSON:-

Future Progressive	tikkeneakleppok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠣᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤ	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	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠣᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤ	he arrived
epuksak tikkelaupok	ᠠᠶᠤᠸᠠᠴᠤ ᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠣᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤ	he arrived yesterday
tikkeneapok	᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠣᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤ	he will arrive
oodloome tikkeneapok	ᠣᠷᠯᠣᠮᠡ ᠈ᠦᠴᠤᠴᠣᠷᠨᠬᠦᠴᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤ	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 okaloongnerpok. ᠢᠵᠤᠰᠣᠸᠤ ᠶᠡᠯᠡᠨᠡᠴᠠᠳᠤᠮᠡᠨᠦᠲᠤ ᠠᠵᠤᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤ.

Jesus said to His disciples.

The future forms 'tikkeyomāpok', and 'tikkelaupok' 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 'lak' is generally applied to time some short period in advance:-

e.g. Innogooma akkago tikkeyomāpoonga ᠶᠡᠨᠨᠠᠭᠣᠮᠠ ᠠᠴᠠᠵᠠᠭᠣ ᠲᠢᠴᠠᠵᠤᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠣᠭᠤᠰᠤ ᠠᠵᠤᠸᠠᠴᠤ ᠲᠢᠴᠠᠵᠤᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠣᠭᠤᠰᠤ ᠲᠢᠴᠠᠵᠤᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠣᠭᠤᠰᠤ ᠲᠢᠴᠠᠵᠤᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠣᠭᠤᠰᠤ ᠲᠢᠴᠠᠵᠤᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠣᠭᠤᠰᠤ ᠲᠢᠴᠠᠵᠤᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠣᠭᠤᠰᠤ ᠲᠢᠴᠠᠵᠤᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠣᠭᠤᠰᠤ ᠲᠢᠴᠠᠵᠤᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠣᠭᠤᠰᠤ

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 ᠶᠡᠨᠠᠪ ᠡᠷᠨᠡᠭᠠ ᠡᠩᠭᠡᠯᠢᠨᠨᠡ ᠲᠢᠯᠡᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠠᠢᠲᠤ ᠶᠡᠨᠠᠪ ᠡᠷᠨᠡᠭᠠ ᠡᠩᠭᠡᠯᠢᠨᠨᠡ ᠲᠢᠯᠡᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠠᠢᠲᠤ ᠶᠡᠨᠠᠪ ᠡᠷᠨᠡᠭᠠ ᠡᠩᠭᠡᠯᠢᠨᠨᠡ ᠲᠢᠯᠡᠶᠠᠮᠤᠴᠠᠢᠲᠤ

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

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

e.g. Jesoose sellakyoakmenemene ᠢᠵᠤᠰᠣᠸᠤ ᠰᠡᠯᠻᠠᠴᠣᠠᠵᠤᠮᠡᠨᠡᠮᠡᠨᠡ

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. attoarksēongnakpēt? ᠠᠲᠲᠣᠠᠷᠰᠡᠭᠣᠨᠴᠤᠵᠠᠷᠶᠠᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤ ᠠᠲᠲᠣᠠᠷᠰᠡᠭᠣᠨᠴᠤᠵᠠᠷᠶᠠᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤ ᠠᠲᠲᠣᠠᠷᠰᠡᠭᠣᠨᠴᠤᠵᠠᠷᠶᠠᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤᠷᠨᠨᠤᠸᠣᠰᠤᠲᠤᠰᠤ

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

e.g. ekoomamik tekkoromavogoot. ᠡᠴᠤᠷᠠᠮᠢᠴᠤ ᠲᠡᠴᠠᠵᠤᠷᠠᠮᠠᠪᠣᠠᠪᠣᠲᠤ ᠡᠴᠤᠷᠠᠮᠢᠴᠤ ᠲᠡᠴᠠᠵᠤᠷᠠᠮᠠᠪᠣᠠᠪᠣᠲᠤ ᠡᠴᠤᠷᠠᠮᠢᠴᠤ ᠲᠡᠴᠠᠵᠤᠷᠠᠮᠠᠪᠣᠠᠪᠣᠲᠤ ᠡᠴᠤᠷᠠᠮᠢᠴᠤ ᠲᠡᠴᠠᠵᠤᠷᠠᠮᠠᠪᠣᠠᠪᠣᠲᠤ

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

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

SING.	DUAL	PLURAL
okarama ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲ when I speak	okaramnook ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲ when we two speak	okarapta ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲ when we speak
okaravit ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲ when thou speakest	okaraptik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ when you two speak	okarapse ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ when you speak
okangmut ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲ when he speaks	okangmenik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ when they two speak	okangmetta ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ when they speak
R.F. okarame ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲ when he speaks	okaramik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ when they two speak	okaramik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ 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 ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲ when I eat	nerregamnook ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ when we two eat	nerregapta ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ when we eat
nerregavit ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ when thou eatest	nerregaptik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ when you two eat	nerregapse ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ when you eat
nerrengmut ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ when he eats	nerrengmenik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ when they two eat	nerrengmetta ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ when they eat
R.F. nerregame ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ when he eats	nerregamik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ when they two eat	nerregamik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ 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 ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲ if I speak	okaroomnook ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ if we two speak	okaroompta ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ if we speak
okaroovit ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ if thou speakest	okaroovitik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if you two speak	okaroopse ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if you speak
okakput ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ if he speaks	okakpennik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if they two speak	okakpatta ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if they speak
R.F. okaroone ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ if he speaks	okaroonik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if they two speak	okaroonik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if they speak

SECOND CONJUGATION

SING.	DUAL	PLURAL
nerregooma ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ if I eat	nerregoomnook ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if we two eat	nerregoompta ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if we eat
nerregooovit ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if thou eatest	nerregooovitik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if you two eat	nerregoopse ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if you eat
nerrekput ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if he eats	nerrekpennik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if they two eat	nerrikpatta ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if they eat
R.F. nerregoone ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if he eats	nerregoonik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if they two eat	nerregoonik ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ if they eat.

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

e.g. tikketgama ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ because I arrive
 nālakgama ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ 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.

INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

I do not hear	toosakpoonga ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	Do I hear?
thou dost not hear	toosakpēt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	dost thou hear?
he does not hear	toosakpā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	does he hear?
we two do not hear	toosakpēnook ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	do we two hear?
you two do not hear	toosakpētik ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	do you two hear?
they two do not hear	toosakpāk ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	do they two hear?
we do not hear	toosakpēta ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	do we hear?
you do not hear	toosakpēse ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	do you hear?
they do not hear	toosakpāt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	do they hear?
I did not hear	toosalaukpoongā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	did I hear ?
thou did'st not hear	toosalaukpēt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	didst thou hear?
he did not hear	toosalaukpā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	did he hear?
we two did not hear	toosalaukpēnook ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	did we two hear?
you two did not hear	toosalaukpētik ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	did you two hear?
they two did not hear	toosalaukpāk ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	did they two hear?
we did not hear	toosalaukpēta ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	did we hear?
you did not hear	toosalaukpēse ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	did you hear?
they did not hear	toosalaukpāt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	did they hear?
I have not heard	toosaksimavoongā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	have I heard?
thou hast not heard	toosaksimavēt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	hast thou heard?
he has not heard	toosaksimavā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	has he heard?
we two have not heard	toosaksimavēnook ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	have we two heard?
you two have not heard	toosaksimavētik ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	have you two heard?
they two have not heard	toosaksimavāk ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	have they two heard?
we have not heard	toosaksimavēta ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	have we heard?
you have not heard	toosaksimavēse ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	have you heard?
they have not heard	toosaksimavāt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	have they heard?
I will or shall not hear	toosangneakpoongā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	will I hear ?
thou wilt not hear	toosangneakpēt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	wilt thou hear ?
he will not hear, etc.	toosangneakpā ? etc.	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	will he hear ? etc.
I will or shall not hear	toosaromākpoongā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	will I hear ?
thou wilt not hear	toosaromākpēt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	will thou hear ?
he will not hear, etc.	toosaromākpā ? etc.	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	will he hear ? etc.
I will or shall not hear	toosalākpöongā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	will I hear ?
thou wilt or shall not hear	toosalākpēt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	wilt thou hear ?
he will not hear, etc.	toosalākpā ? etc.	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	will he hear ? etc.
I am not hearing	toosalekpoongā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	was I hearing ?
thou wast not hearing	toosalekpēt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	art thou hearing ?
he is not hearing, etc.	toosalekpā ? etc.	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	is he hearing ? etc.
I was not hearing	toosalaukekpöongā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	was I hearing ?
thou wast not hearing	toosalaukekpēt ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	wast thou hearing ?
he was not hearing, etc.	toosalaukekpā ? etc.	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	was he hearing ? etc.
we two will not be hearing	toosangnealekpēnook ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	will we two be hearing ?
you two will not be hearing	toosangnealekpētik ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	will you two be hearing ?
they two will not be hearing	toosangnealekpāk ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	will they two be hearing ? etc.
I am not able to hear	toosaongnakpoongā ?	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	can I hear ? etc.
I do not wish to hear	toosaromavoongā ? etc.	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ?	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 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ? I did not hear
 toosalautyangelanga ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ? I did not hear at all.
 except that interrogative emphasis is laid on the end of the word
 toosatyangelangā ? ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ? 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 ၵၵ်ႉ	because I hear toosarooma ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaravit ၵၵ်ႉ	because thou hearest toosaroovit ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosangmut ၵၵ်ႉ	because he hears toosakput ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosarame ၵၵ်ႉ	because he hears toosaroone ၵၵ်ႉ	
	Dual toosaramnook ၵၵ်ႉ	because we two hear toosaroomnook ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaraptik ၵၵ်ႉ	because you two hear toosarootik ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaramik ၵၵ်ႉ	because they two hear toosaroonik ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosangmetik ၵၵ်ႉ	because they two hear toosakpennik ၵၵ်ႉ	
	Plur. toosarapta ၵၵ်ႉ	because we hear toosarootpa ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosarapse ၵၵ်ႉ	because you hear toosarootpse ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosangmetta ၵၵ်ႉ	because they hear toosakpetta ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosaramik ၵၵ်ႉ	because they hear toosaroonik ၵၵ်ႉ	
	PAST TENSE	Sing. toosalaurama ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalaurama ၵၵ်ႉ
		toosalauravit ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalauravit ၵၵ်ႉ
		toosalaungmut ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalaukput ၵၵ်ႉ
RF toosalaurame, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ		toosalauroone, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	
PERFECT TENSE	Sing. toosaksimagama ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimagooma ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaksimagavit ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimagoovit ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaksimangmut ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimakput ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosaksimagame ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimagoone ၵၵ်ႉ	
	Dual. toosaksimagamnook ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimagoomnook ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaksimagaptik ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimagooptik ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaksimagamik ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimagoonik ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosaksimangmenik ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimakpennik ၵၵ်ႉ	
	Plur. toosaksimagapta ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimagoopta ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaksimagapse ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimagoopse ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaksimangmetta ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimakpetta ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosaksimagamik ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaksimagoonik ၵၵ်ႉ	
FUTURE TENSE(1)	Sing. toosangnearama ၵၵ်ႉ	toosangnearooma ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosangnearavit ၵၵ်ႉ	toosangnearoovit ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosangneangmut ၵၵ်ႉ	toosangneakput ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosangnearame, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	toosangnearoone, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	
FUTURE TENSE(2)	Sing. toosaromagama ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaromagooma ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaromagavit ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaromagoovit ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaromangmut ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaromakput ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosaromagame, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaromagoone, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	
FUTURE TENSE(3)	Sing. toosalarama ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalarooma ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosalaravit ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalaroovit ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosalangmut ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalakput ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosalarame, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalarooone, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE	Sing. toosalerama ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalekgooma ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosaleravit ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalekgoovit ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosalengmut ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalekput ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosalerame, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalekgoone, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	
PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE	Sing. toosalaukekgama ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalaukekgooma ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosalaukekgavit ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalaukekgoovit ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosalaukengmut ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalaukekput ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosalaukekgame, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	toosalaukekgooone, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	
FUTURE PROGRESSIVE (Tense)	Sing. toosangnealerama ၵၵ်ႉ	toosangnealerooma ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosangnealeravit ၵၵ်ႉ	toosangnealeroovit ၵၵ်ႉ	
	toosangnealengmut ၵၵ်ႉ	toosangnealekput ၵၵ်ႉ	
	RF toosangnealerame, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	toosangnealeroone, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	
POTENTIAL FORM OPTATIVE FORM	Sing. toosaongnarama, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaongnarooma, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	
	Sing. toosayomagama, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	toosaromagooma, etc. ၵၵ်ႉ	

NEGATIVE FIRST AND SECOND FORMS.

toosangenama	ጎሳጎሳጊ	toosangegooma
toosangenavit	ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	toosangegoovit
toosangemut	ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	toosangeput
toosangenama	ጎሳጎሳጊ	toosangegoone
toosangenamnook	ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	toosangegoomnook
toosangenaptik	ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	toosangegootik
toosangenamik	ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	toosangepennik
toosangenetik	ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	toosangegoonik
toosangenapta	ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	toosangegoopta
toosangenapse	ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	toosangegoopse
toosangenetta	ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	toosangepetta
toosangenamik	ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	toosangegoonik
toosalaungena ma	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosalaungegooma
toosalaungena vit	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosalaungegoovit
toosalaungemut	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosalaungeput
toosalaungena me, etc.	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊጊ	toosalaungegoone, etc.
toosaksimangena ma	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosaksimangegooma
toosaksimangena vit	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosaksimangegoovit
toosaksimangemut	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosaksimangeput
toosaksimangena me	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosaksimangegoone
toosaksimangena mook	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊፍ	toosaksimangegoomnook
toosaksimangenaptik	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊፍ	toosaksimangegootik
toosaksimangenamik	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊፍ	toosaksimangepennik
toosaksimangenetik	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊፍ	toosaksimangegoonik
toosaksimangenapta	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosaksimangegoopta
toosaksimangenapse	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosaksimangegoopse
toosaksimangenetta	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosaksimangepetta
toosaksimangenamik	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊፍ	toosaksimangegoonik
toosangneangena ma	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosangneangegooma
toosangneangena vit	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosangneangegoovit
toosangneangemut	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosangneangeput
toosangneangena me, etc.	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊጊ	toosangneangegoone, etc.
toosaromāngena ma	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosaromāngegooma
toosaromāngena vit	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosaromāngegoovit
toosaromāngemut	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosaromāngeput
toosaromāngena me, etc.	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊጊ	toosaromāngegoone, etc.
toosalāngena ma	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosalāngegooma
toosalāngena vit	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosalāngegoovit
toosalāngemut	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosalāngeput
toosalāngena me, etc.	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊጊ	toosalāngegoone, etc.
toosalengena ma	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosalengegooma
toosalengena vit	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosalengegoovit
toosalengemut	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosalengeput
toosalengena me, etc.	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊጊ	toosalengegoone, etc.
toosalaukengena ma	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosalaukengegooma
toosalaukengena vit	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosalaukengegoovit
toosalaukengemut	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosalaukengeput
toosalaukengena me, etc.	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊጊ	toosalaukengegoone, etc.
toosangnealengena ma	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosangnealengegooma
toosangnealengena vit	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosangnealengegoovit
toosangnealengemut	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊሳ	toosangnealengeput
toosangnealengena me, etc.	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊጊ	toosangnealengegoone, etc.
toosaongnangena me, etc.	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosaongnangegooma, etc.
toosayomangena ma, etc.	ጎሳጎሳጊሳጊ	toosayomangegooma, etc.

INFINITIVE OR PARTICIPLE MOOD

Sing.	toosaglūnga ጎሳጎሳጊ	I to hear, or hearing
	toosaglūtīt ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	thou to hear
	toosaglūne ጎሳጎሳጊ	he to hear
Dual.	toosaglūnook ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	we two to hear
	toosaglūtīk ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	you two to hear
	toosaglūtīk ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	they two to hear
Plur.	toosaglūta ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	we to hear
	toosaglūse ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	you to hear
	toosaglūtīk ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	they to hear

-or-

This Form in the Third Person only.

Sing.	toosaktūne ጎሳጎሳጊ	he to hear
Dual.	toosaktūtīk ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	they two to hear
Plur.	toosaktūtīk ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	they to hear

NEGATIVE INFINITIVE FORM

Sing.	toosangnanga ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	I not hearing, etc.
	toosangnak ጎሳጎሳጊ	
	toosangnane ጎሳጎሳጊ	
Dual.	toosangnamnook ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	
	toosangnatik ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	
	toosangnatik ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	
Plur.	toosangnata ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	
	toosangnase ጎሳጎሳጊሳ	
	toosangnatik ጎሳጎሳጊፍ	

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	ᓂᓴᓂᑦ	hear thou
	toosagle	ᓂᓴᑦ	let him hear
<u>Dual</u>	toosaretik	ᓂᓴᓂᓂᑦ	hear ye two
	toosaglik	ᓂᓴᑦᑦ	let(those two) hear
<u>Plural</u>	toosaritse	ᓂᓴᓂᑦᑦ	hear ye
	toosaglit	ᓂᓴᑦᑦ	let them hear

also

toosaglanga	ᓂᓴᑦᑦᑦ	let me hear
toosakta	ᓂᓴᑦᑦ	let us hear

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

<u>Singular</u>	toosangneakpotit	ᓂᓴᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	you two wilt hear
<u>Dual</u>	toosangneakpotik	ᓂᓴᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	you two wilt hear
<u>Plural</u>	toosangneakpose	ᓂᓴᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	you will hear

EXAMPLES OF THE USE OF THE INTRANSITIVE VERB.

Indicative Mood.

Goote inoongnik tamainik kauyēmavok

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ
God knows all the Eskimo.

ipuksak pinashoolaukpoonga

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ
Yesterday I worked.

inooet okkeaksak tikkelaramik iglookārīortorneakpoot
ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ
When the Eskimos arrive in the fall they will build snow houses for themselves.

kaukput perksengepat aoodlalakpoonga

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

tapsoma noonangagoot aineakpok

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ
He will go through that one's land.

Interrogative Mood.

tukkesevet?

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ?

Dost thou understand ?

ernemnik tekkolaukpet?

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ?

Did you see my son?

kunga kadloonait tekkeneakpait? ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ? When will the white men arrive?

pannemnik tekkolaukpese? ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ? Did you see my daughter?

Imperative Mood.

Savingmik tapsoma iglonganit aitselaurit

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ
Pray bring me the knife from the house of that one.

Atēt nalatsealeritse

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ

Now then obey ye.

Atēt tookseavingmūt aileritse

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ

Now then go ye to church.

angeryokaob iglonganūt aileretik

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ
Go ye two to the master's house.

Subjunctive Mood-First Form.

inooet tuktunik tekkogamik koyaleneakpūt

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ
when the Eskimo see deer they will be pleased

Goote inoongnik tamainik kauyemagame ikkayoktauyongnakpait

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ

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

Inoongnik tekkolaurame koveaksukpoonga

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ
I rejoice because I saw the Eskimo

Subjunctive Mood-Second Form.

innogooma akkago tikkeyomakrevoonga

ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᑦ
if I live I shall arrive again next year.

FIRST FORM

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD-SECOND FORM

INFINITIVE MOOD

because I eat		nerregooma	σ ⁹ n ⁹ j ⁹ l̄	if I eat	nerrevlūnga	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ l̄	I eating
because thou eatest		nerregoovit	σ ⁹ n ⁹ j ⁹ ɔ̄ l̄	if thou eatest	nerrevlūtīt	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɪ̄	thou eating
because he eats	RF	nerrekput	σ ⁹ n ⁹ k ⁹ p̄	if he eats	nerrevlūne	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɛ	he eating
because he eats	RF	nerregoone	σ ⁹ n ⁹ j ⁹ ɔ̄	if he eats			
because we two eat		nerregoomnook	σ ⁹ n ⁹ j ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄	if we two eat	nerrevlūnook	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄	we two eating
because you two eat		nerregooptik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ j ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	if you two eat	nerrevlūtīk	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	you two eating
because they two eat		nerregoonik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ j ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	if they two eat	nerrevlūtīk	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	they two eating
because they two eat	RF	nerrekpennik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ k ⁹ p̄ ɪ̄ ɔ̄	if they two eat			
because we eat		nerregoopta	σ ⁹ n ⁹ j ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹	if we eat	nerrevlūta	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ z ⁹	we eating
because you eat		nerregoopse	σ ⁹ n ⁹ j ⁹ ɔ̄ p̄	if you eat	nerrevlūse	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ p̄	you eating
because they eat		nerrekpetta	σ ⁹ n ⁹ k ⁹ p̄ ɔ̄ z ⁹	if they eat	nerrevlūtīk	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	they eating
because they eat	RF	nerregoonik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ j ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	if they eat			

nerrelaurooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ l̄ ɔ̄ p̄ l̄,
 nerresimagooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ ɪ̄ l̄ j⁹ l̄,
 nerrenearooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ ɔ̄ k⁹ p̄ l̄,
 nerreyomāgooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ j⁹ l̄ j⁹ l̄,
 nerrelārooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ l̄ p̄ l̄,
 nerreongnarooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ p̄ ɔ̄ z⁹ p̄ l̄,
 nerreyomagooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ j⁹ l̄ j⁹ l̄,

IMPERATIVE MOOD

nerregit	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɪ̄	eat thou
nerrele	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɪ̄	let him eat
nerregetik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɪ̄ ɪ̄	eat ye two
nerrelīk	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɪ̄ ɪ̄	let (those two) eat
nerregitse	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɪ̄ p̄	eat ye
nerrelit	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɪ̄	let them eat

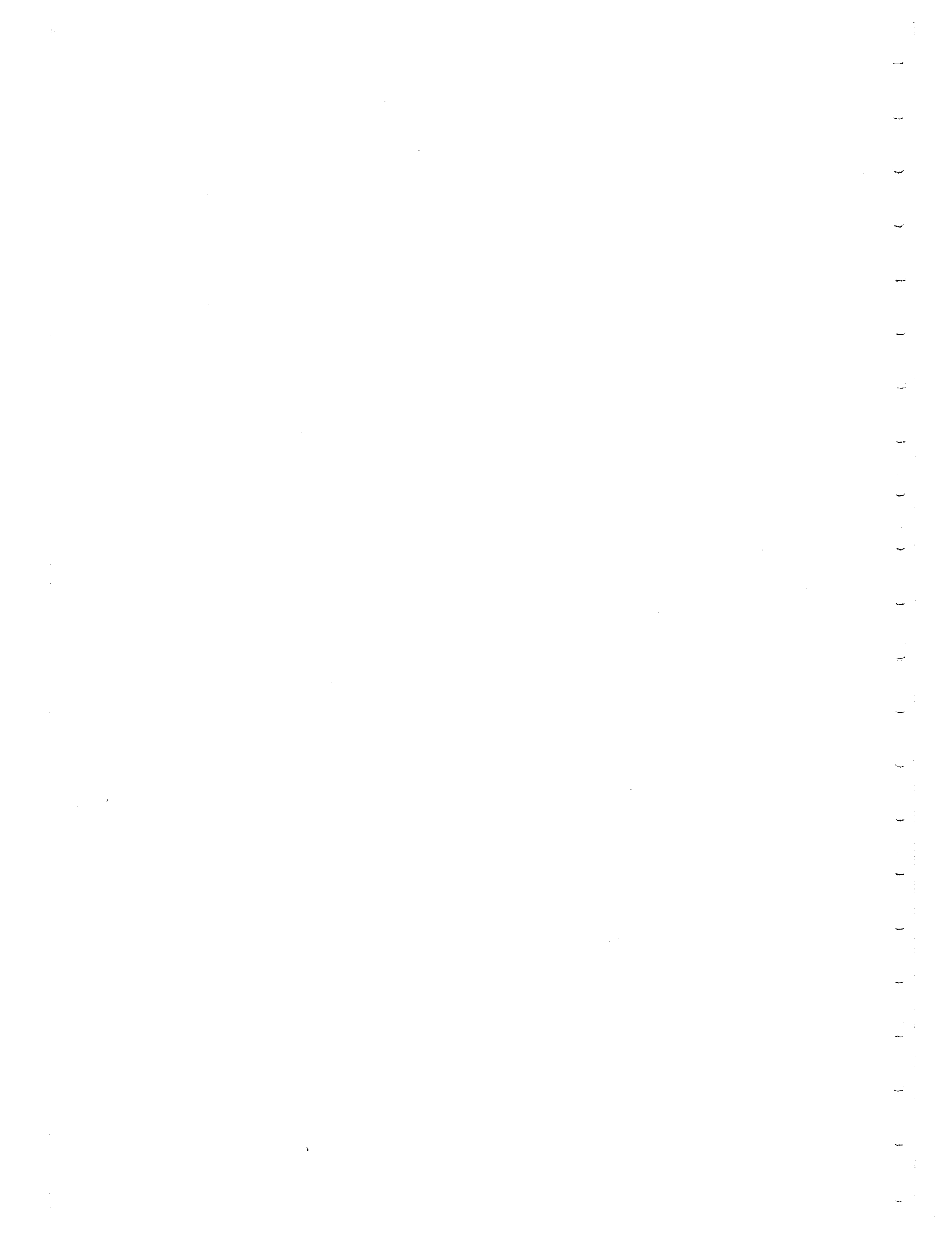
INFINITIVE MOOD.

because I do not eat		nerrengegooma	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ j ⁹ l̄	if I do not eat	nerrenanga	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄	(I) not eating.
because thou eatest not		nerrengegoovit	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ j ⁹ ɔ̄ l̄	if thou eatest not	nerrenak	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄	(thou) not eating.
because he does not eat		nerrengeput	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ k ⁹ p̄	if he does not eat	nerrenane	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄	(he) not eating
because he does not eat	RF	nerrengegoone	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ j ⁹ ɔ̄	if he does not eat			
because we two do not eat		nerrengegoomnook	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ j ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄		nerrenamnook	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄	(we two) not eating
because you two do not eat		nerrengegooptik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ j ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄		nerrenatīk	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	(you two) not eating
because they two do not eat		nerrengegoonik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ j ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄		nerrenatīk	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	(they two) not eating
- do -	RF	nerrengepennik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ k ⁹ p̄ ɪ̄ ɔ̄				
because we do not eat		nerrengegoopta	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ j ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹		nerrenata	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ z ⁹	(we) not eating.
because you do not eat		nerrengegoopse	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ j ⁹ ɔ̄ p̄		nerrenase	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ p̄	(you) not eating
because they do not eat		nerrengepetta	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ k ⁹ p̄ ɔ̄ z ⁹		nerrenatīk	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	(they) not eating
- do -	RF	nerrengegoonik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ j ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄				

nerrelaungegooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ l̄ ɔ̄ p̄ l̄ j⁹ l̄,
 nerresimangegooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ ɪ̄ l̄ j⁹ l̄ j⁹ l̄,
 nerrenangegooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ ɔ̄ k⁹ p̄ l̄ j⁹ l̄,
 nerreyomāngegooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ j⁹ l̄ j⁹ l̄ j⁹ l̄,
 nerrelāngegooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ l̄ p̄ l̄ j⁹ l̄,
 nerreongnangegooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ p̄ ɔ̄ z⁹ p̄ l̄ j⁹ l̄,
 nerreyomangegooma, etc. σ⁹ n⁹ j⁹ l̄ j⁹ l̄ j⁹ l̄,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

nerrennak	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄	don't eat thou
nerrenane	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄	let him not eat
nerrennatik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	don't eat ye two
nerrennatik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	do not let those two eat
nerrennase	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ p̄	eat ye not
nerrennatik	σ ⁹ n ⁹ ɔ̄ z ⁹ ɔ̄ ɪ̄	let them not eat



INTERROGATIVE FORM - TRANSITIVE VERB- INVERSE FORM

(ENGLISH)		1st SING. OBJECT	2nd SING. OBJECT		
PRESENT	<u>Sing.</u> do I love	-	me	nagligevagit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
	dost thou love	nagligevinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-	
	does he love	nagligevanga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligevatit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
	<u>Dual.</u> do we two love	-	me	nagligevittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		do you two love	nagligevettinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
	do they two love	nagligevettinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligevittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
	<u>Plur.</u> do we love	-	me	nagligevittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		do you love	nagligevissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
		do they love	nagligevissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligevittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ
	PAST	<u>Sing.</u> did I love	-	me	nagligelaukpagit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ
didst thou love		nagligelaukpinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-	
did he love		nagligelaukpanga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligelaukpatit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
<u>Dual.</u> did we two love		-	me	nagligelaukpittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		did you two love	nagligelaukpettinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
did they two love		nagligelaukpettinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligelaukpittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
<u>Plur.</u> did we love		-	me	nagligelaukpittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		did you love	nagligelaukpissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
		did they love	nagligelaukpissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligelaukpittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ
FUTURE		<u>Sing.</u> will I love	-	me	nagligeneakpinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ
		wilt thou love	nagligeneakpinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
		will he love	nagligeneakpanga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligeneakpatit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ
		<u>Dual.</u> will we two love	-	me	nagligeneakpittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ
			will you two love	nagligeneakpettinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me
	will they two love	nagligeneakpettinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligeneakpittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
	<u>Plur.</u> will we love	-	me	nagligeneakpittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		will you love	nagligeneakpissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
		will they love	nagligeneakpissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligeneakpittegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ

NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE - TRANSITIVE VERB

PRESENT	<u>Sing.</u> do I not love	-	me	nagligengelagit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
	dost thou not love	nagligengelamma ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-	
	does he not love	nagligengelanga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligengelakit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
	<u>Dual.</u> do we two not love	-	me	nagligengelaptegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		do you two not love	nagligengeletinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
	do they two not love	nagligengelatinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligengelategit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
	<u>Plur.</u> do we not love	-	me	nagligengelaptegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		do you not love	nagligengelissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
		do they not love	nagligengelissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligengelategit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ
	PAST	<u>Sing.</u> did I not love	-	me	nagligelaungelagit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ
didst thou not love		nagligelaungelamma ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-	
did he not love		nagligelaungelanga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligelaungelakit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
<u>Dual.</u> did we two not love		-	me	nagligelaungelaptegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		did you two not love	nagligelaungeletinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
did they two not love		nagligelaungelatinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligelaungelategit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
<u>Plur.</u> did we not love		-	me	nagligelaungelaptegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		did you not love	nagligelaungelissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
		did they not love	nagligelaungelissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligelaungelategit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ
FUTURE		<u>Sing.</u> will I not love	-	me	nagligeneangelagit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ
	will you not love	nagligeneangelamma ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-	
	will he not love	nagligeneangelanga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligeneangelakit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
	<u>Dual.</u> will we two not love	-	me	nagligeneangelaptegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		will you two not love	nagligeneangeletinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
	will they two not love	nagligeneangelatinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligeneangelategit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
	<u>Plur.</u> will we not love	-	me	nagligeneangelaptegit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	
		will you not love	nagligeneangelissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	-
will they not love		nagligeneangelissinga ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	me	nagligeneangelategit ɛ̀-ɾʌʌ	

TRANSITIVE VERB

IMPERATIVE MOOD

SINGULAR OBJECT			DUAL OBJECT		
Sing.	nagligelara	let me love him	nagligelaka	let me love him	
	nagligelauook	love thou him	nagligelaukik	love thou those two	
	nagligeleook	let him love him	nagligelegik	let them love him	
Dual.					
Plur.	nagligelavoot	let us love him	nagligelavoot	let us love those two	
	nagligisseook	love ye him	nagligissegik	love ye those two	
	nagligelityook	let them love him	nagligeluksegik	let them love those two	

INFINITIVE MOOD

Sing.	nagligelugo	I loving him	nagligelugik	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.	nagligenago	I not loving him	nagligenagik	I not loving those two
	nagligenago	thou not loving him	nagligenagik	thou not loving those two
	nagligenago	he not loving him	nagligenagik	he not loving those two
Dual.	nagligenago	we two not loving him	nagligenagik	we two not loving those two
	nagligenago	you two not loving him	nagligenagik	you two not loving those two
	nagligenago	they two not loving him	nagligenagik	they two not loving those two
Plur.	nagligenago	we not loving him	nagligenagik	we not loving those two
	nagligenago	you not loving him	nagligenagik	you not loving those two
	nagligenago	they not loving him	nagligenagik	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 Love thou Let him love	nagligelaunga	me me	thee thee
	nagligelanga	me	thee
		me	thee
Dual. Let us two love Love you two let those two love	nagligettinga	me me	thee thee
	nagligettinga	me	thee
		me	thee
Plur. Let us love Love ye Let them love	nagligessinga	me	thee
	nagligeluksinga	me	thee
		me	thee

INVERSE FORM OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD

Sing. I love Thou lovest He loves	nagligelunga	me me	thee thee
	nagligelunga	me	thee
		me	thee
Dual. We two love You two love They two love	nagligelunga	me me	thee thee
	nagligelunga	me	thee
		me	thee
Plur. We love You love They love	nagligelunga	me	thee
	nagligelunga	me	thee
	nagligelunga	me	thee

PLURAL OBJECT

nagligelakka	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	let me love them
nagligelaukit	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	love thou them
nagligelegit	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	let him love them
nagligelavoot	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	let us love them
nagligessegik	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	love ye them
nagligeluksegik	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	let them love them
nagligelugit	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	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	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	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

1st PLUR. OBJECT

2ND PLUR. OBJECT

nagligelaptik	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you two	-	-	us	nagligelapse	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you
-	-	you two	nagligettegoot	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	us	-	-	you
nagligelatik	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you two	nagligelategoot	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	us	nagligelase	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you
nagligelaptik	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you two	-	-	us	nagligelapse	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you
-	-	you two	nagligettegoot	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	us	-	-	you
nagligelatik	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you two	nagligetegoot	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	us	nagligelapse	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you
nagligelaptik	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you two	-	-	us	nagligelapse	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you
-	-	you two	nagligessegoot	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	us	-	-	you
nagligelaptik	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you two	nagligessegoot	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	us	nagligelapse	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you
nagligelutik	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you two	-	-	us	nagligeluse	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	you
-	-	you two	nagligeluta	ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ-ḥ	us	-	-	you
nagligelutik	"	you two	nagligeluta	"	us	nagligeluse	"	you
nagligelutik	"	you two	-	-	us	nagligeluse	"	you
-	-	you two	nagligeluta	"	us	-	-	you
nagligelutik	"	you two	nagligeluta	"	us	nagligeluse	"	you
-	-	you two	-	-	us	nagligeluse	"	you
nagligelutik	"	you two	nagligeluta	"	us	-	-	you
-	-	you two	nagligeluta	"	us	nagligeluse	"	you
nagligelutik	"	you two	nagligeluta	"	us	nagligeluse	"	you

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

SING. OBJECT		DUAL OBJECT			PLUR. OBJECT		
them	<u>because I do not love</u> nagligengenapko	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengenapkit	those two	nagligengenapkit	them
them	nagligengenaveook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengenavekik	those two	nagligengenavekik	them
them	nagligengemago	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengemagik	those two	nagligengemagik	them
them	nagligengenameook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengenamegik	those two	nagligengenamegik	them
them	nagligengenapteko	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengenaptekekik	those two	nagligengenaptekekik	them
them	nagligengenapteko	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengenaptekekik	those two	nagligengenaptekekik	them
them	nagligengemako	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengemakik	those two	nagligengemakik	them
them	nagligengenaptego	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengenaptegekik	those two	nagligengenaptegekik	them
them	nagligengenapseook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengenapsekekik	those two	nagligengenapsekekik	them
them	nagligengenamityook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengematekekik	those two	nagligengemategekik	them
them	nagligengenameko	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligengenamekekik	those two	nagligengenamekekik	them
<u>because I did not love</u>							
them	nagligelaungenapko	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligelaungenapkit	those two	nagligelaungenapkit	them
them	nagligelaungenaveook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligelaungenavekik	those two	nagligelaungenavekik	them
them	nagligelaungemago	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligelaungemagik	those two	nagligelaungemagik	them
them	nagligelaungenameook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligelaungenamegik	those two	nagligelaungenamegik	them
<u>because I shall not love</u>							
them	nagligeneangenapko	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeneangenapkit	those two	nagligeneangenapkit	them
them	nagligeneangenaveook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeneangenavekik	those two	nagligeneangenavekik	them
them	nagligeneangemago	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeneangemagik	those two	nagligeneangemagik	them
them	nagligeneangenameook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeneangenamegik	those two	nagligeneangenamegik	them
them	nagligeyomāngenapko	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeyomāngenapkit	those two	nagligeyomāngenapkit	them
them	nagligeyomāngena veook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeyomāngena vekik	those two	nagligeyomāngena vekik	them
them	nagligeyomāngemago	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeyomāngemagik	those two	nagligeyomāngemagik	them
them	nagligeyomāngenameook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeyomāngenamegik	those two	nagligeyomāngenamegik	them
them	nagligelāngenapko	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligelāngenapkit	those two	nagligelāngenapkit	them
them	nagligelāngena veook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligelāngena vekik	those two	nagligelāngena vekik	them
them	nagligelāngemago	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligelāngemagik	those two	nagligelāngemagik	them
them	nagligelāngenameook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligelāngenamegik	those two	nagligelāngenamegik	them
<u>because I can not love</u>							
them	naglidgeongnangenapko	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	naglidgeongnangenapkit	those two	naglidgeongnangenapkit	them
them	naglidgeongnangena veook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	naglidgeongnangena vekik	those two	naglidgeongnangena vekik	them
them	naglidgeongnangemago	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	naglidgeongnangemagik	those two	naglidgeongnangemagik	them
them	naglidgeongnangenameook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	naglidgeongnangenamegik	those two	naglidgeongnangenamegik	them
<u>because I do not wish to love</u>							
them	nagligeyomangenapko	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeyomangenapkit	those two	nagligeyomangenapkit	them
them	nagligeyomangena veook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeyomangena vekik	those two	nagligeyomangena vekik	them
them	nagligeyomangemago	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeyomangemagik	those two	nagligeyomangemagik	them
them	nagligeyomangenameook	ᑲᑲ-ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	him	nagligeyomangenamegik	those two	nagligeyomangenamegik	them

SUBJUNCTIVE FIRST FORM - TRANSITIVE VERB -
INVERSE FORM

<u>PRESENT (ENGLISH)</u>	<u>1ST SING. OBJECT</u>		<u>2ND SING. OBJECT</u>		<u>1st DUAL OBJECT.</u>
<u>Sing.</u> because I do love etc.	-	me	nagligegapkit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee -
	nagligegavinga	me	-	-	thee nagligegapteᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligengmanga	me	nagligengmatik	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligemateᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligegaminga	me	nagligegametit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligegameteᑦᑦᑦ
	-	me	nagligegaptekit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee -
<u>Dual</u> because we two love etc.	nagligegaptinga	me	-	-	thee nagligegapteᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligegaminga	me	nagligegaptekit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligegapteᑦᑦᑦ
	-	me	nagligegaptegit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee -
<u>Plur.</u> because we love etc.	nagligegapsinga	me	-	-	thee nagligegapteᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligegaminga	me	nagligegaptegit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligegapteᑦᑦᑦ
PAST					
<u>Sing.</u> because I loved etc.	-	me	nagligelaurapkit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee -
	nagligelauravinga	me	-	-	thee nagligelaurapteᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligelaungmanga	me	nagligelaungmatit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligelaungmateᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligelaungaminga	me	nagligelaurametit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligelaurameteᑦᑦᑦ
	-	me	nagligelauraptekit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee -
<u>Dual</u> because we two loved etc.	nagligelauraptinga	me	-	-	thee nagligelaurapteᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligelauraminga	me	nagligelauraptekit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligelaurapteᑦᑦᑦ
	-	me	nagligelauraptegit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee -
<u>Plur.</u> because we loved etc.	nagligelauraminga	me	-	-	thee nagligelaurapteᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligelauraminga	me	nagligelauraptegit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligelaurapteᑦᑦᑦ

NEGATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE FIRST FORM -
TRANSITIVE VERB - INVERSE VERB

<u>PRESENT</u>					
<u>Sing.</u> because I do not love etc.	-	me	nagligengenapkit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee -
	nagligengenavinga	me	-	-	thee nagligengenapteᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligengemanga	me	nagligengematit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligengemateᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligengenaminga	me	nagligengenametit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligengenameteᑦᑦᑦ
	-	me	nagligengenaptekit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee -
<u>Dual</u> because we two love etc.	nagligengenaptinga	me	-	-	thee nagligengenapteᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligengenaminga	me	nagligengenaptekit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligengenapteᑦᑦᑦ
	-	me	nagligengenaptegit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee -
<u>Plur.</u> because we do not love etc.	nagligengenapsinga	me	-	-	thee nagligengenapteᑦᑦᑦ
	nagligengenaminga	me	nagligengenaptegit	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee nagligengenapteᑦᑦᑦ

2nd DUAL OBJECT.			1st PLUR. OBJECT.			2nd PLUR. OBJECT.			
us two	nagligegaptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	-	us	nagligegapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	-	-	you two	nagligegaptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligengmatik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligengmategoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligengmase	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligegametik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligegametegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligegamese	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligegaptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	-	us	nagligegapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	-	-	you two	nagligegaptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligegaptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligegaptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligegapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligegaptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	-	us	nagligegapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	-	-	you two	nagligegaptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligegaptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligegaptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligegapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligelauraptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	-	us	nagligelaurapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	-	-	you two	nagligelauraptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligelaungmatik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligelaungmategoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligelaungmase	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligelaurametik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligelaurametegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligelauramese	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligelauraptekik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	-	us	nagligelaurapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	-	-	you two	nagligelauraptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligelauraptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligelauraptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligelaurapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligelauraptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	-	us	nagligelaurapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	-	-	you two	nagligelauraptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligelauraptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligelauraptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligelaurapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you

us two	nagligengenaptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	-	us	nagligengenapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	-	-	you two	nagligengenaptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligengematik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligengemategoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligengemase	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligengenametik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligengenametegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligengenamese	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligengenaptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	-	us	nagligengenapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	-	-	you two	nagligengenaptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligengenaptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligengenaptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligengenapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligengenaptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	-	us	nagligengenapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	-	-	you two	nagligengenaptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	-	you
us two	nagligengenaptik	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligengenaptegoot	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligengenapse	ᐃᑦᐱᑦᑎᑦ	you

TRANSITIVE VERB

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, SECOND FORM. If he loves him.

<u>PRESENT (ENGLISH)</u>		<u>SING. OBJECT.</u>	<u>DUAL OBJECT.</u>			<u>PLUR. OBJECT.</u>	
<u>Sing.</u> if I love etc.		nagligegoopko	him	nagligegoopkik	those two	nagligegoopkit	
		nagligegooveook	him	nagligegoovekik	those two	nagligegoovegit	
		nagligikpago	him	nagligikpagik	those two	nagligekpagit	
	RF.	nagligegooneook	him	nagligegoonegik	those two	nagligegoonegit	
	<u>Dual</u> if we two love etc.		nagligegoopteko	him	nagligegooptekik	those two	nagligegooptekik
			nagligegoopteko	him	nagligegooptekik	those two	nagligegooptekik
			nagligikpako	him	nagligikpakik	those two	nagligikpakik
	<u>Plur.</u> if we love etc.		nagligegooptego	him	nagligegooptekik	those two	nagligegooptegik
			nagligegoopseook	him	nagligegoopsekik	those two	nagligegoopsegik
		nagligikpatyook	him	nagligikpatekik	those two	nagligekpategik	
RF.		nagligegooneko	him	nagligegoonekik	those two	nagligegoonekik	
PAST							
<u>Sing.</u> if I loved etc.		nagligelauroopko	him	nagligelauroopkik	those two	nagligelauroopkit	
		nagligelaurooveook	him	nagligelauroovekik	those two	nagligelauroovegit	
		nagligelaukpagi	him	nagligelaukpagik	those two	nagligelaukpagit	
	RF.	nagligelaurooneook	him	nagligelauroonegik	those two	nagligelauroonegit	
FUTURE (1)							
<u>Sing.</u> if I shall love		nagligenearooopko	him	nagligenearooopkik	those two	nagligenearooopkit	
		nagligenearoooveook	him	nagligenearooovekik	those two	nagligenearooovegit	
		nagligeneakpagi	him	nagligeneakpagik	those two	nagligeneakpagit	
	RF.	naglinearoooneook	him	nagligenearooonegik	those two	nagligenearooonegit	
FUTURE (2)							
<u>Sing.</u> if I shall love		nagligeyomarooopko	him	nagligeyomarooopkik	those two	nagligeyomarooopkit	
		nagligeyomaroooveook	him	nagligeyomarooovekik	those two	nagligeyomarooovegit	
		nagligeyomakpagi	him	nagligeyomakpagik	those two	nagligeyomakpagit	
	RF.	nagligeyomagooneook	him	nagligeyomagoonegik	those two	nagligeyomagoonegit	
FUTURE (3)							
<u>Sing.</u> if I shall love		nagligelarooopko	him	nagligelarooopkik	those two	nagligelarooopkit	
		nagligelaroooveook	him	nagligelarooovekik	those two	nagligelarooovegit	
		nagligelakpagi	him	nagligelakpagik	those two	nagligelakpagit	
	RF.	nagligelaroooneook	him	nagligelarooonegik	those two	nagligelarooonegit	
POTENTIAL FORM							
<u>Sing.</u> if I can love		nagligeongnarooopko	him	nagligeongnarooopkik	those two	nagligeongnarooopkit	
		nagligeongnaroooveook	him	nagligeongnarooovekik	those two	nagligeongnarooovegit	
		nagligeongnakpagi	him	nagligeongnakpagik	those two	nagligeongnakpagit	
	RF.	nagligeongnaroooneook	him	nagligeongnarooonegik	those two	nagligeongnarooonegit	
OPTATIVE FORM							
<u>Sing.</u> if I wish to love		nagligeyomagoopko	him	nagligeyomagoopkik	those two	nagligeyomagoopkit	
		nagligeyomagooveook	him	nagligeyomagoovekik	those two	nagligeyomagoovegit	
		nagligeyomakpagi	him	nagligeyomakpagik	those two	nagligeyomakpagit	
	RF.	nagligeyomagooneook	him	nagligeyomagoonegik	those two	nagligeyomagoonegit	

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

		SING. OBJECT. if I do not love	DUAL OBJECT.		PLUR. OBJECT.		
them	nagligengegoopko	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengegoopkik	those two	nagligengegoopkit	them
them	nagligengegooveook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengegoovekik	those two	nagligengegoovegit	them
them	nagligengepago	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengepagik	those two	nagligengepagit	them
them	nagligengegooneook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengegoonegik	those two	nagligengegoonegit	them
them	nagligengegoopteko	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengegooptekik	those two	nagligengegooptekik	them
them	nagligengegoopteko	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengegooptekik	those two	nagligengegooptekik	them
them	nagligengepako	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengepakik	those two	nagligengepakik	them
them	nagligengegooptego	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengegooptegik	those two	nagligengegooptegik	them
them	nagligengegoopseook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengegoopsekik	those two	nagligengegoopsegik	them
them	nagligengepatyook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengepatekik	those two	nagligengepategik	them
them	nagligengegooneko	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligengegoonekik	those two	nagligengegoonekik	them
<u>if I did not love</u>							
them	nagligelaungegoopko	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligelaungegoopkik	those two	nagligelaungegoopkit	them
them	nagligelaungegooveook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligelaungegoovekik	those two	nagligelaungegoovegit	them
them	nagligelaungepago	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligelaungepagik	those two	nagligelaungepagit	them
them	nagligelaungooneook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligelaungoonegik	those two	nagligelaungoonegit	them
<u>if I shall not love</u>							
them	nagligeneangegoopko	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeneangegoopkik	those two	nagligeneangegoopkit	them
them	nagligeneangegooveook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeneangegoovekik	those two	nagligeneangegoovegit	them
them	nagligeneangepago	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeneangepagik	those two	nagligeneangepagit	them
them	nagligeneangegooneook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeneangegoonegik	those two	nagligeneangegoonegit	them
them	nagligeyomangegoopko	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeyomangegoopkik	those two	nagligeyomangegoopkit	them
them	nagligeyomangegooveook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeyomangegoovekik	those two	nagligeyomangegoovegit	them
them	nagligeyomangepago	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeyomangepagik	those two	nagligeyomangepagit	them
them	nagligeyomangegooneook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeyomangegoonegik	those two	nagligeyomangegoonegit	them
them	nagligelangegoopko	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligelangegoopkik	those two	nagligelangegoopkit	them
them	nagligelangegooveook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligelangegoovekik	those two	nagligelangegoovegit	them
them	nagligelangepago	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligelangepagik	those two	nagligelangepagit	them
them	nagligelangegooneook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligelangegoonegik	those two	nagligelangegoonegit	them
<u>if I can not love</u>							
them	naglidgeongnangegoopko	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	naglidgeongnangegoopkik	those two	naglidgeongnangegoopkit	them
them	naglidgeongnangegooveook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	naglidgeongnangegoovekik	those two	naglidgeongnangegoovegit	them
them	naglidgeongnangepago	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	naglidgeongnangepagik	those two	naglidgeongnangepagit	them
them	naglidgeongnangegooneook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	naglidgeongnangegoonegik	those two	naglidgeongnangegoonegit	them
<u>if I do not wish to love</u>							
them	nagligeyomangegoopko	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeyomangegoopkik	those two	nagligeyomangegoopkit	them
them	nagligeyomangegooveook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeyomangegoovekik	those two	nagligeyomangegoovegit	them
them	nagligeyomangepago	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeyomangepagik	those two	nagligeyomangepagit	them
them	nagligeyomangegooneook	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	him	nagligeyomangegoonegik	those two	nagligeyomangegoonegit	them

SUBJUNCTIVE SECOND FORM - TRANSITIVE VERB - INVERSE FORM.

PRESENT. (ENGLISH)	1st.SING.OBJECT		2nd.SING.OBJECT		1st.DUAL OBJECT.		
<u>Sing.</u> if I do love etc.	-	-	me	nagligegoopkit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	-
	nagligegoovinga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	-	-	thee	nagligegooptegook
	nagligepanga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligepatit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligepategook
	RF. nagligegooninga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligegoonetit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligegoonetegook
<u>Dual</u> if we two love etc.	-	-	me	nagligegooptekit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	-
	nagligegooptinga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	-	-	thee	nagligegooptegook
	nagligegoominga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligegooptegit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligegooptegook
<u>Plur.</u> if we love etc.	-	-	me	nagligegooptegit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	-
	nagligegoopsinga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	-	-	thee	nagligegooptegook
	nagligegoopsinga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligegooptegit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligegooptegook
<u>PAST</u>							
<u>Sing.</u> if I loved etc.	-	-	me	nagligelauroopkit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	-
	nagligelauroovinga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	-	-	thee	nagligelaurooptegook
	nagligelaukpanga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligelaukpatit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligelaukpategook
	RF. nagligelaurooninga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligelauroonetit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligelauroonetegook
<u>Dual</u> if we two loved etc.	-	-	me	nagligelaurooptekit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	-
	nagligelaurooptinga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	-	-	thee	nagligelaurooptegook
	nagligelauroominga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligelaurooptegit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligelaurooptegook
<u>Plur.</u> if we loved etc.	-	-	me	nagligelaurooptegit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	-
	nagligelauroopsinga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	-	-	thee	nagligelaurooptegook
	nagligelauroominga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligelaurooptegit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligelaurooptegook

NEGATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE SECOND FORM - TRANSITIVE VERB - INVERSE FORM

PRESENT

<u>Sing.</u> if I do not love	-	-	me	nagligengeoopkit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	-
	nagligengeoovinga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	-	-	thee	nagligengeooptegook
	nagligengepanga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligengepatit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligengepategook
	RF. nagligengeooringa	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligengeoonetit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligengeoonetegook
<u>Dual</u> if we two love not	-	-	me	nagligengeooptekit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	-
	nagligengeooptinga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	-	-	thee	nagligengeooptegook
	nagligengeoominga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligengeooptegit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligengeooptegook
<u>Plur.</u> if we do not love	-	-	me	nagligengeooptegit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	-
	nagligengeoopsinga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	-	-	thee	nagligengeooptegook
	nagligengeoominga	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	me	nagligengeooptegit	ᑲᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	thee	nagligengeooptegook

2nd. DUAL OBJECT		1st. PLUR. OBJECT.		2nd. PLUR. OBJECT.					
us two	nagligegooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	us	nagligegoopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligegooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	you	
us two	nagligepatik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligepategoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligepase	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligegoonetik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligegoonetegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligegoonese	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligegooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	us	nagligegoopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligegooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	you	
us two	nagligegooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligegooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligegoopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligegooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	us	nagligegoopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligegooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	you	
us two	nagligegooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligegooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligegoopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	us	nagligelauroopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	you	
us two	nagligelaukpatik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligelaukpatetegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligelaukpase	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligelauroonetik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligelauroonetetegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligelauroonese	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	us	nagligelauroopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	you	
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligelauroopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	us	nagligelauroopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	you	
us two	nagligelaurooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligelaurooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligelauroopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you

us two	nagligengeooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	us	nagligengeoopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligengeooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	you	
us two	nagligengepatik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligengepatetegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligengepase	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligengegoonetik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligengegoonetetegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligengegoonese	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligengeooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	us	nagligengeoopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligengeooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	you	
us two	nagligengeooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligengeooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligengeoopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you
us two	nagligengeooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	-	us	nagligengeoopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you	
us two	-	-	you two	nagligengeooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	-	you	
us two	nagligengeooptik	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	you two	nagligengeooptegoot	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	us	nagligengeoopse	ᐃᑦᐅᑦᑎᑦ	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 ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ he saves him nagligeva ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ he loves him
 peuleyauvok ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ he is saved nagligeyauvok ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ he is loved

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

PRESENT.Sing.	peuleyauvoonga	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	I am saved
	peuleyauvotit	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	thou art saved
	peuleyauvok, etc.	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	he is saved
PAST. Dual.	peuleyaulaukpogook	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	we two were saved
	peuleyaulaukpotik	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	you two were saved.
	peuleyaulaukpook, etc.	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	they two were saved
FUTURE. Plur.	peuleyauneakpogoot	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	we will be saved
	peuleyauneakpose	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	you will be saved
	peuleyauneakpoot, etc.	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	they will be saved

NEGATIVE.

PRESENT.Sing.	peuleyaungelanga	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	I am not saved
	peuleyaungelatit	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	thou art not saved
	peuleyaungela, etc.	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	he is not saved, etc.

TENSE & NEGATION.

Dual.	peuleyauneangelagook	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	we two will not be saved
	peuleyauyongnangelatik	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	you two cannot be saved
Plur.	peuleyaulaungelait, etc.	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	they were not saved, etc.

INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.Sing.	peuleyauvoonga ?	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ?	Am I saved ?
PAST.	peuleyaulaukpet ?	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ?	wast thou saved ?
FUTURE.	peuleyauneakpa ? etc.	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ?	will he be saved ? etc.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	peuleyaule	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	let him be saved.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, FIRST FORM

PRESENT.Sing.	peuleyaugama	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because I am saved.
	peuleyaugavit	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because thou art saved.
	peuleyaungmut	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because he saved
	RF peuleyaugame, etc.	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because he is saved, etc.

PAST. Sing.	peuleyaulaurama	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because I was saved.
	peuleyaulauravit	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because thou wast saved
	peuleyaulaungmut	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because he was saved
	RF peuleyaulaurame, etc	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because he was saved, etc.

NEGATIVE FORM.

PRESENT.Sing.	peuleyaungenama	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because I am not saved.
	peuleyautyangenavit	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because thou art not saved.
	peuleyautyangemut	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because he is not saved
	RF peuleyaungename, etc	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because he is not saved, etc.

TENSE & NEGATION.

PAST. Sing.	peuleyaulaungenama	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because I was not saved.
FUTURE. Dual	peuleyauneangenaptik	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because you two will not be saved
	POTENTIAL. peuleyautyongnangenapta	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because we cannot be saved.
PAST. RF	peuleyausimangeramik, etc	ᐱᑲᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ ᑭᑦ	because they two were not saved, etc.

PARTICLES - AFFIXES AND SUFFIXES IN USE IN THE ESKIMO LANGUAGE

Eskimo	English Meaning	Use	
meok, ᠮᠪ᠎ᠠ	Inhabitant	kekertak, kekertangmeok, metsematalik, metsematalingmeok,	p᠎ᠪ᠎ᠠᠢᠨ p᠎ᠪ᠎ᠠᠢᠨᠲᠠᠢᠨ ᠮᠲᠠᠰᠤᠮᠠᠯᠢᠬᠢ ᠮᠲᠠᠰᠤᠮᠠᠯᠢᠨᠲᠠᠢᠨ
meotak, ᠮᠪ᠎ᠠᠴᠢ		mane, manemeotauvet?	ᠮᠠᠨᠢ ᠮᠠᠨᠢᠮᠪ᠎ᠠᠴᠢᠠᠨᠢᠨᠢᠨ?
vik, ᠸᠢᠬᠢ	place,	ayogesueye, ayogesueyevik,	ᠠᠶᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠡᠵᠡᠶᠡ ᠠᠶᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠡᠵᠡᠶᠡᠸᠢᠬᠢ
venuk, ᠸᠤᠨᠠᠬᠢ	meat,	netserk, netsevenuk, tuktu, tuktuvenuk,	ᠨᠢᠲᠠᠰᠢᠷᠬᠢ ᠨᠢᠲᠠᠰᠤᠨᠠᠬᠢ ᠲᠤᠬᠲᠤ ᠲᠤᠬᠲᠤᠸᠤᠨᠠᠬᠢ
lik, ᠮᠢᠬᠢ	possessor,	khengmerk, khengmelik,	ᠬᠢᠨᠭᠡᠮᠠᠷᠬᠢᠷᠠᠭᠠ ᠬᠢᠨᠭᠡᠮᠠᠷᠠᠭᠠᠮᠢᠬᠢ
koot, ᠵᠤᠲᠤ	family,	Joanese, Joanesekoot,	ᠵᠣᠠᠨᠢᠰᠢ ᠵᠣᠠᠨᠢᠰᠢᠵᠤᠲᠤ
sook, ᠰᠣᠠᠬᠢ	something capable of,	tingmesook, akamasook,	ᠲᠢᠨᠭᠡᠰᠣᠠᠬᠢ ᠠᠬᠠᠮᠠᠰᠣᠠᠬᠢ
seoot, ᠰᠢᠡᠭᠣᠮᠤᠲᠤ oot, ᠣᠲᠤ	an instrument for,	selaseoot, aglakpok, aglaut, or aglaoot kokkorpok, kokeyoot,	ᠰᠡᠯᠢᠰᠢᠡᠭᠣᠮᠤᠲᠤ ᠠᠭᠯᠠᠬᠤᠯᠠᠬᠢᠠᠷᠠᠳᠤ ᠠᠭᠯᠠᠤᠲᠤ ᠠᠭᠯᠠᠠᠲᠤ ᠬᠣᠬᠬᠣᠷᠠᠯᠠᠷᠠᠳᠤ ᠬᠣᠬᠡᠵᠣᠭᠣᠲᠤ
joot, ᠵᠣᠲᠤ joot, ᠵᠣᠲᠤᠨ	the cause or means,	senajoot, senajootet, inojootegevara, tokojootegevanga,	ᠰᠡᠨᠠᠵᠣᠲᠤ ᠰᠡᠨᠠᠵᠣᠲᠤᠲᠡᠳᠤ ᠠᠨᠣᠵᠣᠲᠢᠭᠡᠵᠡᠪᠠᠷᠠᠭᠠ ᠲᠣᠬᠣᠵᠣᠲᠢᠭᠡᠵᠡᠪᠠᠨᠭᠠᠭᠠ
sak, ᠰᠠᠬᠢ	material for,	kalyak, kalyaksak, annorak annoraksak,	ᠬᠠᠯᠢᠶᠠᠬᠢ ᠬᠠᠯᠢᠶᠠᠬᠢᠰᠠᠬᠢ ᠠᠨᠨᠣᠷᠠᠬᠢ ᠠᠨᠨᠣᠷᠠᠬᠢᠰᠠᠬᠢ
katte, ᠬᠠᠲᠲᠢ	companion,	nerrekatte, senekatte,	ᠨᠢᠷᠡᠷᠬᠠᠲᠲᠢ ᠰᠡᠨᠡᠬᠠᠲᠲᠢ
nerk, ᠨᠢᠷᠠᠬᠢ	abstract noun termination	miksevok, miksehangerk, naglipok, naglingnerk,	ᠮᠢᠬᠢᠰᠡᠪᠠᠷᠠᠷᠠᠳᠤ ᠮᠢᠬᠢᠰᠡᠪᠠᠷᠠᠨᠭᠢᠷᠠᠬᠢ ᠨᠠᠭᠯᠢᠯᠠᠷᠠᠳᠤ ᠨᠠᠭᠯᠢᠨᠭᠢᠨᠠᠷᠠᠳᠤ
te, ye, ᠲᠡ, ᠶᠡ	one whose duty it is,	ayogesueye, toosaige,	ᠠᠶᠣᠭᠢᠰᠤᠡᠵᠡᠶᠡ ᠲᠣᠰᠠᠭᠢᠭᠡ
goak, ᠭᠣᠠᠬᠢ	a representation,	noonangoak pingoak, okangoakpoot,	ᠨᠣᠨᠠᠩᠠᠭᠠᠬᠢ ᠯᠢᠩᠠᠭᠠᠬᠢ ᠣᠬᠠᠩᠠᠭᠠᠬᠢᠠᠷᠠᠳᠤ
yaute, ᠶᠠᠸᠤᠲᠤ	a borrowed article,	khengmeyautega,	ᠬᠢᠨᠭᠡᠮᠠᠷᠠᠭᠤᠸᠤᠲᠤᠭᠠᠲᠡᠭᠠ
seak, ᠰᠢᠡᠭᠠᠬᠢ	beautiful,	noona, noonaseak,	ᠨᠣᠨᠠ ᠨᠣᠨᠠᠰᠢᠡᠭᠠᠬᠢ
rak, ᠷᠠᠬᠢ yooak, ᠶᠣᠠᠬᠢ	great,	igloo, igloorak, iglookyooak saglovok, sagloyokrak, sagloyoaloyok	ᠶᠡᠭᠤᠯᠤᠯᠤ ᠶᠡᠭᠤᠯᠤᠯᠤᠷᠠᠬᠢ ᠶᠡᠭᠤᠯᠤᠬᠢᠶᠣᠠᠬᠢ ᠰᠠᠭᠯᠣᠪᠠᠷᠠᠳᠤ ᠰᠠᠭᠯᠣᠶᠠᠷᠠᠬᠢ ᠰᠠᠭᠯᠣᠶᠠᠯᠣᠶᠠᠷᠠᠳᠤ

Eskimo.	English Meaning.	Use.	
		poktuyok,	it is high.
		poktuyoalooyok,	it is very high.
ralook, 925	small,	khengmerk,	a dog.
		khengmeayook,	a growing pup.
atralook, 4'925	very small,	khengmeatralook,	a new born pup.
marik, L25	full grown,	arngnak,	a woman,
		arngnamarik,	a fully grown woman.
tokak, 265	old,	inook,	a man.
		inootokak,	an old man,
		ookkuserk,	saucepan,
		ookkuserktokak,	an old saucepan.
		nasak,	a cap.
		nasaktokak,	an old cap.
kootyook, 245	ludicrous, irresponsible.	oonakootyook,	this ludicrous thing, a bungler.
apik, 485	small, tiny,	kangerkluk,	a fiord.
		kangerluapik,	a small fiord.
koorook, 235	small,	panikoorook,	dear little daughter.
koolook, 235		panikoorooga,	my dear little daughter.
takkak, 265	new,	ookkuserk,	saucepan.
		ookkuserktakkak,	a new saucepan.
tuak, 245	only one, (sole),	ernektuak,	only son.
		panektuak,	only daughter.
kasak, 655	almost-practically,	attausekasak,	almost one.
haksainak	always has	elahaksainakpok	he always has a companion
Note: the above can be reduced to 'kainak', 'always has'-elakainakpok-he always has a companion.			
venerk, 155	remains of, - evidence of,	netserk,	seal.
		netseavenerk,	remains of a seal.
		tokoyovenerk,	remains of one who died.
kotik, 205	own, -a possession,	perkotiga,	my possession.
		savikotigevara,	it is my own knife, - I have it for my own knife.
VERBAL TERMINATIONS.			
ovok, 225	it is,	Jesoose,	Jesus,
		Jesooseovok,	it is Jesus.
		kokeyoot,	a gun.
		kokeyooteovok,	it is a gun.
pok, 25	attached to proper names means acquisition of that thing.	netserk,	seal.
		netserkpok,	he gets a seal.
		metterk,	duck.
		metterkpok,	he catches a duck.
VERBAL AFFIXES TO QUALIFY OR MODIFY THE MEANING.			
seok, 225	occupation, works for,	tuktu,	deer,
		tuktuvok,	he gets a deer.
		tuktuseokpok,	he hunts for deer.
		netserk,	seal.
		netserkpok,	he gets a seal.
		netserkseokpok,	he hunts seals.
leok, 225	makes, builds,	igloo,	a house.
		iglooleokpok,	he builds a house.
		kumik,	a boot.
		kumileokpok,	she makes a boot.

<u>Eskimo,</u>	<u>English Meaning.</u>	<u>Use,</u>	
k(h)ak, ᑲ	has,	kokeyoot, kokeyootek(h)akpet? inook, inookhakpa? inookhakpok.	a gun. Have you a gun? a man. is there a man? inhabited.
tok, ᑭ	eats,	metterk, mettertompok,	duck. he eats duck.
leak, ᑭᑲ	travels to,	killak, killangmut, killaleakpok,	heaven. to heaven. he goes to heaven.
muak, ᑭᑲ	goes to, towards,	silak, silamuakpok,	outside (air) he makes for the outside.
oyak, ᑭᑲ	like, resembling,	inook, inuoyakpok, anauyak, pateoyak, kokeyooteoyakpok, arngnauyak,	a man. like a man. mustard (like dung). marrow, (like candle tallow). it is like a gun. like a woman.
toena, ᑭᑲᑲ	only,	attauserk, attauserktooenak, keyooktooenakpok,	one. only one. it is only wood.
kek, ᑭ	small,	eye, eyekpok, eyekekpok, kadlok, kadlokekpok	eye. it (he) has eyes. it (he) has small eyes. chin. he has a small chin.
lorik, ᑭᑲ	fine, well,	okalorikpok.	he speaks well (not common in N. Baffin Land).
searik, ᑭᑲᑲ	beautiful,	eyetsearikipok, kadlosearikipok,	he has beautiful eyes. he has a beautiful chin.
look, ᑭᑲ	bad, evil, mal-formed.	e yē, eyelookpok, talerk, talerlookpok, noonalookpok,	eye. he has sore eyes. arm. he has a malformed arm. a poor land.
AFFIXES WITH ADVERBIAL MEANINGS.			
sarai, ᑭᑲᑲ	quickly,	nalakpok, nalaksaraipok, tekosaraivok, kauesaraipok,	he obeys. he obeys quickly. he quickly sees. he quickly knows.
katak, ᑭᑲᑲ	repeatedly,	tikkepok, tikkekatakpok,	he arrives. he repeatedly arrives.
gosuk, ᑭᑲᑲ	often,	keavok, keagosukpok,	he cries, he is disposed to cry.
garooer, ᑭᑲᑲᑲ	seldom	keavok keagarooerpok	he cries he seldom cries
sooe, ᑭᑲᑲ yoee, ᑭᑲᑲ	never	keavok keasooepok	he cries he never cries
puk), ᑭᑲᑲ vuk), ᑭᑲᑲ	generally	keavok keapukpok issumavok issumavukpok	he cries he generally cries he thinks he usually thinks

Eskimo	English Meaning	Use	
sainak	always	toosakpok	he hears
		toosaksainakpok	he always hears
tainak	for the first time	tikkepok	he arrives
	just	tikketainakpok	he has just arrived or for the first time
kak	first	tikkeakpok	he arrives first
kamerk	recently	tikkekamerkpok	he arrived recently
NOTE: the particle 'KAMERK' is used only in the negative in NORTHERN BAFFIN LAND, e.g. tikikamerngelanga - I have not just arrived - i.e. I have been here for some time.			
yarer	has already	tikkeyarerpok	he has already arrived
re)	again	toosarevok,	he hears again
ge)		tikkegevok,	he arrives again
me)			
ke)			
ne)			
to	alone.	kajyotovok,	he alone comes
yongnairk	no longer	inoovok,	he lives.
rongnairk		inooyongnairkpok,	he no longer lives.
		issumavok	he thinks
		issumatyongnairkpok,	he forgets (forgives)
vadlea	progressive	toosakpok,	he hears.
padlea	(almost)	toosakpadleavok,	he almost hears. he hears progressively more and more
		kauyemavadleavok,	he almost knows,
seak	well	okakpok,	he speaks.
	properly	okakseakpok,	he speaks well.
marik	really	kauyemava,	he knows it.
	completely	kauyemamarikpa	he really knows it
nasooak	endeavours	issumavok	he thinks
gasooak		issumarasooakpok,	he endeavours to think.
rasooak			
toenau	only	issumavok,	he thinks.
(toat - with noun)		issumatooenauvok,	he only thinks.
looak	much	nerrevok,	he eats.
	too much	nerreloakpok,	he over eats.
tokyo	a great deal	ayokpok,	he acts unjustly, badly, sins.
		ayoktokyovok,	he sins badly, or too much.
tuksau	ought	kauyemavok,	he knows.
yuksau		kauyemayuksauvok	he ought to know
galooak	indeed	kauyemavok,	he knows.
ralooak		kauyemagalooakpok,	he indeed knows.
		toosakralooakpa,	he indeed sees it.
te	make to	aoodlakpok,	he goes away.
		aoodlaktepa,	he makes him go away.
romenak	ideal for	itsainaromenakpok,	it is always ideal for.
nak	conducive to	peakpok,	it glides
		peangnakpok,	it is conducive to gliding.
kod	in order that	tekovok,	he sees.
		tekokodlugo,	in order that he may see
ko	commands	aoodlakpok,	he goes away
		aoodlakova,	he orders him to depart.
toenareakak	everything is ready for, only remains to be done	tegoa,	he takes it.
		tegotoenareakakpa,	he only needs to take it.

<u>Eskimo</u>	<u>English Meaning</u>	<u>Use</u>
yongnak <4> ² rongnak <4> ²	can	pissukpok, <4> ² pissukrongnakpok, <4> ² tekoyongnakpa, <4> ²
		he walks. he can walk. he can see it.
erk Δ ²	removes loses	neakoerkpa, <4> ² nooyaerkpa, <4> ²
		he removes his head. he cuts his hair.
nerak <4> ²	considers	peooyok, <4> ² peonerakpa, <4> ²
		it is good. he considers him good.
yange <4> ²	negative (emphatic)	toosayangelanga, <4> ²
		I hear not.
tai ņ	not refrains from	teguva, <4> ² tegotailik, <4> ²
		he grasps it grasps it no longer or do not grasp it.
nge <4> ²	negative (not emphatic)	toosangelanga <4> ²
		I hear not.
tau <4> ² yau <4> ²	sign of the passive	toosakpok <4> ² toosaktauvok <4> ² nagligeyauvok <4> ²
		he hears he is heard. he is loved.
raksak <4> ² yaksak <4> ²	fit for (should)	nerrenaksangela <4> ²
		it is not fit for eating
ya-aksak <4> ²	whether	nerreyaraksangela, <4> ²
		whether it is not fit for eating.
se <4> ²	begins to	pearnakpok <4> ² pearnaksevok <4> ²
		it slides it begins to slide
lerk <4> ²	begins or continues	tokovok <4> ² tokolerktok <4> ²
		he is dead. he who begins to die.
kadlak <4> ²	already has indeed	tokokadlaktok <4> ²
		he who is already dead.
vekra <4> ² yokra <4> ² tokyo <4> ² alok <4> ² seavalok <4> ² seakpalok <4> ² kepalok <4> ²	very much	ayoktokyovok, <4> ²
		he sins much.
re <4> ² ge <4> ²	have it for	e.g. Romans XIV. 'katangootivile nerkegeyatit keksautegekvagit' '<4> ² <4> ² <4> ² <4> ² ' 'but if thy brother be offended with that which thou hast for meat'.
to <4> ²	much	mikiyok <4> ² mikitoyok, <4> ²
		that which is small that which is very small
nayak <4> ² gayak <4> ²	would	tokovok <4> ² tokonayakpok <4> ²
		he dies. he would die.
katak <4> ²	keeps on	okakpok <4> ² okakkataktok, <4> ²
		he talks who keeps on talking.
nasooore <4> ² nasoooge <4> ²	consider	kanemavok <4> ² kanemanasooogeovok <4> ²
		he is sick he considers himself sick
yaktok <4> ²	goes to (do)	tekovok <4> ² tekoyaktokpok, <4> ²
		he sees. he goes to see.
reak <4> ² geak <4> ² reaktok <4> ²	goes to or to go to do	tekoreakrok <4> ² tookseakreaktokpok <4> ²
		go thou to see. he goes to pray.
katege <4> ²	has for a companion	nerrekategeovok <4> ²
		they (two) dine together.
yareakak <4> ²	must - necessarily	tikeyareakakpok, <4> ²
		he must arrive.

Eskimo	English Meaning	Use	
kasak ᑲᑦ	just now - recently	tikekasakpok, ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	
kork ᑲᑦ	probably seemingly	tekova ᑲᑲ	he sees it
		tekokorkpara ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	I probably see it.
		E. Δ.	yes.
eokorkpok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	it is probably so.		
tid ᑲᑦ	whilst	tikevok ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	he arrives
		tiketidlugo, ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	whilst he arrives (infinitive)
korkto ᑲᑦᑲᑦ	large	seootitkorktovok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he has large ears. (donkey)
patitse ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	seem to	meongorkpok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he (it) howls.
		meongorkpatitsevoot ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	they seem to be howling.
se ᑲᑦ	finds - meets - comes into contact	inoksevok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he meets (or falls in with) a man
		tuktusevok, ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he meets deer
vege ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	have for a place for:	tookseakvegeva ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he has it for a place of prayer.
tege ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	to have for a purpose for	elategeva ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he has him for a relative or companion.
kadlak ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	diminutive	seva, ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	a biscuit.
		sevakadlaalōet ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	lots of little biscuits. i.e. lots of small pieces of biscuits.
juk ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	diminutive	paniakjuk ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	a little daughter
seavalok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	grand - fine very nice	khengmerk ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	a dog.
		khengmetseavalok, ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	a fine dog.
ainok ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	nice - not so emphatic as above	arngnak ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	a woman
		arngnainok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	a nice woman
palook ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	almost	E. Δ.	yes.
		epalook ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	yes, almost.
		akkakpalook ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	no, not quite
koye ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	it seems to be so	aulakoyevok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	it appears to be moving.
rasook ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	tries for	netserasookpok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he tries for seals
		teregenearasookpok, ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he tries for foxes
songayook ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	almost - by a small margin	esongayook ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	yes, almost
		akkaksongayook ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	almost but not quite NO.
		tikegesongayookpok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he almost made it but not quite.
woodlaiyok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	it seems so - probably	ewoodlaiyok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	yes most probably one thinks it is so.
vikyo ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	very much - emphatic (Both used in Southern Baffin Land)	eglaktovikyoalok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he laughs very much.
yareake ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	almost - on the verge of - easily	peyaraketok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	it is easy to do -
		peyareaketok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	requires little effort.
		katanaraketok, ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	it is almost falling off requires little to make it drop.
toole ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	does - behaves	peongetoolevok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he does evil - behaves badly
yoole ᑲᑲᑲᑦ			
yome ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	a little	keveyomelugo ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	lift it up a little
roak ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	disposed to - able to	serkomeroakpok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	it is breakable - fragile
lang ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	superlative	peovok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	it is good
		peolangovok, ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	it is the best.
e Δ	negative particle	oonakpok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ	it is hot.
		oonaetok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	that which is cold.
enak ᑲᑲᑲᑦ	continually	tagvanepok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he is there
		tagvanengenakpok ᑲᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	he is always there.

Conjunctive particles always follow the verbal inflexion

nerregosuksainaklautyanglakailo $\sigma^{\circ}n-l^{\circ}j^{\circ}p^{\circ}e^{\circ}z^{\circ}p^{\circ}k^{\circ}r^{\circ}z^{\circ}p^{\circ}$ and I suppose he was not always inclined to eat

kauyemagalooakyuksausimangelalotauk $\delta^{\circ}b^{\circ}r^{\circ}l^{\circ}n^{\circ}z^{\circ}k^{\circ}r^{\circ}e^{\circ}h^{\circ}p^{\circ}l^{\circ}r^{\circ}z^{\circ}z^{\circ}c^{\circ}p^{\circ}$ 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 $\zeta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Pi^{\circ}p^{\circ}$ That Eskimo arrives
 Tapkoa inok tikkepook $\zeta^{\circ}y^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Pi^{\circ}p^{\circ}$ Those two Eskimos (they two) arrive
 Tapkoa inooet tikkepoot $\zeta^{\circ}y^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Pi^{\circ}p^{\circ}$ Those Eskimos arrive

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

e.g. angot arngnatlo aoodlakneakpook $\Delta^{\circ}j^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ 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, tikkelaupoot $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ 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 $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ 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 $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ 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 nagligevait $\zeta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ that one loves them
 peuleyepeta Jesooseob inooet illoonatik peuleyomavait $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ 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) $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ I see an Eskimo
 tekkovoonga inoongnik) $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ I see an Eskimo
 inook tekkovara) $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ I see an Eskimo
 tekkovara inook) $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ I see an Eskimo
 aineakpoonga tapsomunga) $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ I will go to that one
 tapsomunga aineakpoonga) $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ I will go to that one
 pissungneakpok noonapkūt) $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ He will walk through my land
 noonapkūt pissungneakpok) $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ 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 tekkolaukpok $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$ John saw some Eskimos.

Inooet ameshoot tamounga noonaktalingmūt, killeleakseakvingmik attelingmik tikkepukpūt.
 $\Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ}z^{\circ}$

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 pidlūta tokkolaungmut, atatamenūt tilleyaugame tamane noonaptingne tokkolauklūne, Jesoose taimak malliglūgo okperitsearidlūgolo pinneaksainakta.

ᑕᓐᓂ ᑎᓱᓂ ᑲᓐᓂ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ, ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑎᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ
ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ, ᑎᓱᓂ ᑎᓐᓂ ᓂᓐᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ

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:-

okkeaksak tesset sikkolukpetta, ootelakput atatame iglonganūt.
ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑎᓱᓂ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ, ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ.

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:-

iglomik poktuyomik tekkolaukpogoot. ᑕᓐᓂ ᑕᓐᓂ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ we saw a high house.
savik angeneksak tekkolaukpara. ᑕᓐᓂ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ 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:

angerkattedegnnektangorkttitsevegeyomavukkaloonet.
ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓐᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ

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

V O C A B U L A R Y

of

T H R E E H U N D R E D E S K I M O W O R D S

L I S T E D U N D E R T H E F O L L O W I N G S U B - H E A D I N G S

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 ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	nanook ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	nanooet ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ
bear, brown	aklak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	aklak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	aklait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
bee	igutsak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-sak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-sait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
bunting snow	kupanoak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-ak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-ait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
butterfly	sarralikita ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-ak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-ait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
buzzard	kennuajok ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-jook ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-joot ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
caribou	tuktu ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-tuk ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-tut ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
caribou bull	pangnek ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-nek ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-net ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
caribou cow	noralik ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-lik ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-lit ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
caribou fawn	norak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-ak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-ait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
crab	kingokpak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-pak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-pait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
diver	tulik ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-lik ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-lit ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
dog	khengmerk ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-mek ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	met ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
elder duck	metterk ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-tek ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-tet ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
eagle	naktoralik ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-lik ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-lit ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
ermine, weasel	teriak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-ak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-at ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
fly	niviuvak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	vak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	vait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
fox	terregeniak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-ak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-ait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
fulmer	kakudlook ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-look ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-loot ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
goose	kungook ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-gook ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-goot ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
grampus	pamiuligarsuit ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-ik ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-it ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
gull	nauyak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-yak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-yait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
hare	ukalerk ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-lek ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-let ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
flea	kumak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-mak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-mait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
mosquito	nivloovak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	vak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	vait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
musk ox	umingmak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-mak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-mait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
mussel	uilok ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-look ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-loot ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
narwhal	kilalugak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-gak ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-gait ᑎᑎᑎᑎ
owl	ukpik ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-pik ᑎᑎᑎᑎ	-pit ᑎᑎᑎᑎ

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

	<u>SING.</u>	<u>DUAL</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
otter	pamioktok < r d b > b	-took - t b	-toot t c
ptarmigan	akhigik < p r b	-gik - r b	-git - r c
raven	tulugak < t u l u g a k	-gak - l a b	-gait - g a c
sea scorpion	kanayok < k a n a y o k	-yook - n a b	-yoot - n c
seal	netserk < n e t s e r k	-sek - s e b	-set - s c
seal, stinking	tigak < t i g a k	-gak - g a b	-gait - g a c
seal, bearded	ukjuk < u k j u k	-juk - j u b	-jut - j c
shark	erkalukyuak < e r k a l u k y u a k	-ak - a k b	-ait - a c
sheep	saugak < s a u g a k	-gakak - g a k a b	-gaket - g a k e c
squirrel (ground)	siksik < s i k s i k	-sik - s i b	-sit - s c
spider	asivak < a s i v a k	-vak - v a b	-vat - v c
tern	imerkutailak < i m e r k u t a i l a k	-lak - l a b	-lait - l a c
trout	erkalook < e r k a l o o k	-look - l o o k b	-looet - l o o e t c
walrus	aivek < a i v e k	-ek - e k b	-et - e c
whale	arverk < a r v e r k	-ek - e k b	-et - e c
whale, killer	ardlook < a r d l o o k	-look - l o o k b	-loot - l o o t c
whale, white	kakortak < k a k o r t a k	tak - t a k b	taik - t a i c
wolf	amarok < a m a r o k	-kuk - k u b	-kut - k u c
wolverine	kagvik < k a g v i k	-vik - v i b	-vit - v c

PARTS OF THE BODY

ankle	kamgak < k a m g a k	-ak - a k b	-ait - a i c
anus	iterk < i t e r k	-ek - e k b	-et - e c
arm	talerk < t a l e r k	-ek - e k b	-et - e c
arm, upper	aksarkok < a k s a r k o k	-ok - o k b	-oot - o o t c
beard	umit < u m i t	-ik - i k b	-et - e c
blood	auk < a u k	auk - a u k b	aut - a u t c
bone	saunerik < s a u n e r i k	-ek - e k b	-et - e c

PARTS OF THE BODY

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

	<u>SING.</u>	<u>DUAL</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
breasts	ivianerk Δ Δ Δ σ ^{9b}	-ek - σ ^b	-et - σ ^c
bladder	nakkasuk ð ^b b r ^b	-suk - ð ^b r ^b	-sut ð ^c r ^c
brain	kauyesak b Δ Δ h ^b	sak b ð ^b h ^b	set ð ^c h ^c
brow	kauk b Δ ^b	kauk b Δ ^b	kaut b Δ ^c
cheek	uluak Δ ð ^b Δ ^b	-ak Δ ^b Δ ^b	-ait Δ ^c Δ ^c
chest	sagvik h ^b Δ ^b	-vik h ^b Δ ^b	-vit h ^c Δ ^c
child	nutarak b ð ^b q ^b	-rak b ð ^b q ^b	-rait ð ^c q ^c
chin	tadlo C ^b Δ ^b	-ok C ^b Δ ^b	-oot C ^c Δ ^c
ear	sioot r ^b Δ ^b	-ik r ^b Δ ^b	-it r ^c Δ ^c
elbow	ikuserk Δ d r ^{9b}	-ek Δ d r ^b	-et Δ d r ^c
eye	eye Δ Δ	-ek Δ Δ	-et Δ Δ
face	kinak p ð ^b	-ak p ð ^b	-ait p ð ^c
fore finger	tikerk n p ^{9b}	-ek n p ^b	-et n p ^c
middle finger	kiterlek p n ^{9b} c ^b	-ek p n ^b c ^b	-et p n ^c c ^c
ring finger	mikilerak Γ p c q ^b	-kak Γ p c q ^b	-kait Γ p c q ^c
little finger	erkerkok Δ ^{9b} p ^{9b} d ^b	-kok Δ ^b p ^b d ^b	-koot Δ ^c p ^c d ^c
foot	isegak Δ r ^b i ^b	-ak Δ r ^b i ^b	-ait Δ r ^c i ^c
hair	nooyak b ð ^b h ^b	-ak b ð ^b h ^b	-ait b ð ^c h ^c
hand	agait Δ ð ^b Δ ^b	-ak Δ ð ^b Δ ^b	-ait Δ ð ^c Δ ^c
head	neakok q Δ ð ^b d ^b	-kok q Δ ð ^b d ^b	-koot q Δ ð ^c d ^c
heart	omat Δ ð ^b c ^b	-ik Δ ð ^b c ^b	-it Δ ð ^c c ^c
heel	kimek p Γ ^b	-ek p Γ ^b	-et p Γ ^c
knee	serkok r ^{9b} d ^b	-kok r ^b d ^b	-koot r ^c d ^c
lips, upper	kangasinak b ^{9b} i ^b p ^b ð ^b	-ak b ^b i ^b p ^b ð ^b	-ait b ^c i ^c p ^c ð ^c
lips, lower	kudlok d ^b Δ ^b	-ook d ^b Δ ^b	-oot d ^c Δ ^c
lung	puvak > Δ ^b	-vak > Δ ^b	-vait > Δ ^c
leg	neo q Δ	-ook q Δ	-oot q Δ
mouth	kanerk b σ ^{9b}	-ek b σ ^b	-et b σ ^c
nail	kukik d p ^b	-ik d p ^b	-it d p ^c
navel	kalaserk b ð ^b r ^{9b}	-sek b ð ^b r ^b	-set b ð ^c r ^c
neck	kungaserk d ^{9b} i ^b p ^{9b}	-sek d ^b i ^b p ^b	-set d ^c i ^c p ^c

PARTS OF THE BODY

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

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

COLOURS

black	kelnek p ʒ ^b	-nek - ʒ ^b	-net - ʒ ^c
blue	tungunek ʒ ^b ʒ ^b	-nek - ʒ ^b	-net - ʒ ^c
red	aupartak Δ ʒ ^b ʒ ^b	-tak - ʒ ^b	-tat - ʒ ^c
white	kakortak b d ʒ ^b	-tak - ʒ ^b	-tat - ʒ ^c
yellow	korksutak d ʒ ^b ʒ ^b	-tak - ʒ ^b	-tat - ʒ ^c

DRESS

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

DRESS

ENGLISH	SING.		DUAL		PLURAL	
stockings	alerkse	Δ ^a ε ^b ρ	-tik	-η ^b	-tit	-η ^c
trousers, man's	karglik	b ^a ε ^b	-lik	-η ^b	-lit	-η ^c
trousers, outer	silapak	ρ ^a ε ^b	-pak	-ε ^b	-pat	-ε ^c
trousers, inner	ilupak	Δ ^a ε ^b	-pak	-ε ^b	-pat	-ε ^c
trousers, woman's	karglik	b ^a ε ^b	-lik	-η ^b	-lit	-η ^c

KINSMEN

relation	ila	Δ ^a ε ^b	-lak	-ε ^b	-lat	-ε ^c
ancestor	sivordliut	ρ ^a ε ^b Δ ^c	-ook	-Δ ^b	-oot	-Δ ^c
grandfather	atatasek	Δ ^a ε ^b ρ ^c Δ ^b	-seak	-ρ ^b Δ ^b	-seait	-ρ ^c Δ ^c
grandmother	ananaseak	Δ ^a ε ^b ρ ^c Δ ^b	-seak	-ρ ^b Δ ^b	-seait	-ρ ^c Δ ^c
father	atata	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c	atatak	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c	atatat	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c
mother	anana	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c	ananak	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c	ananait	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c
fosterfather	atatasak	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c η ^b	-sak	-η ^b	-sat	-η ^c
foster mother	ananasak	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c η ^b	-sak	-η ^b	-sat	-η ^c
husband	ue	Δ ^a Δ ^b	uek	Δ ^a Δ ^b	uet	Δ ^a Δ ^b
wife	nulia	ε ^b ε ^c Δ ^b	-ak	-Δ ^b	-at	-Δ ^c
son	ernek	Δ ^a ε ^b σ ^b	-nek	-σ ^b	-net	-σ ^c
daughter	pannik	ε ^b ε ^c σ ^b	-nik	-σ ^b	-net	-σ ^c
child	(katangut soroserk)	b ^a ε ^b ε ^c ρ ^a	-gook -sek	-ρ ^a	-goot -set	-ρ ^c
in law, father in law, mother	sake } sake }	η ^b ρ	sakek sakek	η ^b ρ	saket saket	η ^c ρ ^c
elder brother of man) elder sister of woman)	angayuak	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c ρ ^a	-ak	-Δ ^b	-at	-Δ ^c
younger brother of man) younger sister of woman)	nuka	ε ^b ε ^c	nukak	ε ^b ε ^c	nukat	ε ^b ε ^c
uncle, father's brother	akak	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c	-kak	-ε ^b	-kat	-ε ^c
aunt, father's sister	atsak	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c η ^b	-sak	-η ^b	-sat	-η ^c
brother in law, of eld- est sister	angajungok	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c ρ ^a ε ^b	-ük	-ρ ^a	-üt	-ρ ^c
son in law	ningaut	σ ^b ε ^c Δ ^b	-ook	-Δ ^b	-oot	-Δ ^c
uncle, mother's brother	angak	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c	-gak	-ε ^b	-gat	-ε ^c
aunt, mother's sister	ayak	Δ ^a ε ^b ε ^c η ^b	-ak	-η ^b	-at	-η ^c
descendant	kinguvak	ρ ^a ε ^b ε ^c ρ ^a	-vak	-ρ ^a	-vat	-ρ ^c

MARRIAGE

ENGLISH	ESKIMO			
	VERBS	SING.	DUAL	PLURAL
bridegroom		uiksak ᐃᐃ ᕐᕐ	-sak - ᕐᕐ	-sait - ᕐᕐ
bride		nuliasak ᐃᐃ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-sak - ᕐᕐ	-sait - ᕐᕐ
husband		ui ᐃᐃ	uik ᐃᐃ	uit ᐃᐃ
second wife		pannervgak ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-gak - ᕐᕐ	-gait - ᕐᕐ
spinster		uigarsuk ᐃᐃ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-sook - ᕐᕐ	-sooet - ᕐᕐ
widow		uigarnek ᐃᐃ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-nek - ᕐᕐ	-net - ᕐᕐ
wife		nulle ᐃᐃ	-ik - ᕐᕐ	-it - ᕐᕐ
pregnant		nedeyok ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-yat - ᕐᕐ	-yet - ᕐᕐ
son		ernek ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-ek - ᕐᕐ	-et - ᕐᕐ
daughter		pannik ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-nik - ᕐᕐ	-net - ᕐᕐ
adopted child		tegoaksak ᐃᐃ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-sak - ᕐᕐ	-set - ᕐᕐ
birth, gives	ernevok ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ			

RELIGION

God		Goote ᕐᕐ		
Holy Spirit		anernerk ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-ek - ᕐᕐ	-et - ᕐᕐ
Jesus		Jesoosee ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ		
teacher		ayogesueye ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-ek - ᕐᕐ	-et - ᕐᕐ
witch doctor		angakok ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-kook - ᕐᕐ	-koot - ᕐᕐ
sins, he	ayokpok ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ			
makes a mistake	tamarpok ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ			
faith		okpernerk ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-nek - ᕐᕐ	-net - ᕐᕐ
converted, he is	sagiarpok ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ			
repents	kakkialerpok ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ			
church		tooksiarvik ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-vik - ᕐᕐ	-vit - ᕐᕐ
service, he attends	imgertokpok ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ			
hymn book		peserlik ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ	-lik - ᕐᕐ	-let - ᕐᕐ
prays, he	tooksiarpok ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ			
heaven		killak ᕐᕐ	-lak - ᕐᕐ	-lat - ᕐᕐ
Hell		kapianaktovik ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ		
Lord		atenerk ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ ᕐᕐ		

RELIGION

E N G L I S H

E S K I M O

	VERBS	SING.			DUAL		PLURAL	
Saviour		peuleye	ᐱᐅᑦᐅ					
Satan		satanase	ᐅᑦᑦᑦ					
soul		tarnek	ᑕᑦᑦᑦ	-nek	-ᑎᑦ	-net	-ᑎᑦ	
evil spirit		tongak	ᑕᑦᑦᑦ	-gak	-ᑕᑦ	-gait	-ᑕᑦ	
grave		iluverk	ᐅᐅᐅᑦ	-vek	-ᑦᑦ	-vet	-ᑦᑦ	
baptism		baptiyoot	ᑕᑦᑦᑦ	-yootik	-ᑦᑦᑦ	-yootit	-ᑦᑦᑦ	
baptise	baptipa (Tr)		ᑕᑦᑦᑦ					
baptised person		baptitauyok	ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	-yook	-ᑦᑦᑦ	-yoot	-ᑦᑦᑦ	
angel		tileyauyok	ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	-yook	-ᑦᑦᑦ	-yoot	-ᑦᑦᑦ	
baptism, candidate for		baptitaksak	ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	-sak	-ᑦᑦ	-sait	-ᑦᑦ	
psalm		imgeroot	ᐅᐅᑦᑦ	-rookik	-ᑦᑦᑦ	-rootit	-ᑦᑦᑦ	

SICKNESS OR ILLNESS

abcess		ukkinerk	ᐅᑦᑦᑦᑦ	-nek	-ᑎᑦ	-net	-ᑎᑦ
bad breasts		iviangerluktok	ᐅᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	-took	-ᑦᑦ	-toot	-ᑦᑦ
bruise		soggok	ᑕᑦᑦᑦ	-gook	-ᑕᑦ	-goot	-ᑕᑦ
boils		ayuak	ᐅᑦᑦᑦ	ayutsak	ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ayutsat	ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦ
coughs, he	koertorpok		ᐅᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				
chest, he has pains in	sagvlerivok		ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				
constipated	anaktaivok		ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				
diarrhoea, he has	ittektarpok		ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				
ear trouble, he has	sloodlukpok		ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				
epilepsy, he has	illisimangerpok		ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				
faints, he	kauyemangerpok		ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				
fever, a		olingnartok	ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	-took	-ᑦᑦ	-toot	-ᑦᑦ
headache, he has	niakerivok		ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				
hip, he has bad	sibverpa		ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				
itching		ungilengnerk	ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	-nek	-ᑎᑦ	-net	-ᑎᑦ
micturates,he	koertorpok		ᐅᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				
throat, he has sore	igetserivok		ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				

SICKNESS OR ILLNESS

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>VERBS</u>	<u>ESKIMO</u>		
		<u>SING.</u>	<u>DUAL</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
toothache, he has	kiguserivok P J P n 9 ^b			
windpipe, he has bad	torsuklerivok 3 9 i ^b c n 9 ^b			

SLEDGE

dog harness	ano Δ ɔ	anook Δ ɔ ^b	anoot Δ ɔ ^c
trace	ipiutak Δ Λ Δ Ċ ^b	ipiutak Δ Λ Δ Ċ ^b	ipiutat Δ Λ Δ Ċ ^c
lashing line	nakkitarut ɔ ^b P Ċ Ċ ^c	-rutik - P n ^b	-rutit - P n ^c
sledge	kamutik b j n ^b	-tik - n ^b	-tit - n ^c
sledge material	kamutiksak b j n ^b ɣ ^b	-sak - ɣ ^b	-sat - ɣ ^c
sledge bow	ooernek Δ Δ' σ ^b	-nek - σ ^b	-net - σ ^c
sledge runner	kamut b j ^c	-mook - j ^b	-moot - j ^c
sledge shoeing	perkrak Λ 9 ^b ɣ ^b	-rak - ɣ ^b	-rat - ɣ ^c
crossbar	napo	-pook - ɣ ^b	-poot - ɣ ^c
bridle	pituk Λ ɔ ^b	-took - ɔ ^b	-toot - ɔ ^c
whip	iparautak Δ Ċ 9 Δ Ċ ^b	-tak - Ċ ^b	-tat - Ċ ^c
whip lash	sulorak ɣ ^b ɣ ^b	-rak - ɣ ^b	-rat - ɣ ^c
whip handle	ipo Δ >	ipook Δ ɣ ^b	ipoot Δ ɣ ^c

TIMES AND SEASONS

Day	oodlok Δ ɔ ^b	-look - ɔ ^b	-looet - ɔ ^c
Morning	oodlak Δ ɔ ^b	-ak - ɔ ^b	-at - ɔ ^c
Night	unuak Δ ɔ ^b Δ ɔ ^b	-ak - Δ ɔ ^b	-et - Δ ɔ ^c
Evening	unuk Δ ɔ ^b	-uk - ɔ ^b	-ut - ɔ ^c
Tomorrow	kaukput b Δ ɔ ^b ɣ ^c		
Yesterday	ipuksak Δ ɣ ^b ɣ ^b		
Spring	operngak Δ Λ 9 ɣ ^b ɣ ^b		
Autumn	okkiaksak Δ ɔ ^b P Δ ɣ ^b ɣ ^b		
Winter	okkeok Δ ɔ ^b P Δ ɔ ^b		
Year, next	akago Δ b j		
Year, last	akkane Δ b σ		

UTENSILS

ESKIMO

ESKIMO

VERBS

SING.

DUAL

PLURAL

Axe	udlfmaut ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᐅᑦ	-tik -ᑎᑲ	-tit -ᑎᑦ
Axehandle	ipua ᐃᑭᑦᑭ		
Bucket	katak ᑲᑦᑦᑲ	-tak -ᑦᑲ	-tat -ᑦᑦ
Beater, snow	anautak ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑲᑦ	-tak -ᑦᑲ	-tat -ᑦᑦ
Cup, or ladle	inguserk ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑲᑦ	-sek -ᑭᑲ	-set -ᑭᑦ
File	aggiak ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑲᑦ	-ek -ᐃᑲ	-et -ᐃᑦ
Funnel	kovikvik ᑳᑯᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-vik -ᑯᑲ	-vit -ᑯᑦ
Hammer	kautak ᑲᑯᑦᑲᑲ	-tak -ᑦᑲ	-tat -ᑦᑦ
Kettle	ukkuserk ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑲᑦ	-sek -ᑭᑲ	-set -ᑭᑦ
Key	perut ᐱᑲᑦ	-tik -ᑎᑲ	-tit -ᑎᑦ
Knife	savik ᑳᑯᑲᑲ	-vik -ᑯᑲ	-vit -ᑯᑦ
Women's knife	ullo ᐃᑦᑭ	-luk -ᑯᑲ	-lut -ᑯᑦ
Lance	pillaut ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑲ	-tik -ᑎᑲ	-tit -ᑎᑦ
Nail	kikkiak ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-ak -ᐱᑲ	-at -ᐱᑦ
Needle	merkut ᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-tik -ᑎᑲ	-tit -ᑎᑦ
Needle case	merkusevik ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-vik -ᑯᑲ	-vit -ᑯᑦ
Paddle	pautik ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-tik -ᑎᑲ	-tit -ᑎᑦ
Razor	umeyaut ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑲᑦ	-tik -ᑎᑲ	-tit -ᑎᑦ
Saw	kidloot ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-tik -ᑎᑲ	-tit -ᑎᑦ
Sinew, thread	evalok ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑲᑦ	-look -ᑯᑲ	-loot -ᑯᑦ
Sword	savikyuak ᑳᑯᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-yuak -ᑯᑲ	-yuet -ᑯᑦ
Table	sa ᑳ	sak ᑳᑲ	sat ᑳᑦ
Thimble	tikerk ᑎᑲᑲᑲᑲ	tikek ᑎᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-kit -ᑲᑲᑲ
Whetstone	ipiksaut ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑲᑦ	-tik -ᑎᑲ	-tit -ᑎᑦ

THE WORLD - SCENERY - UNIVERSE

Bay, a	kangerthluk ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-luk -ᑯᑲ	-luet -ᑯᑦ
Beach	tinenek ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-nek -ᑲᑲᑲ	-net -ᑲᑲᑲ
Cloud	nuvuyak ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	-yak -ᑯᑲ	-yet -ᑯᑦ
Day	oodlok ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑲᑦ	-look -ᑯᑲ	-looet -ᑯᑦ
Fire	ingnerk ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑭᑲᑦ	-nek -ᑲᑲᑲ	-net -ᑲᑲᑲ

THE WORLD - SCENERY - UNIVERSE

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

	<u>VERBS</u>	<u>SING.</u>	<u>DUAL</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
Fiord		Kangerthlukyuak b ^c r ^c z ^c r ^c d ^b	-ak - d ^b	-et - Δ ^c
Ice		seko r ^d	-kook - d ^c	-koot - d ^c
Ice, young		sekoliak r ^d c ^b d ^b	-liak - c ^b d ^b	-liat - c ^b d ^c
Ice, rough		manelak l ⁱ σ ^b z ^b	-lak - z ^b	-lat - z ^c
Ice, very young		koaksak d ^b d ^b h ^b	-sak - h ^b	-set - r ^c
Iceberg		perkaluyak r ⁱ b ^c z ^c h ^b	-yak - h ^b	-yet - r ^c
Island		kekertak p ^p i ^c c ^b	-tak - i ^c	-tet - n ^c
Lake		tesel n ^r c ^b	-sek - r ^b	-set - r ^c
Land		Noona b ^o o ^a	noonak b ^o o ^b	noonat b ^o o ^c
Moon		takek i ^c p ^b	-tek - n ^b	-tet - n ^c
Mountain		kakak b ^b b ^b	-kak - b ^b	ket - p ^c
Rains, it	magukpok l ⁱ j ^b > ^b			
River		kok d ^b	kook d ^b	koot d ^c
Tide, it is high	ullipok Δ ^c c ^b > ^b			
Tide, it is low	tinepok n ^o σ ^b > ^b			
Sea		tarayok i ^c q ^b r ^b	-yook - r ^b	-yoot - i ^c
Sky		killak p ^c z ^b	-lak - z ^b	-lat - z ^c
Snow, lying		aput d ^b > ^c	aputik d ^b > ⁿ	aputit d ^b > ⁿ
Snow, falling		kanek b ^o σ ^b	-nek - σ ^b	-net - σ ^c
Snow, drifts	perksepok r ⁱ q ^b r ^b > ^b			
Star		oodloriak d ^o > ^o r ^b d ^b	-riak - r ^b d ^b	-riat - i ^c d ^c
Strait		sooklok i ⁱ o ^b j ^b	-look - i ^b j ^b	-loot - i ^c j ^c
		ikerasak Δ p ^c q ^b h ^b	-sak - h ^b	-set - i ^c j ^c
Sun		sekinerk r ^p σ ^b q ^b	-nek - q ^b	-net - q ^c
Valley		naksak o ^b h ^b	-sak - h ^b	-set - r ^c
Water		imerk Δ r ⁱ q ^b		
Wind		anore d ^b o ^b r ^b	-rek - r ^b	-ret - r ^c
Way		apkut Δ ^c d ^c	-tek - o ^b	-tet - o ^c

SOME COMMON VERBS

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

ENGLISH

ESKIMO

rains		magukpok	LJ ^b > ^b
remember	tr.	erkaumava	Δ ⁹ b ^b ΔL ⁹
repairs	tr.	iluarsarpa	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹
rest		mingooerksevok	Γ ⁹ JΔ ⁹ Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹
row		iputok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
runs		pangalikpok	< ⁹ Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
speaks		okakpok	Δ ⁹ b ^b > ^b
sees		tekovok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
sews		mersorpok	Γ ⁹ Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
shines		kaumavok	b ^b Δ ⁹ L ⁹ > ^b
sits		iksevavok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
sleeps		senekpok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
small, it is		mikivok	Γ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
smells		naivok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
snows		kanerkpok	b ^b Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
tell, (a narrative)		unipkarpok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
taste		okkomervok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
ties to		pituvok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
touch		tapsevok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
use	tr.	atorpa	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
walks		pissukpok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b
weeps		keavok	Δ ⁹ Δ ⁹ > ^b

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

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